

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01736 7084

GENEALOGY

929.102

F91FRIA

1899-1901



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/friendsintellige5658unse>

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, 921 ARCH STREET, FOURTH MONTH 1, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
To subscribers residing *west of the Mississippi River* discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.
To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers.
Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.
WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

OFFICES: 921 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 10 cents per line, one time; 7½ cents per line each insertion, two times. For longer insertion reduced rates, which will be furnished upon application.

REMITTANCES by mail should be in CHECKS, DRAFTS, or POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS; the last preferred. Money sent us by mail will be at the risk of the person so sending. ~~Draw~~ Draw checks and money orders to the order of FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

A GOOD WORD EACH WEEK.—XIII.,	241
POETRY: A PSALM,	241
HIGHLANDS CREEK MEETING, INDIANA: By E. H. Trueblood, (with two Illustrations),	241
FIRST-DAY SCHOOL SCRIPTURE LESSONS: Old Testament Lesson,	242
New Testament, "International" Text,	244
NEWSPAPER READING AS A DISSIPATION,	245
PETER YARNALL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT,	246
PEOPLE IN THEIR OWN HOMES,	246
EDITORIAL: White Men's Burdens,	247, 248
Notes,	248, 249
DEATHS,	249
NEWS OF FRIENDS,	249
VISITS TO FRIENDS IN NEW JERSEY.—IV.,	249
A LETTER FROM FRANKLIN,	250
SCHOOLS "ON PAPER" ONLY,	251
A CLEAR TESTIMONY NEEDED,	251
THE PHILIPPINE CRISIS,	252
ANOTHER VIEW,	252
MILITARY LAWS POSSIBLE,	253
LITERARY NOTES,	253
EDUCATIONAL,	253
CONFERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.,	254
PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES,	255
COMMUNICATIONS: Thankful Feelings,	255
A Record of Arctic Weather,	255
Correspondence Invited,	255
Registry of Convictions,	256
POETRY: The Little Yellow Dog; The Barnyard's Southerly Corner,	256
A CORN FARM IN IOWA,	256
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREES,	257
MISCELLANY: Diseases in Porto Rico; Count Tolstoy's Daughter; Speaker Reed's Opinion; Around the World in Thirty Days; Interesting Suit for Damages,	258
CURRENT EVENTS,	259
NEWS AND OTHER GLEANINGS,	260
NOTICES,	iii

ELOCUTION—Experienced lady teacher desires position in school. Best references. Address No. 76, this Office.

FOR LOW RENT, MAIN PART OF MODERN house; all conveniences; furnished or unfurnished; permanent. Rebecca J. Allen, 328 West Front St., Media, Pa.

STAMMERING AND DEFECTIVE SPEECH. Experienced lady teacher desires pupils. Best references. Address No. 75, this Office.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR ABINGTON Friends' Boarding and Day School. Address CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec., Ogontz, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. JOS. P. PALMER, Geiger's Mills, Pa.

WILLIAM BELT STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.50 per 1,000. Glen Mary \$2.00 per 1,000. California Privet for hedge, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per 100. Maples, Carolina Poplars, asparagus roots, etc. SAMUEL C. DE COU, Moorestown, Burlington Co., New Jersey.

AN HONEST AND CAPABLE MARRIED MAN, 38, wants position. Experienced in commission, grocery, salesman, or manager. Address No. 69, INTELLIGENCER Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON can be accommodated with rooms and board in a Friends' family. One block from street cars passing railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

DURING THE ERECTION OF OUR BUILDING
The Young Friends' Association Office
has been placed in the Library Room at Race St., where those wishing information may apply between the hours of 1:30 and 5 p. m., and on Seventh-days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Address letters to 152 North 15th St. ANNA JENKINS FERRIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery
MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

JENNIE S. MARSHALL,
INSTRUCTOR IN PIANOFORTE,
1614 Tioga St., Phila.

CHARLES BURTON,
Practical House and Sign Painter,
Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa.
Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa.
Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

FOR SALE.
A very desirable property in Media, at 519 Orange street, less than a square from the station. The residence contains 14 rooms and a bath-room, is heated by steam, and has all modern conveniences. On the rear of property, fronting on South avenue, there are two box stalls and other stabling, for several horses or cows, a carriage-house, and a cottage for coachman. For a quick purchaser, price is \$7,500. Apply on premises, or to JOHN J. WILLIAMS, Media, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will continue the manufacture of Custom Shoes and carry a *Select Stock* of our own reliable work.

SAMUEL DUTCHER,
(SECOND FLOOR.) 45 N. 13th Street.

Second Edition Now Ready.

THE BRANDYWINE

By JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

Illustrated by Robert Shaw.

Paper covers, 50 cents. Stiff covers, 75 cents. For sale at Friends' Book Association, Strawberry & Clothier's, Wanamaker's; or sent post-paid on receipt of price mailed to Box 51, West Chester, Pa.

A few remaining copies of "**The Old-Fashioned Garden**," by same author, for sale at above addresses. Price, 80 cents.

YOUNG FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Fifteenth and Race Streets, on Second-day evening, Fourth month 10th, at 8 o'clock.
All are invited.

PROGRAM.

I. Ebb Tide (Review of "The Quakers," by Frederick Storrs Turner, Chapters XIII. to XVII.) ALICE N. TOWNSEND.

II. Proselyting. MARGARET P. HOWARD.

ESTHER S. STACKHOUSE, Secretary.

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICES: { 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 { Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

JOHN FABER MILLER,
325 SWEDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

THE PENNHURST, Open all the year
Michigan Ave., near the Beach, Atlantic City.
The house has every convenience, including electric elevator, running to level of pavement, steam heat, etc.
Send for illustrated booklet. JAMES HOOD.

THE PENINGTON,
Permanent and Transient Boarding
for Friends.
215 E. 15th Street, New York City.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR
OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.
M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

Swarthmore.

For rent or sale, Queen Anne Cottage, 12 rooms, steam heat, and open fire grates. The location is very delightful, directly overlooking the athletic grounds of the College, and very close to the meeting-house; one acre of ground, and plenty of fruit. Apply to
DAVID SCANNELL, 814 Arch Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch trade—established three generations ago—and up to date in every feature of the business, we are able to offer the best and most serviceable watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,
1020 Chestnut St.—2d Floor.
Established 1850 at 824 North Second Street.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

Friends' Central School, FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.

JOSEPH S. WALTON, } Principals.
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.

For catalogue, apply to

GEORGE L. MARIS, Principal,
George School, Penna.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY ? AND BAILEY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding and Day School for both sexes, under the
charge of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends.
Primary Department for children. Commercial Depart-
ment. Exceptional facilities in Music, Painting, and
Drawing. Prepares for college. Winter term begins
December 6th. Spring term begins March 7th.

For Catalogue address,

PRINCIPAL OAK GROVE SEMINARY,
Vassalboro, Maine

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls, under
the care of Friends.

Thorough instruction to fit for business or to enter
college. Board and tuition \$150 per school year. New
Building with modern conveniences.

For particulars, address

PRINCIPAL FRIENDS' ACADEMY,
Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, venti-
lation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of
individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.

Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to

LOUIS B. AMBLER, Principal,

Or Jenkintown, Pa.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec'y, Ogontz, Pa.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.

For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

Cheltenham Hills School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS,

will re-open September 21st, 1898, (17th year). College
preparation. For circulars apply to the Principals.

ANNIE HEACOCK.
LIDA R. LEMAISTRE.

Wyncote, Pennsylvania.

A POSTAL CARD RECEIVES PROMPT ATTENTION.
JOHN S. CONRAD,
LAUNDRY,
2103, 2105 COLUMBIA AVENUE, PHILA

WILLIAM S. YARNALL,

Manufacturing Optician.



118 South Fifteenth St., (4th door bel. Chestnut St.),
PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. C. NEWMAN
806 MARKET ST.
Fine Arts
Mirrors, Pictures,
... Frames, Etc.

F. GUTEKUNST,

FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

The Dinner Pail

is a little 8-page monthly, published by "Silent
Workers," an incorporated company of Friends,
in the interest of helpful educational work they
are doing for the world. Character-building is
their aim; "Others" is their motto. Annual
subscription 25 cents; stamps will do. Can
you spare this much for "others," or send
postal for sample copy. Address "Silent
Workers," 934-936 Harrison street, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., U. S. A.

"The Dinner Pail" will be whatever its friends
make it," writes an interested Friend.

THE VIEWS OF FRIENDS.

Tracts and Leaflets for Circulation.

QUAKERISM: ITS BELIEFS AND MESSAGES. By William
Edward Turner (Editor of the *British Friend*). 40
pp. 10 cents. 5 copies, 40 cents. By mail at these
prices.

THE MEETING FOR WORSHIP. By Howard M. Jenkins.
Small pamphlet. 12 pp. Single copies, 2 cents; 50
copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, \$1.00. By mail at these
prices.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF FRIENDS. By Howard M. Jen-
kins. (Chicago Congress Paper, 1893.) 24 pp. 2
cents; 50 copies, 75 cents; 100 copies, \$1.00. By mail
at these prices.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER ASSOCIATION,
Limited,
921 Arch Street, Phila.

S. F. Balderston's Son, WALL PAPERS.

All Grades.

Estimates Given

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa

**Carpetings, Linoleum,
Window Shades, etc.**

Benjamin Green,

33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of

Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1624 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,

Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal.

1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

John C. Hancock & Co.,

N. W. Cor. 9th and Master Sts.

(P. & R. R. R.)

DEALERS IN BEST GRADES OF

LEHIGH AND **COAL** FREE BURNING

Telephone Connection.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone 2-28-25-A.

Friends' Book Association, OF PHILADELPHIA

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
Engravers, and Printers,
Artists' Materials,
Kindergarten, School Supplies.

All BOOKS furnished at as low
prices as they can be purchased
elsewhere. Friends' Books and Lit-
erature a specialty. Also everything
relating to the Kindergarten and
School.

**WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY**

WEBSTER'S

Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice of U. S. Supreme Court,
says: "I commend it to all as the one great stand-
ard authority."

It excels in the ease with which the eye finds the
word sought; in accuracy of definition; in effective
methods of indicating pronunciation; in terse and
comprehensive statements of facts and in practical
use as a working dictionary.

Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844.
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 1, 1899.

{ Volume LVI.
Number 13.

A GOOD WORD EACH WEEK.

XIII.

OUR religious meetings are designed to be opportunities for spiritual profit and refreshment; and they will become such as they are entered upon in a spirit of earnest devotion and prayer. We recognize the value of silence, not as an end, but as a means toward the attainment of the end.

From the Book of Discipline of London Yearly Meeting, chapter on Meetings for Worship.

A PSALM.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home :

Under the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure ;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone ;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away ;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

—Selected.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

HIGHLANDS CREEK MEETING.

BY E. H. TRUEBLOOD, HITCHCOCK, INDIANA.

IN the first quarter of the present century a large emigration of Friends from the mountain and seaboard counties of North Carolina turned towards the new north-west to seek homes, away from the blighting influence of human slavery. Many of these Friends were the descendants of those that went down to the warmer climate of the South from the Island of Nantucket in the last century.

These early emigrants to the West, after crossing the mountains, came through the State of Kentucky. Many crossed the Ohio river at Louisville, and journeyed to the head waters of Blue River, a small stream that has its source from the springs of Washington county, in southern Indiana. Here they pro-

cured homes, and became to the new county, and even to the State, a powerful influence for good.

Their numbers were large enough to soon build a meeting-house, and this seems to have been done before 1815 ; a few years later an addition was put to it. Their meeting was established and named Blue River ; it grew to be perhaps one of the largest meetings of Friends in the Western States, and only the unhappy separation in 1828 checked this. But it is not our purpose here to follow the history of this meeting, only of it as being the parent of another, Highlands Creek, situated six miles from it, in the same county. The new meeting at Highlands Creek was in a great part, but not altogether made up of Friends that had moved here from Blue River. Such names as Trueblood, Bundy, Knight, Morris, Overman, Coffin, and Hallowell were among the founders of the new meeting. The first meeting held was First month 9, 1809, at the home of Nathan Trueblood, Blue River appointing a Committee to attend the opening. The Committee in their report to the monthly meeting expressed their satisfaction with the meeting, and their judgment was it be continued under the care of the monthly meeting.

It appears that Friends here, feeling the need of a regular place of worship, built a log meeting-house in as central a place as possible for all the members. In Fourth month, 1841, Friends requested to have Highlands Creek Meeting established as a meeting of worship, and this was granted by Blue River. In 1844, Charles Brooks and family moved in the limits of this meeting, with certificates from Fallsington Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, Pa. Elizabeth, the wife and mother, became a beloved minister in the Society, and traveled extensively throughout Indiana and Illinois Yearly Meetings.

In 1848, the frame meeting-house shown here was built, this picture of it being a photograph from a painting taken just before it was removed in 1893 to make room for the new and larger one that was required.

In passing, I will say this old house was not only used for one of worship, but for a school room, for literary societies, for temperance contests, and once for a County Sabbath School Convention. The schools were under the care of a committee appointed by the monthly meeting, and the reports show they were always satisfactory. E. S. Hobbs was the first teacher, and taught two terms, commencing in 1851. Ellwood Trueblood followed him, teaching many schools (though not continuously), between 1853 and 1870, and his services were of inestimable worth to the whole neighborhood. In 1851 certificates were received from Wilmington Monthly Meeting, Delaware, for Thomas Atherton, wife, and two children, who had moved in our limits, and in Twelfth month,

1865, certificates for Beezon Baynes and family from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, Pa., and also near this time for Mary Heacock, formerly of Delaware county, Pa., her family becoming members soon after settling here. A few years later, Paschall May, with a certificate from Kennett, Chester county, Pa., and Mary Bunting Trueblood, with one from Darby Monthly Meeting, Pa., settled here. These accessions from the east, gave a strength as well as growth to the meeting. Naturally enough many marriages have taken place between the descendants of the early pioneers from Carolina and those from the East.

A proposition was made in First month, 1860, to have Blue River Monthly Meeting held during the winter months at Highlands Creek, which was granted, and two years later it was permanently located at this place. The new meeting-house built six years ago (1893), is a good substantial frame building, heated by warm air, and has a seating capacity of about three

FIRST-DAY SCHOOL SCRIPTURE LESSONS, 1899.

FRIENDS' LESSONS IN OLD TESTAMENT.

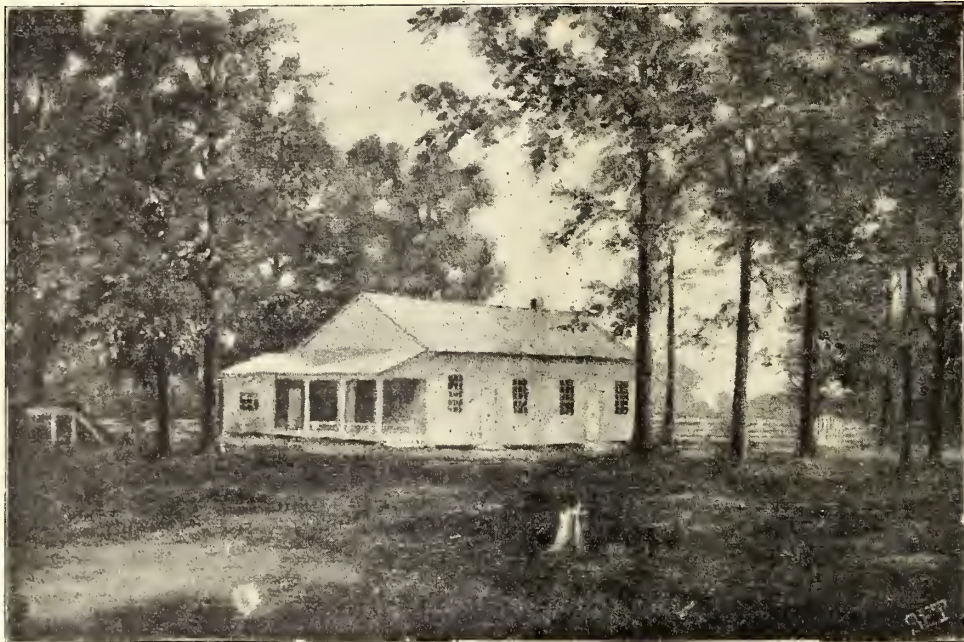
No. 15.—FOURTH MONTH 9.

THE OPPRESSION.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord hath sworn by the excellency of Jacob. Surely I will never forget any of their works.—Amos, viii., 7.

Scripture reading, Exodus, i., 1-14; v., 10-20.

RAMESES II., of the nineteenth dynasty of Egypt, was the monarch who concluded peace with the Hittites (see Lesson 1) after many years of fierce warfare. The remaining forty-five years of his long reign (about 1330-1260 B. C.) were years of progress and prosperity in the subject provinces, which could only be held to allegiance by fair treatment. The military power of Egypt was on the decline. One of the great public works of Seti I., father of Rameses II., was a wall across the Isthmus of Suez from Pelu-



OLD MEETING-HOUSE, HIGHLANDS CREEK, INDIANA.—1848-1893.

hundred persons. It has many times been well filled, and at quarterly meetings has proven too small. The interest and generosity of Friends, East and West, made it possible for us to build so comfortable a home.

No doubt many of our older Friends, if they read this article, will recall the name of Priscilla Cadwallader, whose home was with us. She has been dead over a quarter of a century, but her memory remains dear, and almost sacred to us. Our records show how often she had been liberated by the meeting for Gospel labor, traveling not only among our Western meetings, but at one time or another had visited nearly all the meetings of America.

THE past only sleeps, and we carry it with us through life, slumbering. Those are wise who bear it gently, so that it may never be aroused.—*H. S. Merriam.*



HE who would be a great soul in future must be a great soul now.—*Emerson.*

sium on the Mediterranean to the lagoons connected with the upper end of the Red Sea. This wall was finished and strengthened by Rameses II. himself. The object of this great line of defense was, of course, to protect Egypt from a recurrence of invasion from Asia such as that which resulted in the Hyksos supremacy. Such walls have several times been built in the world's history, and always by nations in declining strength. The great wall of China and the successive Roman walls in Britain will serve as examples.

Though there are some facts which indicate an earlier period, Rameses II. is generally accepted by students of Bible history as the Pharaoh of the Oppression. The conditions of his reign as shown by contemporary monuments agree with those of the Bible narrative. His great building operations account for the forced labor demanded of the Hebrews; and his long reign is the only one, so far as known, which would allow the chronology of the account in Exodus

It is said that the buildings, monuments, and other works of Rameses out-numbered those of all his predecessors for two thousand years. These great undertakings involved, under the ancient social conditions, the actual enslavement of a great portion of the population of Egypt. Not only the slaves taken in battle and the foreigners settled within the kingdom, but many of the native Egyptians, unable to pay the heavy taxes imposed, or on some other pretext, were driven to labor on the king's works under the lash of the taskmaster. And indeed the subjects nominally free could be employed in forced labor by the king, the theory of the Egyptian government being that everything in Egypt was his to use according to his pleasure.

The great palaces, temples, and monuments of stone were built at an expenditure of human labor almost inconceivable in these days of machinery. The stone was quarried in the mountains of Upper Egypt, was floated down the river on great barges, and finally was literally dragged by hand over the yielding soil of the lower valley to the appointed place. Only the rudest machinery was available even for lifting the stones to their final positions in the massive walls.

It is not alone for great buildings that the reign of Rameses is celebrated. Stones of enormous size and weight—some not less than hundreds of tons—were carved into colossal statues and were placed before the temples. Four statues of Rameses II., each seventy feet high, form the facade of one of the great rock temples. Hundreds of his monuments, obelisks, sphinxes, and statues are to be found with inscriptions showing his inordinate vanity. He dug great canals to carry the Nile waters to fields yet in the grasp of the desert. He built great dykes to protect cities against the overflow or to direct the wealth-giving waters. These, like the works of stone, were built by forced labor and under the lash. The earth was scooped into baskets by the bare hands of the laborers and was carried in baskets to the desired position. Some of the cities built by Rameses were made largely of bricks. This made necessary other severe labor. Clay was mixed with water and straw or broken reeds, shaped, and dried in the sun. The raising of water from the level of the Nile into the great irrigating ditches was another duty, and like all other labor was accomplished by man power, assisted only by the simplest of water wheels. The Hebrews, doubtless, with the other slaves were engaged in all of these various operations. They were worked long hours and without wages, beyond the

scantiest allowance of food. Human life has always been held cheap in the East. "Thirty thousand men died in this very century in digging out the Mahmoudieh Canal with their hands, without picks, spades, or wheelbarrows—falling worn out with the toil exacted from them by the blows of their pitiless taskmasters" (Geikie: Hours with the Bible). It is not to be supposed that the overseers of three thousand years ago were more merciful than are those of modern times. And in view of the causes which would lead the Egyptians to fear the Hebrews as of an alien and unfriendly race we may well believe that the latter staggered under a burden of oppression almost intolerable.

"They did set over them taskmasters for afflict them with their burdens. And they built to Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Rameses" (Exodus, i., 11).

This should more properly be rendered "store cities." A contemporary Egyptian document tells of food being delivered "to the *aperin* who transport

the stones for the store cities of King Rameses." Some believe this word to be the Egyptian form of the word "Hebrew," but evidence on this point is lacking. As to the store cities there is no doubt whatever. Excavations at a ruined city about thirty-five miles north-east of Cairo leave no question that this was the "Pithom" of Rameses II. The store-



NEW MEETING-HOUSE, HIGHLANDS CREEK, INDIANA.—1893.

rooms are still to be seen. They are unlighted rooms built into the walls and separated by brick partitions. They were used for storing grain and supplies for the army which protected the eastern frontier. It is of special interest to observe in the walls of Pithom that while the bricks of the lower courses are carefully made, the clay being mixed with straw, the upper courses are without straw. Irresistibly we are reminded of the words of Pharaoh: "I will not give you straw. . . yet not aught of your work shall be diminished." (Exodus, v., 10, 11.)

The effect of the oppression on the Hebrews is plainly to be seen in the following chapters. Their independence and manly spirit is lost. The difficulties of the desert life after the Exodus, instead of inspiring them to effort, produce grumbling and a longing backward look to the food of slavery. They are vastly changed from the free, courageous nomads who fled from the famine centuries before. It is a steadfast law that faculties and powers unused shall be lost. Dependence destroys independence. Slavery destroys the power of free thought and free action. This fact may well be the basis of anxious thought for those who see the gradual enslavement of our working classes to great combinations of capital.

Our government rests on the clear-headed, independent thought of its people. Independence, whether of thought or action, cannot be expected of those who depend upon others for even the privilege of laboring for daily bread. Yet the increasing complexity of the life of to-day constantly reduces more and more men to such subjection to others. It was not so in the early days of our country, when the great unoccupied territories offered opportunities for productive labor which seemed unlimited; for the laborer of to-day there is no such resource. Slavery destroys free men, and without free men free institutions cannot endure.

NEW TESTAMENT LESSONS.

[FOLLOWING THE "INTERNATIONAL" SELECTION OF TEXTS, PREPARED FOR "FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER."]

No. 15.—FOURTH MONTH 9.

THE ANOINTING IN BETHANY.

GOLDEN TEXT.—She hath done what she could.—

Mark, xiv., 8.

Read the Scripture, John, xii., 1-11.

REVISED VERSION.

THE present lesson includes the first eleven verses of the twelfth chapter of John. The eleventh chapter is mostly occupied with the miracle of Lazarus, but the closing verses, 46 to 57, describe the agitation among the Jews, the gathering of a "council," (sanhedrin) of the chief priests and the Pharisees, their debate what should be done with Jesus, and their conclusion that he must be put to death. "If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him, and the Romans will come and take away both our place and our nation." Jesus, "therefore, walked no more openly among the Jews," but departed to the city of Ephraim, in "the country near the wilderness," about thirteen miles north-east of Jerusalem. Later he went to Perea, where probably occurred the events recorded in the nineteenth chapter of Matthew, (v. 3-20), in the tenth chapter of Mark (v. 2-45), and the eighteenth and nineteenth of Luke (v. 35-19). Then he proceeded to Bethany.

The time of the incident in the lesson was a Sabbath (seventh-day) evening, the place Bethany, where Lazarus and his sisters lived. Bethany is on Mount Olivet, south-east of and near to Jerusalem; it is now a ruined place, with some "forty humble habitations" scattered over the hill-side. Dr. Thomson, ("The Land and the Book"), describes it as entirely occupied by Mohammedans, and called by them el 'Azar, (Arabic for Lazarus). "Long before the Moslem conquest of Jerusalem, in the seventh century, there were churches and monasteries erected there upon the sites where Mary and Martha were supposed to have dwelt, and over the reputed grave of Lazarus. These were destroyed by the Moslems." Bethany does not apparently occupy the site of any place named in the Old Testament, and Josephus does not mention it. When Jesus was a visitor there it was probably but a small hamlet.

The time was the year 30, A. D., a few weeks after the incident described in the last lesson. It was, as the text says, (verse 1), six days before the Passover; seven days before the Crucifixion. (We must, however, count both days in, to make these descrip-

tions accurate; the anointing is supposed to have occurred on Seventh-day, the Passover on Fifth-day, the Crucifixion on Sixth-day.) The exact date fixed upon by the Scripture chronologists is the first day of April.

"There they made him a supper." This, it is said by both Matthew and Mark, was given in the house of Simon the leper. It is presumed that Simon was a kinsman of Lazarus; this supposition is supported by the fact that Martha "served" at table, and it is also a surmise that Simon may have been healed of his leprosy by Jesus. Lazarus, the brother, "sat at meat" with Jesus. The disciples apparently had borne Jesus company; Judas, at any rate, was among those present.

The subject of the lesson is an incident only, and the story in the Scripture account may very well be left to speak for itself. The love of the little family for Jesus, his enjoyment of their hospitable home, the gratitude of the sisters for the restoration of their brother, Martha's laborious "serving," and Mary's unsparing devotion, all these appear as features at once interesting and impressive. The ointment which Mary used was kept, Matthew and Mark say, in an alabaster "cruse," or flask, and Mark says "she broke the cruse" in order to pour the precious contents over Jesus. A pound of such ointment was, of course, a large quantity; naturally, "the house was filled with the odor."

"Sometimes," says a commentator on this lesson, "injustice is done to Martha, in the study of the character of the two sisters." In Luke, x., 40-42, it is said that upon a visit which Jesus paid them, Martha was cumbered—or, in the Greek, "distracted"—about "much serving," and that she besought Jesus to have Mary help her, but Jesus answered her, "Martha thou art troubled about many things; but one thing (or few things) is needful: for Mary has chosen the good part, which shall not be taken away from her." The writer quoted observes that "it was not her (Martha's) serving that Jesus disapproved, but the distraction of mind that she allowed in doing it. Mary's mind was at rest. She had learned the lesson of peace. We should serve, but should never lose our peace in our serving."

The murmuring of Judas at what he chose to regard as a waste is ascribed by Matthew to "the disciples," and Mark says "there were some" among those present who "had indignation" over it. But the wretched Judas, who was, we may suppose, even then possessed by his purpose of betrayal, seems the one who naturally would offer his dishonest protest.

The words of the golden text convey a comforting lesson. If it shall be said of each one of us, "She (or he) hath done what she could," that, we may trust, will secure the Divine favor.

Joy is a prize unbought, and is freest, purest in its flow when it comes unsought. No getting into heaven as a place will compass it. You must carry it with you, else it is not there. You must have it in you, as the music of a well-ordered soul, the fire of a holy purpose, the welling up out of the central depths of eternal springs that hide their waters there.—H. Bushnell.

NEWSPAPER READING AS A DISSIPATION.

President Robert Ellis Thompson, of the Boys' High School, Philadelphia, in Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.

HERE are few undertakings in life which seem easier, but are really harder, than to read a newspaper aright. To most people it seems to require no effort of any kind, nor yet any preparation. It is the one kind of reading they feel to be a delight and not a task, and they are apt to make it the substitute for all other kinds, not excepting the Bible. But the newspaper so used is not unlikely to do us much more harm than good, and had better be abstained from than read.

The first peril of careless newspaper reading is that of being morally hardened by constant contact with the physical and spiritual evils of the world, without being called upon to any action with regard to them. It requires a notable degree of moral culture to keep from becoming "used to" such things; and there are few things worse for us than to grow accustomed to men's sufferings and their sins, so that these no longer evoke pity, or indignation, or any other emotion in us.

The great minds are those which show the least disposition to become familiar with wrong, so as not to feel indignation every time they see it. They flash out in wrath at iniquity and baseness, they overflow with pity for suffering; and that as much at the hundredth time as the first. They have a moral freshness, which is our right and normal condition. They never "get used to" things, on either their good side or their evil.

It is very hard for us to keep this freshness of moral impression in our daily contact with what the newspaper tells us of the world's evil. It is even harder not to be deceived as to the comparative weight of evil and goodness in the world. The newspaperer is drawn naturally to the former. It "makes copy" more readily, and gives him a quicker grasp on the public attention.

I once asked a newspaper publisher why the boys were always crying "A Terrible Murder in the Fourth Ward," as they were trying to sell his sheet. He answered that he supposed it must be because they knew their public. He had tried again and again to get them to change from that doleful announcement to things less lugubrious, but in vain. It was impossible for them to sell the paper, they said, if they had not a murder to cry. So the newspaper gathers all the horrors of human life, all the rascalities of human conduct, and serves them up to us for our daily repast. The result is a picture which is totally misleading as to the actual texture of human life. It is not the facts, but a selected series of them, which make an impression utterly misleading.

Take one striking instance of this. If any one had been asked a few years ago, when the Irish Land League was in active operation, what was the most lawless country within the bounds of the English language, he no doubt would have said it was Ireland. Every occurrence in Ireland that could create and heighten that impression was collected in the office of certain Unionist journals in Dublin for telegraphing to England and America. The total impression must

have been that Ireland was a hell upon earth. Yet at that very time the average of crime in Ireland was lower than in any other part of the British Empire,—lower than in our New England States, which rank as the most orderly part of America. In no country of the civilized world is there so little crime as in Ireland. The criminal class numbers less than 500 in a population of nearly 5,000,000.

To come nearer home, how much of goodness, loyalty to duty, self-sacrifice, goes on in our own city, which will not "make copy," and therefore never will be mentioned in the newspapers! A man may be born and die in Philadelphia, discharge every duty of a father of a family, a neighbor, a citizen, a member of the church, and all in the best way, and earn the love and esteem of all who know him, and yet he may be mentioned only twice in the newspaper,—when he is married and when he is buried. I know how hard it is to have it otherwise, but the transcription of life fully and fairly is one of the hard things which will have to be done, unless we are to see a growing sensitiveness to the quality of our newspapers, which will seriously affect their position.

The last peril of newspaper reading I shall name is its effect upon our mental powers, especially the memory. An Arab metaphysician enumerates the things which tend to weaken the power of recollection, and one of them is to go into the graveyard and read the inscriptions on the tombstones. That is, to occupy the mind with a series of isolated and unconnected facts must impair the memory.

Newspaper reading is too largely of this very character, not of necessity, but because the reader has not the previous culture required for seeing the underlying connection between the facts the paper brings him. He needs to know the political, social, economical, literary, and spiritual history of the times before he can get things into their right relations and see their real connections. As he does not, his reading runs through his mind without producing any impression, whatever, and the mind takes on the character of a sieve by very force of habit.

Earlier generations carried Homer, Job, the Vedas, the Talmud in their memories over the centuries. The Hindu student still learns the Vedas by oral tradition from Gurus, who learned it in the same way. But they read no newspapers, and our newspaper-reading generation holds fast to nothing. Quite recently a controversy has arisen as to what Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Browning said at a London dinner-table about Mr. Disraeli; and Canon MacColl and Mr. Tollemache, who were both present, flatly contradict each other. That is only a sample of thousands of instances of our short memories.

Here the fault is in ourselves, and is felt to be so. The formation of classes for the study of "current events" shows this. They are honest efforts to remedy a real evil. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.

KIND looks, kind words, kind acts, and warm hand-shakes,—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battles.—*Dr. John Hall.*

PETER YARNALL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A FRIEND has sent us the original paper of acknowledgment, sent by Peter Yarnall to Friends, in 1780. It is as follows :

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends to be held at Uwchlan ; Dear Friends :

Notwithstanding I have been educated, and for some time made profession with the Religious Society of Friends, yet for a want of attention to the teachings of Divine Grace, I have so far deviated as to deny in my life and conversation the principles of the Blessed Truth, absconding from my master, with whom I was placed as an apprentice to learn a trade, and enlisted myself a soldier in the British army, for which misconduct a testimony was read against me some years since ; and although frequent visitations of Divine love were extended, I continued in a long course of vanity and dissipation, and at the commencement of the present unhappy war, I took an oath of allegiance to one of the contending powers, and actually by heat and malice frequently engaged in a task which was conducive to destroy men's lives, contrary to the pure living principle of Jesus, who gave his cheek to the smiter, his hair to those who plucked it out, and hid not his face from shame and spitting. Thus, pursuing one scene of licentiousness and cruelty after another, soaring above the Witness which frequently convicted me of sin, therefore being in some measure sensible of the reproach brought on truth by such repeated transgressions I do hereby sincerely condemn the same, hoping through repentance and amendment of life to be preserved from future snares and entanglements. I remain your loving friend,

Twelfth month 6, 1780.

PETER YARNALL.

PEOPLE IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

Andrew Carnegie in North American Review.

ONE of the great satisfactions in traveling around the world is in learning that God has made all peoples happy in their own homes. We find no people in any part of the world desirous of exchanging their lot with any other. My own experience has impressed this truth very strongly upon me. Upon our journeying to the North Cape, we stopped in the Arctic Circle to visit a camp of Laplanders in the interior. A guide is provided with instructions to keep in the rear of the hindmost of the party going and returning to guard against any being left behind. Returning from the camp, I walked with this guide, who spoke English and had traveled the world round in his earlier years as a sailor, and was proud to speak of his knowing New York, Boston, New Orleans, and other ports of ours. Reaching the edge of the fjord, and looking down upon it, we saw a hamlet upon the opposite side, and one two-story house under construction, with a grass plot surrounding it, a house so much larger than any of the adjacent huts that it betokened great wealth. Our guide explained that a man had made a great fortune. He was their multi-millionaire, and his fortune was reported to reach no less a figure than 30,000 kroner (\$7,500), and he had returned to his native place of Tromso, to build this "palace" and spend his days there. Strange preference for a night

six months long ! But it was home. I asked the guide which place in all the world he would select if he ever made such a fortune—with a lingering hope that he would name some place in our own favored land. How could he help it ? But his face beamed with pleasure at the idea of ever being rich, and he said finally : "Ah, there is no place like Tromso !"

Traveling in Southern India one day, I was taken into the country to see tapioca roots gathered and ground for use. The adults working in the grove, men and women, had each a rag around the loins, but the boys and girls, with their black, glossy skins, were free of all encumbrance. Our guide explained to these people that we were from a country so far away, and so different from theirs, that the waters were sometimes made solid by the extreme cold, and we could walk upon them ; that sometimes it was so intensely cold that the rain was frozen into particles, and lay on the earth so deep that people could not walk through it, and that three and four layers of heavy clothes had to be worn. This happy people, as our guide told us, wondered why we stayed there, why we did not come and enjoy life in their favored clime.

It is just so with the Philippines to-day, as one can see from Mr. Bray's account of them. It is astonishing how much all human beings the world round are alike in their essentials. These peoples love their homes and their country, their wives and children as we do, and they have their pleasures. If, in our humanitarian efforts and longing to benefit them, under the call of Duty or Destiny, we should bring a hundred to New York, give them fine residences on Fifth Avenue, a fortune conditioned upon their remaining, and try to "civilize" them, as we should say, they would all run away if not watched, and risk their lives in an attempt to get back to their own civilization, which God has thought best to provide for them in the Philippines. They have just the same feelings as we have, not excluding love of country, for which, like ourselves, as we see, they are willing to die.

THE world has need of knowledge, but a larger need of insight. It needs information less than inspiration and impulse. I sometimes think that people are destroyed by excess of knowledge, and long to have them forget a little that truth may strike them with some degree of freshness. I believe that there is no greater fallacy than the common opinion that the mere learning of facts is a panacea for the world's ills. What the world needs is what Christ came to teach—the nearness of God to common life, the sacredness of what we call the secular, the reality of the spiritual world, present and future, and a conception of the glory of working together with God, which shall make life dignified, earnest, and fruitful.—*W. E. Barton.*



HALF the misery of human life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse they lie under, by mutual offices of compassion, benevolence, and humanity. There is nothing therefore that we ought more to encourage in ourselves and others, than the disposition of mind which in our language goes under the title of good-nature.—*Addison.*

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 1, 1899.

"WHITE" MEN'S BURDENS.

THE recovery of its author from his recent dangerous illness removes any personal indelicacy there might be in speaking as the truth requires of Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden." It has been so generally printed and so much lauded— incautiously, no doubt, by many—that it has acquired thus an importance which otherwise it would not possess.

The appeal of the poem is to the people of this country. They are asked to "take up the white man's burden." This appeal, if it were meant in some worthy and noble sense, would deserve our respect, even though in the light of history it should appear rather uncalled-for and impertinent; but it is meant in the "imperialistic" sense,—it desires that we shall join in the treatment of other and weaker peoples on the plan of aggression, conquest, and what is called "exploitation." The "burden" which has been taken up by the imperialistic elements of England, and which is now loaded upon the shoulders of that country, this vigorous young poet desires us to help carry.

For this sort of "burden" the United States has not, and ought not to have, any call whatever. When the guns of the British fleet opened fire in the bombardment of Alexandria, John Bright withdrew from Gladstone's cabinet. What would he have said if it had been proposed to put the slaughter of Omurman on his shoulders? What would he advise us, in response to Kipling's appeal?

The truth is that the United States has never been unaware of a duty to the world, and in her own way she has sought to perform it. Her people, since the beginning of the seventeenth century, have faced courageously many of the most difficult problems of human society, and have dealt with them generally upon principles that could by no means be improved by drafts on the "barrack-room" methods of the British army. The American flag has been the symbol of free government, of the peaceful and orderly union of States, of the permanency of democracy. The example of our nation, though it has had defects, has powerfully influenced the whole world. It has been idealized in the minds and hearts of millions struggling under such systems as we are now exhorted to "take up," and has encouraged them to struggle on in their own homes, or to seek, as hosts of them have done, a new home in the land

which was bearing so fairly the "burden" of mankind. Such influence of the United States has been many times greater, directed upon the principles of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration, and of George Washington in the Farewell Address, than if it had been framed upon the pagan systems which the poem under examination would have us revive, and which, in the present aberration—we believe temporary—of our moral forces, have been brought so close home to us.

The true burden of Christian men,—not "white" men merely, for a light complexion does not guarantee against cruelty, greed, or hypocrisy,—is that of improving the world's condition by Christian means. Only such are allowable. The influence of the United States' example, already mentioned, was a grand and noble means. The establishment of Robert College, at Constantinople, the labors of our devoted missionaries in Armenia, the efforts of the two women in India, mentioned last week in Aaron Powell's article, the carrying of food to Ireland and to Russia in their famines, the promotion of the arbitration system,—these are Christian and noble ways of helping the world. But they have been "taken up," long ago; it did not need the poetry of Kipling to suggest them.

On the other hand, what are the essential methods which this young writer's appeal would propose to us? Here is an example of the sort of "burden" which we are asked to "take up." It relates to the Niger region of West Africa. That region has been made, by force of arms, what is called a British "sphere of influence." In other words, the pecuniary advantage of preying upon the natives there has been assigned to England. This monopoly has in turn been given to the control of a corporation, the "British Royal Niger Company," whose readiness to "take up" any "burden" whatever that may be pecuniarily profitable to it is of the most candid character. The unhappy nations of that region have thus become practically the slaves of this "royal company." And what does the company bring them? A large and important item is gin. "During 1897," says a statement which we are now following, "nearly 100,000 cases, or about 2,227 tons, of gin," were exported by this "royal company" to that coast. In 1898 this gin traffic increased to 124,500 cases, or 3,207 tons, and it is now stated that for 1899 it will be still greater. In the first two months of this year, the shipments are reported as 45,000 cases, which would be at a rate more than double that of 1898.

It may be said that this Niger case is exceptional. Not at all. It is typical. In every direction the plans and methods which we are advised to "take

up" may be seen, and they are all practically of the same sort. The whole chapter is crowded with iniquitous features, such as John Woolman would have testified against, from A to Z. In Africa, adjoining the territory of the Niger Company, the exactions, cruelties, and corruptions visited upon the people of the Kongo Free State, under the rule of the Belgian king, Leopold, have brought that once-promising enterprise to the point of ruin.

In fact, as we all well know, there can be no beneficence exerted upon individuals, or communities, or nations, by means that in their nature are unbeneficent. If we would do good to the world, we must carry good to it, or exchange services of good. Light does not come out of darkness, nor blessing out of rapacity. And if we want inspiration from poets of England there are many to whom we may go. We shall not, we hope, desert the Cowpers, the Wordsworths, the Brownings, the Tennysons, to take up with the ethics and philosophy of the "barrack-room."

THE work in Armenia, to which we were giving attention in the INTELLIGENCER a year or two ago, and on account of which we were enabled to forward some small sums to be expended in relief of those persecuted people, has been continued, and remains of extreme necessity. The National Armenian Relief Committee, (in this country), of which Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is president, maintains its organization, and we receive, at intervals, from its faithful secretary, Dr. George P. Knapp, Barré, Mass., circulars relating to the work. They all show, in the most convincing manner, the distressing conditions of many thousands of Christians in Armenia, and the need for relief to them.

Does it occur to you, Brother Knapp, how futile it seems for a small part of the American nation to be striving, by charitable collections, to save a few thousands of distant people in western Asia, when the whole American nation is spending millions in conquest of another distant people, in eastern Asia? The daily cost of the "shells" with which we destroy the Filipino homes, and kill or maim their occupants, would be a tremendous contribution to your Armenian fund.

RUSSIA, it appears, will have three strong representatives at the Hague Conference—M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador in London, Prof. Martens, of St. Petersburg University, and Chevalier de Struve, the Russian ambassador to Holland. M. de Staal is very highly spoken of, as "possessing the confidence of his countrymen, and the regard and respect of those of other countries with whom he has been brought in contact." Prof. Martens is the president of the Tribunal to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and is regarded as "one of the most distinguished international jurists living." He has represented Russia on at least three international conferences—those on the Laws of War, in 1874; on Maritime Laws, in 1884; and on Slavery in Africa, in 1890-91.

The United States ought to send strong men to meet such as these.

THERE has been some delay in perfecting the arrangements, but we now learn that it is concluded to have the Summer School of Friends, in England, at Birmingham in the Ninth month,—probably the first ten days of the month. This will be a gathering similar to that at Scarborough in 1897, and has been arranged by the Committee which was appointed at that time. "We think the program an improvement even on the Scarborough one," our friend John William Graham says, in a brief message on the subject.

We hope that any of our Friends who may be visiting England this summer will make the Summer School a part of their itinerary. They will, we are sure, find it to well reward them.

DEATHS.

HAINES.—Third month 16, 1899, Rebecca S., widow of Stokes Haines, aged 77 years. Interment from Rancocas, N. J., meeting-house.

HAYHURST.—At Lambertville, N. J., Third month 22, 1899, Jeremiah Hayhurst, aged 79 years. Funeral from his home on Seventh-day, 25th, at 10.30 a. m.

[Dr. Hayhurst was born in Middletown township, Bucks county, Pa., in 1819. He was a member and minister of Solebury Monthly Meeting. In 1850 he was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, and was for a number of years a member of the Faculty of that institution. He first established a dental office in Attleboro, Pa., now Langhorne, and then came to Lambertville in 1862, and soon built up a large practice. He was the first Chairman of the New Jersey Board of Examiners, and the first President of the New Jersey Dental Society. He collated a general history of dental colleges and dentistry, and read a paper on the same subject before the Dental Congress at the World's Fair.]

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, Third month 22, 1899, at the residence of her son, Franklin W. Kennedy, Frankford, Philadelphia, Catharine A., widow of Samuel W. Kennedy, in her 72d year; a valued member of the Monthly Meeting held at Green Street, Philadelphia.

KING.—In Philadelphia, Third month 21, 1899, Samuel G. King, formerly Mayor of the city, aged 82 years, 100 months, 19 days.

[His parents were Lutherans, but the greater part of his education was obtained at the school, Dillwyn and Green streets, under the management of the Overseers of Friends' Public Schools (all of which are now consolidated in the William Penn Charter School), and he generally afterwards attended Orthodox Friends' meetings.

He distinguished himself in the City Councils as a clear-headed man of integrity, and progressive spirit. In 1881, by the union of the reform element with the Democratic party, he was elected Mayor, by 5,781 majority over his predecessor, who had held the position three terms.

He carried out his principles in favor of a non-partisan police, and was the first to appoint some colored men on the force. He also suppressed the fireworks clamor on 4th of July. In other respects he did credit to the city of his birth.]

LIPPINCOTT.—At Marlton, N. J., Third month 13, 1899, Howard Evans, only child of Herbert E. and Eleanor P. Lippincott, aged 5 months, 21 days. Interment at Medford.

MARPLE.—Third month 22, 1899, at her son's residence, Ashley, Pa., Mary W., widow of Robert Lukens Marple, and daughter of the late Isaac K. Wright, of Philadelphia. Interment at Fair Hill.

MEASEY.—At Moorestown, N. J., Third month 12, 1899, Alfred S., twin son of Frederick A. and Gulielma R. Measey, aged 2 years and 4 days. Interment at Colestown Cemetery.

TYSON.—Near King of Prussia, Pa., Third month 23, 1899, at the residence of his son, J. R. Tyson, Samuel Tyson, aged 86 years. Interment at Roberts family ground, in Upper Merion.

[He had had a stroke of paralysis some months ago which partly disabled him, but his death was undoubtedly hastened, the *Norristown Herald* says, by the fire which destroyed the mansion in which the family had resided for many years, on the 25th of Second month. "In trying to save a valuable collection of relics, minerals, and coins, the accumulation of a lifetime, Mr. Tyson had a narrow escape from being burned to death. He was partially overcome by the smoke and had to be carried from the house. He was burned about the face and hands. He valued his collection at \$5,000. In spite of his efforts to save his treasures of this kind, they were entirely destroyed. He had made a special study of geology, and was regarded as an authority on minerals found in this vicinity."

He had been twice married, and five children survive him: Samuel Tyson, who has an interest in a Mexican silver mine, and has long been absent from home, superintending its development; Dr. Sarah F. Tyson, a practicing physician in Philadelphia, and Jonathan R., Edward, and Eliza. His second wife, surviving, was the daughter of Jonathan Roberts, of Upper Merion, long prominent in national politics in the earlier half of the present century,—Representative in Congress, United States Senator, etc.]

WILLIAMS.—Third month 24, 1899, Clarence, son of Joseph S. and Anna S. Williams, in his 24th year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

MARTHA ANN WILCOX.

At Richmond, Ind., the 5th of Third month, 1899, Martha Ann Wilcox, wife of William Emmet Wilcox, passed to rest, in the eighty-first year of her age. A member of Whitewater Monthly Meeting of Friends.

She was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 21st of Ninth month, 1818. Her parents were William and Martha Nixon. In 1824 the family became residents of Richmond, Ind., and in 1842, Martha Ann was married to William Emmet Wilcox, of Virginia. Nearly fifty-seven years of married life have been granted the worthy couple, the aged husband still surviving. The death of her sister, Susan Nixon, was noticed in the *INTELLIGENCER* on the 11th of Third month. In the short time of two weeks, death made sad vacancies in a united happy home. An invalid for many years, her sufferings were patiently endured, and with her mind clear to the end, she was ready for the change to eternal rest. The two daughters were constantly with her, and during the last sad days ministered to her wants with love.

"We nightly die ourselves to sleep,
Then wherefore fear we death?
'Tis but a slumber still more deep,
And undisturbed by breath.

"We daily waken to the light,
When morning takes its way,
Then wherefore doubt, death's longer night
Will bring a brighter day." G.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

WHITEWATER QUARTERLY MEETING was held at Duck Creek, Indiana, Third month 4, 1899.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and sickness in many localities, it was much smaller than usual. Seventh-day meeting convened at 10 a. m., in what seemed a living silence, broken by earnest supplication by Sarah J. Bogue, to our Father, that we might feel his Spirit and his presence in our midst, and that to bless. She was followed by L. L. Benson, from the text, "This is life eternal, to know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

On First-day morning, Ellwood Trueblood's address was especially to the young inquiring minds. His deep spiritual baptism spread as a mantle over all assembled, for which we should be thankful to

our Heavenly Father for the spiritual blessings enjoyed.

We had the company of several ministers with us, Levi L. Benson, Ellwood Trueblood, Sarah J. Bogue, and Davis Furnas. A deep feeling of gratitude was felt, and expressed for the labors and presence of all of our ministering Friends. Levi L. Benson and Sarah J. Bogue remained with us a few days and had some appointed meetings, and visited several families.

M. K.

Concerning the Friends' Home of Bucks Quarterly Meeting, the *Newtown Enterprise* says, "There is no longer any doubt about the building of the Friends' Home in Newtown this spring. Mention was made a few weeks ago of the purchase of the Janney lot on the northwest corner of Congress street and Centre avenue by those interested in the undertaking. Recently title to the property passed to ex-Judge Edward M. Paxson, and he has agreed to erect the Home under his own supervision and entirely at his own expense, and when everything is completed to make a gift of the property to Bucks Quarterly Meeting. The Quarterly Meeting is now engaged in raising an endowment fund for the institution. It is expected that the building will cost from \$16,000 to \$20,000. Architect Edwin F. Bertolett, of Philadelphia, is now at work on the plans and specifications, and ex-Judge Paxson says he thinks ground will be broken about Fourth month 1.

"The structure will be built of Newtown stone, two and a half and three stories in height with main front on Congress street. There will be a wing facing Centre avenue. On the first floor there will be parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms, kitchen, six bed-rooms, etc. The second floor will be devoted mainly to bed-rooms, and there will be a few of the same on the third floor. It is expected to have the building ready for occupancy in the early fall."

VISITS TO FRIENDS IN NEW JERSEY.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

THIRD month 16th. My last letter was written in the home of William Dunn Rogers, where we had passed the night following the meeting last noted. At Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting, to-day, which was largely attended and, as was remarked in the business meeting, by an unusual number of younger people. I was led to present some lessons from John's testimony that God was light, etc., at the close of which a sweetly solemn feeling spread over the meeting, under which it entered upon its routine business, which was conducted with much harmony and loving interest.

After meeting closed, while very many of those present went to the hall nearly opposite the meeting-house, where Friends had prepared an abundant meal, we, at the solicitation of our friend W. D. Rogers, went home with him, and there met a number of friends in whose company we enjoyed a pleasant social converse until about 4 p. m., when we started to take the train for Pemberton, some fourteen miles eastward from Moorestown, where we were to hold an appointed

meeting in the evening. This meeting had been appointed at the request of ex-Judge Joshua Forsythe, who had met us at Mt. Holly, and who seemed much disappointed that we could not go there at that time. Our friend met us at the station, and took us to his home about two miles, to tea, returning in time for the meeting which was held in Jubilee Hall. A large company gathered, who listened with attention as I was led to explain my views of Quakerism and its adaptation to meet the requirements of humanity to enable them to come into and live in harmony with God. Expressions of satisfaction were made to me, and reached me through other sources, for a clearer understanding of our views, the meeting being composed, with few exceptions, of those who were not Friends. We were thankful that we had embraced the opportunity thus offered. We went home for the night with our friend Forsythe, remaining with them until after dinner the next day, and much enjoyed the social visit with him and his wife. Among the sources of enjoyment was the opportunity of looking over some old deeds and wills of the early settlers of the tract on which he lived, written in parchment, and bearing date 1714 to 1729.

We were here in the vicinity of the cranberry culture, our friend having several acres of them, and were glad to learn so much of the manner of their culture and yield, of which we had heretofore but a very limited knowledge.

After dinner our friends took us seven miles to Vincenttown, where we had a meeting in the Friends' meeting-house. About fifty gathered, who expressed their gratification at our coming. This meeting had become almost extinct, but few families of Friends residing in the vicinity, but they had organized a First-day school and were now holding a small meeting. Our friends George H. Killé and Charles H. Engle met us here, and after meeting took us to Mt. Holly, to take the cars for Morristown again, where we were met by Ezra Lippincott's conveyance and taken to his hospitable home.

The day had been bright and clear, so that on awakening Seventh-day morning (18th), we were much surprised to find a storm had set in, at first consisting of snow and sleet, and then turning to rain, which continued most of the day. We had a meeting appointed at Westfield on Seventh-day afternoon at 4.30, which, notwithstanding the rain, drew a goodly number together, to whom was opened thoughts concerning the new birth. The meeting closed under a solemn feeling. After meeting we went home with S. Robinson Coale for the night, enjoying with them as we always do when there a pleasant and profitable evening. First-day morning still storming, but not so heavily. We took the train for Philadelphia, where notice had been given of our expected attendance at both morning and evening meetings. Quite a large meeting gathered at Race Street, notwithstanding the rain, to whom I was led to give a reason for our views as applicable to meet the needs of man for his salvation. We went home with Hannah Woodnutt to dine, and afterward went to Samuel S. Ash's to tea. The evening meeting, at the same house, was not so

large but was a baptizing season, in which our duty of love to God and to each other was dwelt upon. After meeting we went home with Alban and Sarah T. R. Eavenson for the night.

Second-day we returned to Baltimore, feeling that our work for the present had been accomplished, and to much satisfaction. So with increased thankfulness of spirit for the favors enjoyed, and for the gain in health of my dear wife, for whose travail and sympathy with me I am deeply indebted for the ability to do the work assigned me, we have returned to our home and friends to assume our usual routine of daily life.

JOHN J. CORNELL.

Baltimore, Third month 24.

A LETTER FROM FRANKLIN.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

I READ the article in the INTELLIGENCER about Franklin and his religious views, and I remembered something on the subject which I found in a religious paper and preserved in my scrap-book. I thought it might be of interest to some of your readers and send a copy of it.

L. J. M.

Granville, N. Y.

A LETTER OF CONSOLATION FROM DR. FRANKLIN TO MISS E. HUBBARD.

Dear Child: I condole with you. We have lost a most dear and valuable relation, but it is the will of God and nature that these mortal bodies be laid aside when the soul is to enter into real life. 'Tis rather an embryo state—a preparation to living. A man is not completely born until he is dead. Why, then, should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals, a new member added to their society?

We are spirits. That bodies should be lent to us while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or in doing good to our fellow-creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for their purposes, and give us pain instead of pleasure, instead of an aid become an incumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. That way is death. We ourselves prudently in some cases, choose a partial death. A mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off. He that plucks out a tooth, parts with all the pains and possibility of pains and diseases it was liable to or capable of making him suffer.

Our friend and we are invited abroad on a party of pleasure that is to last forever. His chair was first ready, and he has gone before us. We could not conveniently all start together; and why should you or I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and we know where to find him? Adieu, my dear, good child, and believe that I shall be, in every state, your affectionate papa. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

LIFE hath two hands for those who fitly live,
With one it gives, with one it takes away;
The willing palm still finds the touch of love,
And he alone has lost the art to live
Who cannot win new friends. —Weir Mitchell.

SCHOOLS "ON PAPER" ONLY.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

THE time has come when it is right for me to lay some facts before the public. It is for the sake of justice to my profession and the noble co-workers who are spending valuable lives working for the colored people. There are quite a number of that race who travel through the North, raising money from those interested in education, yet who have not time to investigate, but out of sympathy give contributions which seldom do what the givers imagine or expect.

We were present, some few years since, at a church association where a white man was reprimanded and his name crossed from that religious body, because for years he had traveled North and secured funds to support a colored school on an island near the Georgia coast, and no school had ever existed there. He had traveled and supported his family on what he secured in that way. From this State a man goes North and has collected hundreds of dollars for an "orphanage." He had pictures in northern papers of a building half completed. On investigation it was found not a spadeful of soil had been dug and never had been, for the foundation. His last report was "two hundred orphans needing help"; a friend of ours went to find the truth and discovered thirty-two orphans and the rest day pupils from homes of their own.

In Virginia a man that did have a school, induced a generous lady to give him enough to clear a mortgage on his property. She did so, only to learn in two years by investigation of a Boston gentleman, that the names had been forged on every official paper she received in the "legal" transaction. He was exposed in the daily papers. They do not always mean wrong, but slavery did not create business principles, and missionary money needs more wisdom in spending than getting. They want to be head of a great institution, they like to travel and they know just how to reach the sympathies of good people in the North. The names of influential persons are printed as "Our Philanthropic Friends," on an appeal, which also says, "There is an Industrial Department consisting of carpentry, wheelwright, blacksmithing, brick-laying, tailoring, shoe-making, cooking, laundering, dress-making," etc. We asked, "Have you carpentry *now*?" "No, but we *want* it." The same question was put to each industry, and *No* was the answer every time, except laundry, and that was they had a woman who knew how, and was going to teach. The education system enumerated a long list of studies. The truth, as drawn out from the reverend president was, a little country school on a stormy island by the sea," yet that man had thirteen asses, (we saw them), on various railroads to and in the North, and spends his summers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Closer questioning showed that he had been away about eighteen months, and had raised over two hundred dollars. How much money is in the bank whose president's name appears as a receiver of funds?" "None." How was it spent?" "For lumber." "What did it cost?" "Forty dollars on the ground." "Where is

the rest?" and the impatient reply came, "We had to have agents and canvassers." Between this and the first visit we had written to reliable parties, and learned that the man had traveled, after the cyclone of '93, but the money and clothing were distributed so unsatisfactorily that the people would not allow him to speak in their churches.

We have not the time to make these investigations, though we will gladly answer any letters of inquiry. Slavery would have been a blessing if it had left all the race honest and truthful. Missionaries should see things as they are, and have to work with present conditions. There is a certain amount of money given by the North for educational purposes yearly; every ten cents that goes to a paper school, (one on paper only), or any unworthy object is *lost* to the well established and reliable institutions, where the pay for good instructors has to be met by work that could not be accomplished without Divine aid and guidance. Are not good persons tempting the weak to enter the business of begging and getting by false representation? It has a reflex influence, for when those who give find the recipient unworthy, they do not want to give again, and thus missionary funds are lessened.

These disagreeable facts have been forced from me at this busy time, because of the pressure of emptiness in our own treasury. This school is largely supported by small subscriptions; of a hundred and fifty-one contributions last year, one hundred and two were less than twenty-five dollars. Eighty-four were five dollars or *less*. The larger ones *include* the money from Philanthropic Committees and meetings which are often collected by small contributions. We are missing these small sums, and our friends having been weighed in the past and *not* found wanting, we hope the scales of justice willsoon be balanced by generous giving.

MARTHA SCHOFIELD.

Aiken, S. C., Third month 25.

A CLEAR TESTIMONY NEEDED.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

I READ with interest the note of Cora H. Carver in the INTELLIGENCER, (Third month 18), exhorting to greater charity on the part of Peace friends towards the advocates of Imperialism. I want to respect all honest, conscientious belief; but if it had not been for the conscientious advocacy of Imperialism and war, by such good men as Lyman Abbott and Weir Mitchell, and S. R. Calthorp (and even some good members of the Society of Friends), the war with Spain might have been prevented, the conquest of the Philippines would never have been undertaken, and our country would have been spared the uncountable millions of expense, the deplorable moral degradation, and all the revolution that has occurred within one short year.

Charity and good will are incumbent upon every Christian, but viewing the deplorable results which have followed from the support or connivance which many good, conscientious people have given to the late war with Spain, and are now giving to the cruel war waged on the Filipinos, the question arises, Is not the

influence of these good, conscientious people greater for evil than that of the openly wicked natures who make no profession of righteousness?

I am old enough to remember the great anti-slavery agitation for thirty years before emancipation. One of the wisest and most eloquent of the pleaders for the slave then said that slavery could not exist for one year if it were not upheld by good men of high character; and if it were not for the many kind-hearted slave-holders who were humane, and endeavored to treat their slaves with justice and kindness.

Let us everyone endeavor to be charitable, and entertain no unkind or bitter feeling to any human being; but let us be faithful in bearing an uncompromising, clear testimony against wrong.

I wish every reader of the *INTELLIGENCER* might peruse carefully the editorial article, Third month 18, and judge whether it is not the calm unexaggerated truth; and then ask themselves whether they can be too earnest in their protest against the sad complications in which our beloved country is now involved. This awful situation is now preventing us from giving the Czar's protocol any warm official recognition. Bishop Paret of Maryland says "The silence at Washington is painful." But I hope for a moral uprising of the people that will demand a withdrawal from our country's present deplorable attitude.

Wilmington, Del.

DAVID FERRIS.

THE PHILIPPINE CRISIS.

Editors *FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER*:

I CANNOT well resist the impulse to express my gratification and satisfaction, at the many timely and able editorials that have from time to time appeared in the *INTELLIGENCER* during the past year in regard to the war with Spain, and the more recent troubles in the Philippine Islands.

David Ferris also explains the situation in such a clear, logical manner that it would seem that little more could be said in condemnation of such an iniquitous war as is now being urged against an almost defenseless people, whose only offense, as has been said, is that they want their liberty. Every true American, it seems to me, can heartily sympathize with the cause of the Filipinos, who are in much the same situation that the Americans found themselves during the Revolutionary period of our country's history.

It is indeed a humiliating spectacle that we are called upon to witness during the closing days of the 19th Century, the return of fossilized conditions that we had fondly hoped had been relegated to the dark ages. We had believed that we were soon to enter upon a golden age, in which arbitration would be the supreme tribunal for the final settlement of all international, as well as national difficulties.

It is really a travesty on the constitution of our country to coerce a foreign body into our government without the consent of that body, and no patriotic American can look unmoved upon the very great injustice that is being done in those far-away islands upon a people who by tradition and inheritance are the rightful owners of the soil. No doubt they look

upon us as invaders in much the same light that the American Indians did when the white men took forcible possession of their country.

In many instances the secular press, in startling headlines, takes a certain pride in parading the news, if not actually boasting, of the large number of the Filipinos slain, and the smallness of our losses.

We certainly have no desire to follow in the footsteps of the Sultan of Turkey, in Armenia, but if we are not very careful we shall do so, if we have not already done so, for the starvation and suffering that are the accompaniment of war must next be expected.

That the humanitarian views that this country professed at the outset of the war for the poor Cubans have been lost sight of, and have been swallowed up in the mass of selfishness and greed, is the opinion of many. If we only had the "initiative" and "referendum," we could do something to stay the slaughter of the Filipinos, but as Congress is the master of the people instead of the people being its master, we are powerless, and our only hope appears to be in circulating petitions craving the indulgence of our public servants, (but really public masters), to grant us a favor, which should be ours by right. I am afraid we shall never have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as Abraham Lincoln said, unless we have the referendum, or direct legislation. I have much sympathy with the views expressed by your correspondent, Wm. H. Vore, of Lincoln, Neb., and Elizabeth A. Rogers, of Crosswicks, N. J. I unite with the suggestion made in circulating a petition to be presented to the next session of Congress, and would gladly aid in getting signatures. In my opinion the time has come when all true Friends of whatever branch, should rally to the cause of Truth, and by voice and pen show their colors in the world, (to use a worldly expression), and aid in some degree, however small, in endeavoring to establish in the earth, Justice, and Truth, and Love, and eventually to proclaim Peace on earth, and good-will to all men.

WILLIAM W. COX.

Mendon Centre, N. Y.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Editors *FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER*:

I AM glad for the ringing words of Edward B. Rawson, "Where do we stand?" in the *INTELLIGENCER* of the 25th. They are certainly refreshing in the midst of apologetic approvals of "the United States using force in putting down Spanish tyranny in Cuba," and, at the same time, censuring President McKinley for "waging a war of extermination in the Philippines."

There are many criticisms that may be offered to President McKinley's administration, both as to what was done, as well as to what was not done; but after destroying, by express direction of Congress, what government there was in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, he is not to be criticised for remaining upon the ground in the Philippines, as well as elsewhere, and using the army and navy, if need be, in furnishing protection to life and property of the thousands of people entitled to this protection, and which the United States, under the circumstances, is

morally and internationally bound to furnish until some adequate form of government shall have been established. The care of the Philippines is an early retribution visited upon the United States as a result of the war, and she cannot evade the responsibility now.

A most unfortunate state of affairs exists at Manila at the present time. Sympathy has been expressed in the INTELLIGENCER for "the defenseless people who are being sacrificed by our army's bullets." And what about *our* sons, brothers, and neighbors in the American army, who have been detained all these months exposed to a tropical climate, privations of camp, and, at the present time, the dangers and carnage of battle, which is causing the death of hundreds of them? It is scarcely probable that indictments for manslaughter against the United States Senate, or any members of it, would be sustained in court. Nevertheless, the charge is true that the havoc of war now being enacted at Manila has been caused by the filibustering tactics of a few United States Senators, preventing the prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty months ago, at which time the occupation of these islands would have been quite as peaceful as was that of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the people will not hold them guiltless.

This attack upon the American army is an act of treachery of deep dye, and clearly demonstrates that the insurgent leaders are not the men who could establish a republic in the Philippines. In May last, Aguinaldo was a refugee from the islands, and his insurrection against Spain was hopelessly dead. At this time Admiral Dewey brought him back and virtually destroyed the Spanish power in the islands, and befriended him in many ways, for which friendship and assistance Aguinaldo owed Dewey and the Americans unlimited confidence and assistance. His army was chiefly gathered together after the protocol was signed, and wholly since the capture of Manila. Aguinaldo pretended that the United States would be highly welcome in the islands, and that he was holding together an army in order to resist Spain in the event the United States would withdraw. "Give not that which is holy unto dogs, neither cast your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you."

ISAAC UNDERWOOD.

Bellefonte, Pa., Third month 27.

MILITARY LAWS POSSIBLE.

The Interchange, Baltimore.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us in regard to the article in our last issue on "Danish Friends and Peace," says that there is grave danger that both National and State laws of an oppressive kind may be enacted [in this country] in regard to military service. An old proverb says: "Beware of beginnings." But in cases like this the great difficulty is that so often those who would have influence are for so long a time incredulous, and smile at the forebodings of the few. Nothing is done till the movement has assumed such force that it is almost impossible to stop it. Let us not allow this to be the his-

tory of the effort to preserve this country from submitting to the bonds that a rising militarism would forge upon it.

LITERARY NOTES.

HENRY BUDD, a member of the Philadelphia bar, and a student of history and literature—as the volume we are about to mention shows—has published, with the title "St. Mary's Hall Lectures and other Papers," twelve essays or lectures, most of them the outcome of the "occasional relaxation of a professional life." They are partly biographical studies, partly historical, partly literary. The sketch of Thomas Jefferson, which is an address delivered, 1884, on the birthday of the Sage of Monticello, is somewhat partisan, though in the main a fair review of the career and principles of the father of American Democracy. In another address the system of trial by jury is earnestly defended. In the lecture on Norse Mythology, the author takes the conventional ground that the "dominant quality" in the American character is "Anglo Saxon,"—a theory which has been worn rather threadbare by the hard usage it has had. The opening paper is a historical sketch of La Vendée, with its frightful civil war of 1793.

(Philadelphia: H. T. Coates & Co.)

Senator Hoar continues his political reminiscences in this month's *Scribner's Magazine*, and tells some interesting stories about General Grant. There is a good story of a winter trip from Dyea to Dawson City in the Klondyke; it has the great merit of not being either coarse or affected, but, on the contrary, is simple, sympathetic, and kindly. The sketch of "Jack Beltz," the giant from Pennsylvania, with his team of dogs, is very attractive, and the dogs themselves almost lovable. Maxfield Parrish furnishes the design for the cover of this issue of *Scribner's*, and it strikes us as one of the best he has made for it.

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, this month, Julia Ward Howe continues her reminiscences; this instalment covers her life in Boston, in the '50's, with experiences in Rome and Cuba. She gives sketches of Professor Agassiz, of that odd person Count Adam Gurowski, and others. Prof. T. J. J. See explains that when the sun's fires die out the earth will freeze. This may not occur, however, "for several million years." The approaching tri-centenary celebration of Oliver Cromwell (he was born April 25, 1599) gives occasion to an article on him by Samuel Harden Church, in which he reviews the character and career of the great Protector. He considers that Cromwell had remained almost unknown until Carlyle published his *Letters and Speeches*, in 1845.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLOSING FOR SPRING VACATION.—Swarthmore College closed on the 24th ult., for the week's vacation usual at this time of year, and the students generally departed. They will return to their studies on Second-day next, the 3d inst.

George School has also closed, this week, for a similar vacation.

TEACHER'S RESIGNATION.—Allen B. Clement, instructor in mathematics at Friends' School, Wilmington, Del., with which he has been connected for eight years, has presented his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present school year. He proposes to continue the study of law, and will shortly be ready for his final examination.

BEQUEST FOR SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.—By the will of the late Daniel Underhill, of Jericho, L. I., Swarthmore College receives a bequest of \$5,000. He had been a member of the Board of Managers of the College, and a very useful one, for many years.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—The Friends' Association met at the home of Cecilia Zimmerman, De Kalb street, on the evening of the 21st instant. There was a good attendance. The topics treated related largely to the Society, but many of them possessed a more general interest.

Lillian Zimmerman read a portion of a letter, describing a fugitive-slave hearing before a United States Commissioner, giving a picture of Lucretia Mott and other anti-slavery workers.

Alfred W. Wright read an essay on the "Separation in the Society of Friends, in 1827." The writer deprecated the revival of unpleasant memories in this connection. A spirited discussion followed. Bertha Harry gave a reading on "Liquid Air, the Coldest of all Colds," and William Kinsey another on "The Persecution of Quakers in New England."

Isaac Roberts spoke of the new building of Young Friends' Association at Fifteenth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia. Ellwood Roberts answered a referred question, "What is Orthodoxy?" by saying that there could be no fixed and unyielding standard of faith from age to age, creeds being modified by the development of knowledge, as can be realized by the changes in this respect which have been witnessed in our own time.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Isaac and Martha Richards, No. 809 Swede street.

LANGHORNE, PA.—The Langhorne Young Friends' Association met at the home of Mitchell Watson, Third month 23. The president, John Wildman, called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

Elizabeth Burgess gave a chapter from Janney's History of Friends, containing accounts of the lives of Samuel Parrish, John Comly, and Isaac Tatem Hopper. "The Gods of Egypt," an excellent paper by Ada B. Mitchell, told of the advancement of ancient Egyptian civilization, and the instability of their veiled and mystical religion.

Helen Row read a beautiful poem, entitled "Keeping his Word." "Religious Training in the Home," an interesting paper by Emily Atkinson, was followed by a reading from the Discipline, by Joseph Mather.

The program closed with a reading by Emma P. Worrell of Lincoln's favorite poem, "Oh Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?"

After the report of the Executive Committee the roll was called and responded to with sentiments.

After a short period of silence, the meeting adjourned until Fourth month 20, at the home of Mary Bunting.

A. R. P., Sec.

ABINGTON, PA.—The Abington Friends' Association was entertained at the home of Agnes Paxson, Jenkintown, Pa., Third month 25. The attendance was smaller than usual, owing to the inclement weather.

In the absence of both the president and vice-president, Isaac P. Mather presided for the evening. After the usual reading of the minutes, the Executive Committee's report was read. It fixed the time and place of next meeting, Fourth month 22, at the home of Edwin S. Hallowell. The question for discussion to be, "Are our present business methods in harmony with Christian Life?" A discussion, also upon the book, "In His Steps, or What Would Jesus Do?"

Caroline Thompson opened the program for the evening, by reading a letter from Florida tourists. This was much enjoyed by all and took us, for the time, away from the land of snow storms, into the beautiful sunny south. Following this Anna L. Smedley recited a selection from James Whitcomb Riley.

The correspondent, Jane T. Hallowell being absent, her valuable paper was read by Sidnea Lukens. The question, "What are the Duties of our Overseers, and can they in any way advance interest in our Meetings?" created quite an animated discussion. Sarah T. Paxson read a paper which she had prepared upon the question and which ably answered it.

Some of the Friends expressed a wish for younger members of the meeting to be appointed to the duties of overseers, as they are more progressive, and would make our meetings more interesting and consequently better attended. Various opinions were expressed upon the policy of such a step, and some favored it quite strongly.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

MARY PRISCILLA HARPER, Sec.

BUCKINGHAM, PENNA.—A meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held Third month 19, at the meeting-house. The meeting was opened by the president's reading the 16th Psalm, which was followed by a reading, "The Battlefield," by Sarah Broadhurst.

Isabel Worthington gave a well written and comprehensive paper on "The Beliefs of Different Churches." A reading, "The Flower Garden," given by Lettie Watson, was followed by Anna J. Williams reading from that part of the Discipline relating to "Gaining and Diversions."

This concluding the exercises, after a short silence the meeting adjourned. J. A., Sec'y.

FISHERTOWN, PA.—The regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held Third month 26. The meeting was opened by the president, Rebecca M. Blackburn reading a portion of the eighth chapter of Romans. The minutes of last meeting were read.

The program was opened by a recitation by Russell Blackburn, followed by a recitation, "The Looking Glass," by Margaretta Blackburn. "Faith, the Engineer," was read by Maria Griest. A poem entitled, "The Skein We Wind," was recited by Mary J. Blackburn. Papers on the subject of "Happiness" were read by Lizzie, Carrie, and Lesley Blackburn.

It was decided to hold our Association the last First-day of each month, instead of semi-monthly, on account of our First-day school, which commences in a short time; also to the change of the time of the Association from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting closed to meet Fourth month 30, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. MARY J. BLACKBURN, Sec.

HOME INFLUENCE ASSOCIATION.—The Home Influence Association (Philadelphia) at its regular meeting on Third month 21, listened to a most excellent and comprehensive report of the Mothers' Congress, given by the president, Florence M. Lukens.

So many interesting and important points were touched upon that a brief report of the meeting will almost be an injustice to the paper. Mention was made of the proposal to establish a National Health Bureau, which should have a watchful and intelligent oversight of the health of this great nation, but as large bodies move slowly and sometime must pass before such a Bureau can be organized, members of such organizations as the Home Influence Association were urged to make a study of household economics.

A mother's duty was said not to be the study of how to treat sickness so much as how to prevent it. There must be no showing off of the baby; besides its natural activities, rest and silence are its greatest necessities. Health foods were condemned; good home cooking declared most essential, as mastication in children amounts to very little. Moral and religious training to be effective and lasting must begin in the cradle. A child looking up into a noble mother's eyes is inspired to lead a pure, noble life.

Since eighty per cent. of womankind adopt home-making as their life work, the women's colleges of the country should provide an advanced course in household economics. In the hands of the parents who are nursing the babies of to-day lies the political weal or woe of our country twenty years hence.

Mary E. Mumford, member of the Board of Education, and one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Mothers' Congress, followed in a most pleasing talk. She justified the organization of a Mothers' Congress by saying that men manufacturers, even of ten-penny nails, come together from all parts of the Union to confer about the best ways of manu-

facturing and of putting their goods on the market. How much more necessary is it that mothers should come together, for those who now see their grandchildren growing up around them know that all-sufficient knowledge does not come intuitively.

The mother holds the key to the child's future. She should know when her boy goes out just where he is going. He will appreciate her interest and anxiety if they are sincere.

The meeting on Fourth month 18 will be held in the evening, and will be addressed by Dr. James B. Walker on hygiene in the home.

WAYNESVILLE, OHIO.—The meeting of Young Friends' Association, Third month 12, was opened by the president reading portions of the 10th chapter of Mark and the 15th of Matthew. Faith was the subject for the meeting, and the discussion was opened by Joseph B. Chapman, who read an excellent paper on that subject. It showed careful thought, and gave each one present many beautiful truths to remember. The touching lesson of the woman of Canaan and her faith in her Master was vividly brought out.

The president then read the topics in the following order: "What is Faith?" "The acts and offices of Faith." "The signs of a true Faith." "The means and instruments of Faith." "What power has Faith?" And lastly, "What are the results of Faith?"

The answers brought out were: one act of faith is to believe everything God does for us, and another, we must be true disciples of Christ. When our work is complete then we receive a bountiful blessing. That we may know our faith we should do nothing for our vain glory, and show that we are contented with God for our guide. We should scrutinize our lives to see what God has done for us, and by doing an act through faith it will lead us to try again. The wonderful power lies in a faith that will make us love to help others and that suggests research and knowledge. It leads to the beautiful thoughts of Life and Light, Happiness and Contentment.

A little business was disposed of, and after a brief silence the meeting adjourned to meet Third month 26.

MARIANA CHANDLER, Sec.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

A FRIEND, O. E. J., writes from Baltimore, Third month 14: "We are stirring up things a little, endeavoring to get an expression from each monthly meeting in our yearly meeting [on the Hague Conference]. The quarterly meeting held here yesterday endorsed the movement most heartily."

I am a reader of your paper. There is no meeting of Friends within forty miles of my place. I attended other meetings, United Christian Brethren in Christ, the Methodist, and Baptist, but I felt that there was a more spiritual way. I was at that time (1871) a member of the American Peace Society of Boston, Mass., and in 1872 became a life member. I saw in the *Advocate* an account of George Fox's Journal. I sent for a copy and a number of Friends' books, and became convinced that their way is the way of life everlasting to me. I have been a constant reader of the *INTELLIGENCER* for years. When I was in Philadelphia, in 1876, I attended meeting on First-day at Race Street, and some good Friend gave me a copy of Janney's "Conversation on Religious Subjects," which I read and believed. I do not think Friends ought to have separated, but should have stood as this branch does.

S. M. H.

I am well pleased with the stand your paper has taken in regard to the late war. In some way or other justice will prevail, and all wrongs will be righted.

Y.

La Porte, Ind.

BLOW wind of March, blow all about
And clean the cracks and corners out;
Sweep with your brooms the earth and sky,
For company's coming by and by,
For everything must be fresh and sweet
When we hear the patter of April's feet.

—A. M. Pratt.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THANKFUL FEELINGS.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

"FROM the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh"—therefore I would like to express my feelings of thanks at this time, for the visits we have had from Isaac Wilson to our meetings in this part of the country, during the extremely cold winter. It reminds me of the One who said he must be about his Father's business. Although I have not been out of my home to hear him preach, his letters in this paper are as sermons for me. I feel that he is rewarded in this life, and a blessing will rest upon those he mingles with, if we keep in the Christ spirit. O, what more could be done, than what has been done for us in this part of the Lord's vineyard during the past year. The reading of the papers and sayings of our people at the great Conference in the West has provided much food for our minds. Has not the Good Father of us all been mindful of us in many ways, for which we should give him thanks?

A RECORD OF ARCTIC WEATHER.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

I see it is the wish of friend Daniel Griest to have a record of the weather of different localities. I see it was much colder here than it was at Ellis, Kansas. On Fourth-day evening, Second month 8, 1899, the snow fell to the depth of 12 to 15 inches. On Fifth-day 9, temperature at 6 a. m., was 9° below zero, and at noon 7° below zero, and at 8 p. m., 16° below zero.

Sixth-day, 10th of Second month, temperature at 5 a. m., 41° below zero, and at 6.40 a. m., spirits in the thermometer stood at 45° below zero.

The mercury in one of my thermometers was solid at 40° below zero. At Jollytown, three miles southwest of Mulgrave, A. E. Clovis, who was using the same kind of spirits thermometer that I was, telephoned to me that at 7 a. m. the temperature was 50° below zero at that place. I took my thermometer into my store room at 6.40 a. m., thinking it at the lowest.

It was never known to be so cold here. It made us think of the Arctic regions.

SAMUEL H. HEADLEY.

Mulgrave, Greene county, Pa., Third month 20.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

A desire to once more mingle with Friends,—if not bodily, then in a spiritual sense,—is my reason for asking admission to your columns.

Born and brought up in the Society, I love it, and it must always be my church home. Although drifted (from no fault of my own) far away from any of its centres, I still long for the comradeship of brothers and sisters of the same faith, and if this should meet the eye of any such who may feel drawn to write me and give me words of encouragement, it will be appreciated, I assure thee my dear brother or sister whichever the case may be.

From my early childhood's home in western New York, my husband and I moved to Southern Michigan, where in 1883, he passed on to the better life and left me alone, until the present finds me living with my son-in-law and daughter in Southern Missouri, J. S. L. Brown and Loretta Calkins Brown. I shall cherish the hope that I may hear from some of my brothers and sisters in the church.

MARY A. CALKINS.

Mansfield, Missouri.

REGISTRY OF CONVICTIONS.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

I have been much interested in the correspondence in the INTELLIGENCER with reference to the war in the Philippines, together with the comments by the editor. It is the duty of all who see the light to speak out *early*, and take their place in the shaping of governmental affairs.

I understand the Christian religion to be the application of the Spirit of Christ within us to human affairs. The ballot should be the means by which we all should register our convictions, but such fails to be the case of late years, as the total count usually decides that the present policy is to be perpetuated,—two or four years more, as the case may be.

My acquaintance with and knowledge of men in authority is that they are nearly always desirous to know the will of the mass of intelligent people but, in the midst of our so-called "loyalty," we are afraid to speak out, either verbally in the face of opposition, or even through correspondence, and thus the selfish interests get in their work. If Christians would register their convictions at this late day, both by voice

When the near fields flash in a diamond mail
And the far hills glimmer, opaline pale,
Oh, merrily shines the morning sun
In the barnyard's southerly corner.

When the ruts in the cart-road ring like steel,
And the birds from the kitchen door come for their meal,
And the snow at the gate is lightly drifted
And over the woodpile thinly sifted,
Oh, merrily shines the morning sun
In the barnyard's southerly corner.

When the brimming bucket steams at the well,
And the axe on the beech-knot sings like a bell,
When the pond is loud with the skaters' calls,
And the horses stamp in the littered stalls,
Oh, merrily shines the morning sun
In the barnyard's southerly corner.

When the hay lies loose on the wide barn-floor,
And a sharp smell puffs from the stable door,
When the pitchfork handle stings in the hand,
And the stanchioned cows for the milking stand,
Oh, merrily shines the morning sun
In the barnyard's southerly corner.

The steers let out for a drink and a run,
Seek the warm corner one by one,
And the huddling sheep in their dusty white,
Nose at the straw in the pleasant light,
When merrily shines the morning sun
In the barnyard's southerly corner.

THE LITTLE YELLOW DOG.

YES, I went to see the bowwows, and I looked at every one,
Proud dogs of every breed and strain that's underneath the sun;

But not one could compare with—you may hear it with surprise—

A little yellow dog I know that never took a prize.

Not that they would have skipped him when they gave the ribbons out,
Had there been a class to fit him—though his lineage *is* in doubt.

No judge of dogs could e'er resist the honest, faithful eyes
Of that plain little yellow dog that never took a prize.

Suppose he wasn't trained to hunt, and never killed a rat,
And isn't much on tricks or looks or birth—well, what of that?
That might be said of lots of folks whom men call great and wise,

As well as of that yellow dog that never took a prize.

It isn't what a dog can do, or who a dog may be,
That hits a man. It's simply this—does he believe in *me*?
And by that test I know there's not the compeer 'neath the skies

Of that plain little yellow dog that never took a prize.

Oh, he's the finest little pup that ever wagged a tail
And followed man with equal joy to Congress or to jail.
I'm going to start a special show—'twill beat the world for size—

For faithful little yellow dogs, and each shall have a prize.

—Harper's Bazar.

A CORN FARM IN IOWA.

In the "Review of Reviews" for last month, an interesting article, by Frank H. Spearman, describes a great corn raising farm of 6,000 acres, in Iowa. The farm's balance-sheet for 1898 is given. The following extract describes the raising of the crop.

THE essentials of a profitable farm are good land, well drained but not too rolling, and accessibility to reasonable transportation. Six thousand acres being about three miles square makes the largest farm which can be operated to advantage from a single central station; a larger acreage simply means two or more farms.

About April 1 men and mules move on the fields in battalions. Four-horse seeders, four-foot harrows, and six-horse gang-plows, manœuvre for six weeks like an army, sowing small grain, plowing, and planting corn. The minute the small grain is sown 31 corn-planters are thrown behind the plows, and in this work lies largely the success or failure of the crop. Note, for instance, the pains taken in selecting the seed corn.

A perfect stand of corn is the first requisite of a large yield. From a choice piece of land previously planted with selected seed about 2,000 bushels of the finest ears are taken. From these an expert selects 600 bushels. These ears are placed on racks in a building arranged especially for a seed-house. Whatever the thermometer registers in Iowa, the temperature in that seed-house never falls below freezing. All this insures the highest possible germinating power in the seed, and that alone might, in case of a cold, wet spring, save the entire profit of the season by producing a good stand.

The planting must of necessity be done by machinery, and to secure the maximum yield three seed kernels must be dropped in each hill. If five drop in, that hill is lost to the profit account; if only one it is partially lost.

But perfect as American farming machinery is, it does not leave the factory perfect enough to insure against irregular planting. Patiently and by a series of exhaustive tests the planter plates are so adjusted to the size of the seed kernels for each year that they will deposit an average of sixty-five kernels to every twenty hills, and not more than four nor less than two in any one. So great are the precautions that before the seed is shelled the tips and butts of the seed ears are cut off to secure kernels of an even size.

Even after this delicate adjustment of the best ma-

chinery in the world, foremen follow the 31 planters and at intervals open hills to count the seed deposits and make sure that each machine is doing its work. In addition, a purse of \$100 is split into eight prizes between the eight men who do the best work and whose teams mark the straightest rows. With such a method is it any wonder that the crop on this farm averaged 60 bushels per acre, against the average of 32 bushels as given Iowa by the government report for 1898?

After the seeding, the harrowing, and it is done with extraordinary energy and concentration. One hundred and forty sections of four-foot harrows sweep the fields like a charge of cavalry. Every time they move a mile together sixty-two acres are covered.

When the 3,800 acres of corn are up and ready 76 two-horse cultivators are put into it. The point in the first cultivation one way and in the second the other way is to get as close as possible to the corn; but after the pains taken to place it there no plant must be left covered by a clod of earth. The field-hand must uncover it, and a foreman on horseback behind each twenty men is held responsible for his crew's work. In the third and final cultivation the earth is thrown up against the plant, the small weeds in the hill being smothered and the large ones pulled by hand. It will be of interest to merchants and to theological professors to learn that it is not the weed in the row, but the one in the hill which mars the beauty of the balance sheet.

The corn being now three feet high, the interlacing roots and the overhanging stalks prevent further cultivation. Into this field, approximating one mile in width and six miles in length, are sent in October 75 wagons and men for the husking. This takes 60 days, and a row of cribs 10 feet wide and 16 feet high, half a mile long, are required to hold the crop.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREES.

Jane A. Stewart, in Boston Transcript.

ONCE upon a time—and it is not such a long time, either—the arid desert of Southern California knew no trees. The white man came, surveyed the land and saw that it was good. With immigration came irrigation and cultivation.

Encouraged by the fact that, given water, anything will grow in this "wonder region" the immigration of the shades to the sunshine land has reached a unique degree. One finds here the spruce and pine of the northland and the palmetto of the tropics prospering side by side. The Australian oak, the South American pepper, the Italian cypress, the Chinese bean, Florida's magnolia, all the rare creations of the Orient—a cosmopolitan brotherhood of trees—luxuriously flourishing in amicable contiguity along the highways and byways.

One comes upon a beautiful residence grounds whose outer finish is a diversified border of rose tree, eucalyptus, orange, and palm in charming succession. One often sees the happy alternation of pepper and palm, cypress and eucalyptus, olive and almond. This very beautiful and effective combination is the chapely grevillea and leafy umbrella. Again the road-

way is bordered by a striking and popular contrast—the slender Norway spruce of the Northern latitudes and the stately fan palms of the tropics.

Frequently a frugal orchardist, grudging even the roadside soil for purely decorative planting, carries his orchard proper out upon the sidewalk lines. Thus the lovely lemon with its distinctive upright branches and gaily green in its new top growth; the olive, most graceful of fruit trees, in dainty silvery green attire; the almond, the apricot, the prune; the fig tree of the Orient, with its spreading foliage; the pomegranate, regal in cardinal bloom; and not least the orange, first among citrus fruits, whose "beautifully, deeply, darkly" green foliage is an endless delight to the eye—extend their rich fruit lavishly to the passers-by.

One can imagine no more stately vanguard to the serried files of an orange grove than this lone line of the noble eucalyptus—the "fever tree"—whose aromatic leaves are for the healing of the nation; whose loosely hanging bark contains wonderful properties, and whose slender swaying tops seek heaven's blue anywhere from fifty to one hundred feet above you—the very tree, which, planted about the Campagna, routed the malignant Roman fever.

Again a tender young orchard or a fine residence plat is flanked by a row of the balsamic cypress, with its tapering tops like fingers pointing heavenward. Far away over the wide garden land, these cypress digits are frequently the only index to the cozy homes hidden within the luxuriant foliage of the orange groves.

But woe betide the lovely cypress if unfortunately it be stationed on "the dusty side" of the country road or city avenue, for its fine foliage catches and retains the pervasive dust, blown gray by the diurnal ocean breeze of summer. Again, however, what a magical change is wrought by the first welcome rain of fall, transforming gray old age to verdant juvenescence!

But more recurrent than any other of the varied shades of the sunshine land is the deservedly popular pepper tree. Not half has been told of the perennial beauty and evergreen loveliness of this queen of semi-tropical shade-trees, with its pendulous, flashing, fern-like, green leaves and lovely drooping clusters of delicate white bloom and green and scarlet berries. A native of South America, it thrives magically in its sunny California home. One is refreshed and soothed in the dry season by its perpetual green, kept fresh and nourished by taproots extending hundreds of feet beneath the arid, thirsty earth. Along the dusty roadside and in desert places we hail the pungent pepper, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

PROVERBS exert an undue influence over the human mind. Proverbs perverted may slay their thousands. Beware at this season of that one, "Stuff a cold, and starve a fever." The meaning of it is, "Stuff a cold, and you will have a fever to starve."—*Christian Register*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the tribulations of Greece, millionaires exist there, and one of them, Andre Syngros, a banker who died recently at Athens, has left his entire estate, valued at five million dollars, to charitable institutions.

Diseases in Puerto Rico.

Harper's Weekly.

It is customary to suggest hygienic rules and regulations by which the traveler in the tropics should be governed, but in practice he seldom lives up to the strict limitations of these formulæ; the army in Cuba and Puerto Rico, even where it was possible, never did, and, further, it is feared it never will.

The most common physical ailments which overtake the unacclimated, as well as the native population, are, first, dysentery, sometimes of so persistent a type as to cause death; second, malarial and pernicious fevers, which take intermittent or malignant forms; third, colds, catarrhs, pneumonia, and consumption.

Dysenteries, mucous-membrane affections, and lung troubles may usually be, in large measure, prevented by simple methods of taking care of the person. Never eat fresh fruits with which you are unfamiliar, is one rule, if dysentery is to be averted; this rule is broken by nine out of every ten persons who are of an inquiring turn of mind, the rare and delicious fruits being a sore temptation to the appetite. Mangoes, bananas, and nisperos, while fine flavored and tempting, produce great distress in the average stomach by fermentation. Lemons (sweet and sour), limes, and oranges are considered safe, though the natives will never eat an orange after meals. The too constant or frequent use of lemon or lime juice is not beneficial to some systems, as it brings on a chronic acidity of the stomach. Dysenteries, which arise from malarial or bacterial poisoning of the intestinal tract, may be alleviated by strict dieting, but not prevented. Such diseases can be overcome by medical aid only.

Malarial affections are universal, and those who make their homes in tropical countries are never immune for long periods against the visitations of this stealthy foe.

The germs of malaria are no doubt oftenest carried into the system by drinking water, though the exact method or means of transmission is a much-mooted question with the medical fraternity.

Count Tolstoy's Daughter.

THE second daughter of Count Tolstoy, Maria, a writer in *Harper's Bazar* says, is putting into practical operation some of her father's theories. When the family property was divided she refused to accept her portion, and though she lives at home, and is therefore in one sense dependent, she works in the fields with the peasants, and turns over the money she makes to those who are disabled by illness. The money she makes, to be sure, is not excessive. Twenty or thirty kopecks a day comprises all her gain—a kopeck being half a cent of our money.

When asked why she did not devote herself to more lucrative labors, the better to provide for her indigent neighbors, she replied: "As a matter of fact, I know of nothing that I can do that will bring me in more money than my work in the fields does. I have not been trained to make a living equal to that which I now enjoy at home, and if I were forced to shift for myself I don't know that I could do any better than by working as a peasant woman. As matters now stand, I have my living at home, and there is also this opportunity to help the peasants. Besides earning a little money for them, I think that I am doing them some good by associating with them. It took them a long while to get accustomed to my companionship, and I don't feel that even now they accept me as I should like to have them do; but a few, at any rate, have learned to realize that I am not playing with them or the work, and that I really want to be of service to them. What I shall succeed in accomplishing, by way of example and suggestion, is but an infinitesimal part of what is necessary to be done before the peasants learn what it is that my father believes the Bible teaches that men ought to be and do; but it is a satisfaction to me to try to achieve even this slight result, and I am sure that already some of the women have views and ideas that they did not have when they saw me playing tennis or sitting in the music-room the day long."

A correspondent of the *Sun* worked for one day with her

in the fields, only to be too exhausted to stir until noon. But Maria was up again at dawn and out beside the peasants, seemingly as fresh as they.

Speaker Reed's Opinion.

A DISPATCH from Alfred, Maine, on the 22d ult., says the private secretary of Speaker Reed, was at his home at that place, and said:

"With regard to the war with Spain, Mr. Reed has been no more conservative than was President McKinley at the beginning. Mr. Reed has all along regarded it as unfortunate, and is still firm in the belief that it might and should have been averted."

Around the World in Thirty Days.

J. G. PANGBORN, of Baltimore, who has just returned from Russia, says that in three years he expects, in company with Prince Hilkoﬀ, the Russian minister of railways, (uncle of Prince Hilkoﬀ, who is assisting the Doukhobors), to go around the world on the moon's schedule, or in thirty days. The itinerary from Baltimore would be as follows:

Via the Baltimore and Ohio, the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern it is, say, 3,150 miles to Seattle; thence via the Pacific to Yokohama 4,500 miles, whence to Port Arthur via Nagasaki it is 1,200 miles more. At Port Arthur we leave ship, and, going ashore, take train on the Manchurian extension of the Trans-Siberian railway for St. Petersburg, 5,600 miles; thence by rail direct to Berlin, 1,000 miles, and on to London, 750 miles. Ship again, this time on the Atlantic, to New York, 3,200 miles, winding up with the Royal Blue Limited, the concluding 200 miles or less.

The total rail travel would be 10,700 miles and water travel 8,900 miles, an aggregate of 19,600 miles. An average of forty miles an hour by train and twenty by ship would insure the transit within thirty days.

Interesting Suit for Damages.

Harper's Bazar.

THE attention of horsewomen is invited to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, affirming the verdict of the lower court, which directed Mrs. Caroline Swift, of New Bedford, and her daughter Helen, to pay \$5,458 damages to Annie E. Adams, of Manchester, New Hampshire. It seems that in August, 1894, there was a "coaching parade" in New Hampshire. Mrs. Swift and her daughter went to it in a carriage drawn by two spirited horses driven by Miss Swift, who was then nineteen years old and weighed 108 pounds. Coming home there was a procession of carriages on the road, and Miss Swift inadvertently ran the pole of her vehicle into the back of the carriage in front of her. This excited her horses so that she couldn't hold them, and they drove the pole against Mrs. Adam's back and injured her. Suit was brought in Mrs. Adam's behalf, and damages as aforesaid were awarded to her.

The appeal seems to have been taken on the ground that Mrs. Swift was not responsible for her daughter's driving, and was improperly included as a defendant. The court held that the excursion was a joint undertaking of the two ladies; that the mother was an equal promoter and manager, and not a mere guest, and that "under her control and direction her daughter, so inexperienced a whip that it might be negligent to allow her to drive on such an occasion, was driving, and driving carelessly." So the verdict of the jury was upheld.

It is a curious fact that colds and kindred diseases are extremely prevalent in hot climates, because the pores of the skin are kept so constantly open. As a consequence, few people escape being afflicted for weeks at a time by some form of these distressing attacks, and a cold once contracted is very hard to cure.

THE "open door" now means an opening through which all the nations can run in and grab whatever they can lay their hands on.—[Indianapolis News.]

CURRENT EVENTS.

ON the 25th ult., the United States troops in Luzon Island began an attack, "in force," upon the Filipinos, advancing northward toward Malolos, which has been the seat of the Filipino government. The Islanders have desperately resisted, and the United States troops have slowly pressed them back. The fighting has continued up to this writing. The dispatches speak with satisfaction of heavy losses of the Filipinos; one from General Otis, on the 26th, says: "Our loss thus far moderate, enemy's heavy;" another from him on the 28th says his troops inflicted "considerable slaughter."

DISPATCHES from Washington state that it is evident that the military plan devised by General Otis, and which he attempted to put into execution on the 25th, failed. It was previously announced from Manila that he expected to capture Aguinaldo, and end the war. A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "It is admitted that the failure of General MacArthur to entrap Aguinaldo's forces, by turning their left flank, on the movement from Novaliches to Marilao, is a great disappointment." The result was that the United States troops have been obliged to form one column of advance upon Malolos, and to press forward, step by step. The heat is very great, and the country generally low, often covered with water. The plan of the Filipinos is to resist to the utmost, give way slowly, burn all the towns and villages they are forced to leave, and fall back into the mountains, if Malolos is captured.

A LIST prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General, at Washington, shows the casualties of the United States troops in Manila, since February 4, to be 157 killed and 864 wounded.

Among the killed, on the American side, is Colonel H. C. Egbert, formerly of Philadelphia, who commanded the 22d regiment United States Infantry. He was severely wounded in the fighting before Santiago, in Cuba, last summer, but "declined to give up the army." His family had accompanied him to the Philippines.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and party left Thomasville, Georgia, on the 27th ult., for Washington, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 28th. The President was the guest of Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, who has a winter home at Thomasville. Visits were paid to Jekyll Island, (owned by a private club), to Jacksonville, and some other places.

A DISPATCH from Washington to the New York *Herald*, on the 27th ult., says Vice-President Hobart will not again be a candidate, on the Republican national ticket with President McKinley. The renomination of the latter, next year, is assumed. Dispatches within the last fortnight have represented that this subject, and the choice of a candidate in Hobart's place, have received careful consideration during President McKinley's stay with Senator Hanna, at Thomasville, Ga. The *Herald* dispatch says that it is desired to have "a war hero" on the ticket, in Hobart's place, and that some one conspicuous in the Philippines is being looked for by some.

It is announced that the "muster-rolls" of the Cuban army "are still in the custody of Senor Rafael Portuondo, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Military Assembly. As a consequence the \$3,000,000 sent by the United States to pay the Cuban troops remains in unbroken packages aboard the transport *Burnside*, at Havana."

A MEETING of citizens of Philadelphia to organize more effectively the popular response to the call by the Czar for the international conference at the Hague, was held on the afternoon of the 24th inst., at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at 15th and Chestnut streets. There was a good attendance for a preliminary meeting. Judge W. N. Ashman presided. The call for the meeting was signed by over sixty prominent citizens, including five judges, ex-governor Pattison, United States District Attorney James M. Beck, Archbishop Ryan (Roman Catholic), Bishop Whitaker, (Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania), Isaac H. Clothier, President Sharpless, of Haverford, and others. A permanent organization was effected, with

ex-Senator George F. Edmunds as Chairman, and it is hoped that the voice of Philadelphia will soon be more distinctly heard.

THERE were vigorous debates in the Canadian Parliament on the 20th and 21st ult., upon the policy of the Laurier Administration in respect to "reciprocity" with the United States, the Alaskan boundary, etc. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, replied to the attacks made by Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative leader. He appeared to abandon "reciprocity," and it was inferred from what was said by him and other Government leaders that the Joint High Commission on American and Canadian greatness, which recently adjourned in Washington, would not meet again. Sir Wilfrid deplored the death of the late Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine (one of the United States Commissioners), and said that "a fairer man never lived."

THERE seems to be much ill feeling over the unsettled Alaskan boundary. A dispatch from Seattle on the 22d ult. represents Governor Brady of Alaska as saying in that city: "The Canadians will surely have a fight on their hands if they try to move the boundary on the Porcupine as they have on the Stickeen and the Lynn Canal passes. Do you think that 2,000 Americans, every one of them well armed, who have gone into a country and taken up claims on what has always been considered American territory will let a handful of Canadian policemen move the boundary line at will? This boundary question is a serious one, and no one can tell how it is going to come out."

THE typhoid fever continues in Philadelphia. There were 563 new cases reported for last week, (ending Third month 25) and 38 deaths, making 5,443 cases, and 496 deaths since the first of the year. The mortality, it will be seen, is slightly over 10 per cent. of the cases. Nothing has been done to improve the water supply. A large majority (twenty-four to thirteen) of Select Council voted, on the 23d ultimo, for the use of \$3,200,000, (as proposed for a long time), for this purpose, but a two-thirds vote (twenty-seven yeas) could not be obtained. The whole effort therefore failed, and the legislation will have to be again begun.

ONE triumph of Peace is announced. The Port Arthur Ship Canal was formally opened at Port Arthur, Texas, on the 25th ult. It is 37,000 feet long, and will connect Port Arthur, the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad, which controls the enterprise, with Sabine Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico. The canal will finally have a uniform depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet, and it is the intention to bring vessels up from the Gulf, thus creating a new outlet for traffic to Mexican, South American, and European ports.

LUCY M. SALMON, professor of history in Vassar College, who was one of the few strangers who witnessed the recent election of President Loubet at Versailles, contributes to the *Review of Reviews* an interesting description of the event. In the same issue Agnes C. Laut, a writer for the Canadian press, gives a statement of Canada's case before the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, and thus affords us an opportunity to see the points in dispute from the other side.

THE Catholic population of the United States, as given in the official directory of the church, is stated as 9,907,412. There are 12 archbishops, 80 bishops, 2,756 religious clergy, [members of the several "orders," etc.] 8,383 secular or parish clergy; churches and chapels 11,571; 11 universities and 191 colleges for boys. The total number of children in Catholic institutions is 956,784.

PROFESSOR von Holst, the historian, in a recent address in Chicago, showed that the difference between former expansions and that of to-day is that the former territorial acquisitions could and did become flesh of our flesh and spirit of our spirit, while with the Philippines "it is the engrafting of proud flesh upon the body politic by a surgical operation."

NEWS AND OTHER GLEANINGS.

THE winter and early spring in the South have been rough and cold. A letter from New Orleans, the middle of the month just closed, says: "Imagine sleet and snow and ice in our climate and with our houses! Imagine the great Mississippi with ice floating from bank to bank for days past the city. Gardens are ruined. Vines which were the growth of years are dead, and rose bushes are so trimmed down that they look like gaunt skeletons. All the gardens look bare and naked though already the lawns are beautiful and the rose bushes are sending forth little sprouts."

—The figures of the American loss in the Philippine fighting, up to about the 18th ult., are stated to be: 104 killed, 25 dead from wounds, 238 dead from disease, and 456 wounded. Total dead 467, total casualties, 923.

—A dispatch from Chicago, 27th, says that practically every vessel at that end of Lake Michigan had been chartered

and loaded with grain, awaiting the opening of navigation. The loaded vessels at Chicago and South Chicago held at that date about 9,000,000 bushels of grain.

—Navigation between Detroit and Cleveland was formally opened on the 27th, when a steamer started on the first trip of the year, with 100 passengers. Dispatches from Cleveland and Colchester, Ontario, on that date, said that Lake Erie was clear of ice as far as could be seen.

—It is now announced that no exclusive franchises or concessions will be granted by the United States military authorities in Cuba that are not absolutely necessary. The occupation of the island being only temporary, it is thought to be wiser not to burden the municipalities with debt."

—The Baldwin locomotive works of Philadelphia have recently received orders for 70 locomotives for Russia's Manchuria line. The Westinghouse company, Pittsburgh, also has large contracts for the adoption of its brake on all Russian lines.

Do You Know....



As ground by the Franklin Mills, is a little off white; therein is where the richness lies—in its tint. This flour is a brain, bone, nerve and muscle builder—a life giver and sustainer.

If your grocer does not keep Franklin Mills Flour, have him order some for you or send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

See that the Flour delivered bears our label; avoid substitutes. Booklet mailed free.

The genuine made only by the FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y.



OUR Pasteur Thermometers

FOR STERILIZING BABY'S FOOD

Mailed to any address for 60 Cents

H. C. BODEN & CO., Manufacturing Opticians,

S. E. Cor. 13th and Walnut Sts.

The Wonderful Golden Rambler Rose

Hardy and bears all the time. A glorious profusion of gold and white roses at same time on same bush. Blooms all summer from June till December. Finest, hardy ever-blooming rose for garden, trellis or veranda. Strong plants on own roots. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. New Floral Guide 124 pages, tells all about 400 other choice flowers. Free. CONARD & JONES CO. Dept. 6. West Grove, Pa.

IN one of Miss Muloch's stories she says that "a cheerful heart seeth cheerful things," and gives this incident in proof of it:

A lady and gentleman were in a timber yard situated on the banks of a dirty, foul-smelling river. The lady said, "How good the pine boards smell!"

"Pine boards!" exclaimed the gentleman; "just smell that foul river."

"No, thanks," was the reply, "I prefer to smell the pine boards."

A FOOL may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old. A penny saved is a penny earned.

A FEW days ago "our cook" reported a "fuzzy rain" in progress. This morning "the freeze is still falling."—[Laing School Visitor.]

ANY one who calls a citizen of Sierra Leone (Africa) a "nigger" violates the law of the land, and may have to face a suit for damages assessed by a colored jury.

WHEN Queen Elizabeth died, 1603, Lady Scroope dropped a sapphire ring from the palace window to announce the event; her brother hastened with the greatest speed to deliver it to the Scotch prince, James VI., who became James I., of England.

DON QUIXOTE read romances till his wits, By nature weak, became extremely hazy;

The modern reader quite collected sits— It is the writers only who go crazy.

—[English Paper.]

Compel your dealer to get you Macbeth lamp-chimneys—you can.

Does he want your chimneys to break?

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

Black Dress Textures

Our showing of Black Dress Textures is concededly as fine as any ever made in Philadelphia. Judge the prices of all by these few.

All-wool French finish Serge, surah twill, double-width.

Special price, 25 cents a yard.

All-wool Plain Black Challis, usually 40 cents.

Special price, 31 cents a yard.

English Mohair Brilliantine, brilliant lustre, 45 inches wide.

Special price, 50 cents a yard.

All-wool Grenadine Voile, a very desirable light weight fabric, 45 inches wide, excellent value.

Special price, 75 cents a yard.

English Mohair Brilliantine, a rich quality with a brilliant, high lustre, 45 inches wide, the regular \$1.00 quality.

Special price, 75 cents a yard.

All-wool Black Cheviot Suiting, the proper weight for Spring dresses, sponged and shrunk, 48 inches wide.

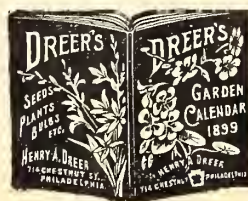
Special price, \$1.00 a yard.

Samples sent upon request.

Mail Orders receive prompt and accurate attention.

Address orders "Department C."

Strawbridge & Clothier,
PHILADELPHIA.



Dreer's Garden Calendar For 1899

An up-to-date Catalogue of the best new and rare, as well as the cream of the standard varieties, of

Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

A handsome book of 168 pages, profusely illustrated, mailed FREE to those who state where they saw this advertisement.

HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

NOTICES.

* * Rudyard Kipling's works are the subject of the exercises to be delivered before the Friends' Temperance Workers, Fourth month, 1899.

WALTER E. LINVILL, President.

* * The regular meeting of Concord First-day School Union will be held at Swarthmore meeting-house, on Seventh day, Fourth month 15, 1899, convening at 10 a. m. All interested are invited to attend.

HERBERT P. WORTH, } Clerks.
ANNA P. SMEDLEY, }

* * The united First-day evening meetings (Philadelphia), during Fourth month, will be at Fourth and Green streets at 7.30 o'clock. All are invited.

* * A Circular Meeting, under the care of a Committee of the Western Quarterly Meeting, will be held at Kennett Square on First-day, Fourth month 9, 1899, to convene at 3 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL H. BROOMELL, Clerk.

* * A Circular Meeting, under the care of a Committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting, will be held at Providence, Delaware county, on First-day, Fourth month 2, at 3 o'clock p. m. MARY P. HARVEY, Clerk.

* * A meeting of the Salem First-day School Union will be held at Friends' meeting-house, Woodstown, N. J., Fourth month 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The subject for discussion is, "How can friends best inculcate Peace principles?"

A cordial invitation extended to all interested.

JOHN G. BORTON, } Clerks.
LOUISA POWELL, }

* * The Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches will attend meetings as follows:

FOURTH MONTH:

- 2. Frankford, 10.30 a. m.
- 16. West Philadelphia, 11 a. m.
- 30. Fairhill, 3.30 p. m.

FIFTH MONTH:

- 21. Merion, 10.30 a. m.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

"THE Government wants the pipestone quarries held by the Yankton band of Sioux, ostensibly as a site for additions to Government Indian school. These quarries, made famous in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' and from which Indian pipes and ornaments are made, are situated on the 'mile square' near Pipestone, Minn., specially reserved by the Yankton Sioux in the treaty of thirty years ago. The Indians have more of a sentimental than a business view of the matter. They believe that many seasons ago, before the arrival of the white man, the Great Spirit set aside this quarry of red stone for their special use, and in recognition of this sentiment Congress four years ago passed an act declaring these lands vested absolutely in the Yankton band.

"I WANT to ask one more question," said little Frank, as he was being put to bed. "Well," acquiesced the tired mamma. "When holes come in stockings, what becomes of the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"

[Exchange].

It is said that the Audubon Society's membership has now reached 16,000, with branches in fifteen States.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY

BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.

DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.

ANCHOR Cincinnati.

ECKSTEIN Cincinnati.

ATLANTIC New York.

BRADLEY New York.

BROOKLYN New York.

JEWETT New York.

ULSTER New York.

UNION New York.

SOUTHERN Chicago.

SHIPMAN Chicago.

COLLIER Chicago.

MISSOURI St. Louis.

RED SEAL St. Louis.

SOUTHERN St. Louis.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.

MORLEY Cleveland.

SALEM Salem, Mass.

CORNELL Buffalo.

KENTUCKY Louisville.



IN your experience with White Lead have you ever been troubled with cracked, pulled or alligatored surfaces, or have you ever heard of such trouble in the use of White Lead?

Never; and these conditions were never known until the introduction of zinc white, "combination lead," and ready-mixed paints, the two last composed largely of zinc, barytes, whiting, etc., very little lead, if any.

—Mr. E. P. Edwards, in "Painters' Magazine."

Mr. Edwards is the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Edwards & King, Painters and Decorators, Elizabeth, N. J.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of colors forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

SIX-DAY TOUR

TO OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, AND WASHINGTON VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The fourth of the present series of personally-conducted tours to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Seventh-day next, the 1st proximo, affording a delightful and seasonable outing.

Tickets, including transportation, meals en route in both directions, transfers of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of \$34.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark; \$32.50 from Trenton; \$31.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including luncheon on going trip, one and three-fourths day's board at that place, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of \$15.00 from New York; \$13.50 from Trenton; \$12.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Ellwood Heacock,

UNDERTAKER
and EMBALMER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

TELEPHONE 5807.

1313 Vine Street, Philad'a.

Calls outside of city answered promptly.

TYPEWRITERS

REBUILT nearly equal to new

Fully guaranteed. Prices 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. below list. Catalogue free.

Philadelphia Typewriters Exchange,
135 S. 5th Street, Philada.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.

CONSHOHOCKEN Special attention given to serving families. Office 603 North Dairies, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOSEPH L. JONES.

Read These Books

TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK,
176 pp., 176 illustrations.
5 cts.

THE MOKI SNAKE DANCE,
60 pp., 64 illustrations.
3 cts.

GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA,
32 pp., 15 illustrations.
2 cts.

NEW MEXICO HEALTH RESORTS,
80 pp., 31 illustrations.
2 cts.

ARIZONA HEALTH RESORTS,
72 pp., 18 illustrations.
2 cts.

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS
48 pp., 39 illustrations.
2 cts.

Mailed free
for postage named

They tell the story

of wonderful sights and scenes, and special resorts for tourists and home-seekers in the Great West. They are published by the

Santa Fe Route,

are literary and artistic, and will make you better acquainted with the attractions of your own land.

C. A. HIGGINS,
A.G.P.A., A.T. & S.F. R'y., CHICAGO.
Great Northern Bldg.

**Criss-Cross
CEREALS**

Ask dealers for them—see that packages have these criss-cross lines. Pamphlet and our sample offer mailed free.

Special Diabetic Food, for Diabetes.
Gluten Flour, for Dyspepsia and Constipation.
Barley Crystals, for Kidney Troubles.

FARWELL & BINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut St. Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, ETC.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice-President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice-President and Actuary, ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROBERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID G. ALSOP.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company furnishes ALL DESIRABLE FORMS OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE at actual NET COST. It is PURELY MUTUAL; has ASSETS OF THIRTY MILLIONS, and a SURPLUS of over 3½ MILLIONS. ITS POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE AND INCONTESTABLE.

President,
HARRY F. WEST.

Vice-President,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON.

Secretary and Treasurer,
HENRY C. BROWN.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, \$2,000,000

EXECUTES TRUSTS,
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT,
CARES FOR REAL ESTATE.

OFFICERS:

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, President.
WM. NEWBOLD ELY, Treas. and Sec'y.
EDW. SYDENHAM PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Ass't Treas.

HENRY TATNALL, Vice-President.
N. B. CRENSHAW, Real Estate Officer.
A. A. JACKSON, Ass't to Pres. and Vice-Pres.
WM. E. AUMONT, Manager Trust Dept.
GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

MANAGERS:

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,

WILLIAM H. JENKS,
GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
FRANCIS I. GOWEN,

GEO. H. MCFADDEN,
HENRY TATNALL,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER,
JOHN C. SIMS,
JOSIAH M. BACON.

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Merchants' Trust Company,

611-613 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL (subscribed), \$500,000.00
CAPITAL (paid in), 250,000.00
SURPLUS, 50,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 30,094.49

Interest allowed on Deposits. Titles to Real Estate insured, and conveying done. Loans made on Mortgage and Approved Collateral. Surety entered for Administrators and others. The Company also acts as Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc. Safe Deposit Boxes to rent from \$2 and upwards, per annum.

JOSEPH R. RHOADS, President.
JOHN F. LEWIS, Vice-President.
ROBERT MORRIS EARLY, Sec. and Treas.
WM. B. LANE, Title and Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

NICHOLAS BRICE, EDWARD S. SAYRES,
SPENCER M. JANNEY, J. BOLTON WINPENNY,
S. DAVIS PAGE, ELLWOOD BECKER,
JOSEPH R. RHOADS, EDWIN S. DIXON,
JOHN F. LEWIS, WARREN G. GRIFFITH,
THOMAS R. GILL, SAMUEL BANCROFT, JR.,
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, EDWARD G. MCCOLLIN,
ALFRED I. PHILLIPS.

GEORGE B. COCK, Telephone 1-42-25 D.
LAW
CONVENTION } STENOGRAPHER.
SCIENCE
14 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.
Residence, 216 W. Coulter Street, Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYSBURG, PHILADELPHIA.
Martha J Warner
SELMA O
IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
SPEED.

6% GILT EDGE GOLD MORTGAGES

in large and small amounts, upon properties in thriving and rapidly growing city in New York State. *Principal and interest guaranteed by strong institution.*

For full information apply to

AMOS M. GOVER,
22 E. 42d St., New York City.

J. T. JACKSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers,

No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

EASTERN NEBRASKA INVESTMENTS.

Long or Short Time.

Netting 5½ pr ct Interest. With Perfect Security.

Collection of interest and principal attended to without cost to investor. Correspondence invited.

BANK OF MONROE, Monroe, Platte Co., Neb.
JOSEPH WEBSTER, President. WM. WEBSTER, Cashier.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

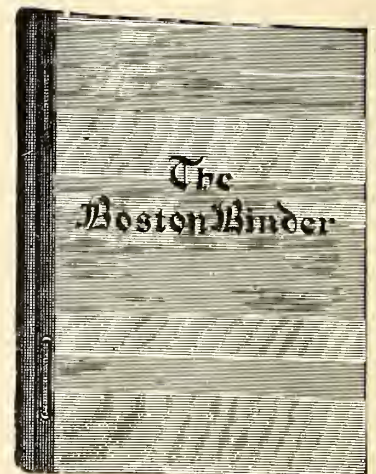
305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities a Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on deposits.

A CHEAP, NEAT, CONVENIENT BINDER FOR FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER.



Will hold a full year, by packing close. Better, if used for half year.

Price, 25 cents, including postage, if sent by mail.

By having your papers together, you have at the end of the year a valuable volume, of over 1000 pages of reading matter.

Hanscoms'. Our prices are the lowest, our variety the most complete, and quality as near perfect as can be had. Shall we mail you a price catalogue for comparison?

No liquors or other offensive goods or methods resorted to. 1311 Market St., Phila.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, FOURTH MONTH 21, 1900.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
Subscribers residing west of the Mississippi river
pay one-fourth from this rate, making the price
per annum.
Those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will
give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Subscriptions may begin at any time.
When it is desired to discontinue, notice must be
given. We do not "stop" papers except upon
order of subscriber.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertise-
ment, 5 cents per line, one time; 4½ cents per line each
time, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates
will be furnished upon application.
No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: V. F. A. BUILDING,
Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.
* * * TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

ENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.—XVI., . . .	301
SES: PEACE ON EARTH,	301
THY FRIENDS OF THE 19TH CENTURY: Benjamin Hallowell, (Continued), (Illustration),	301
ST-DAY OBSERVANCE,	303
UOUS OR SPIRITUAL?	304
TESTAMENT LESSONS: No. 17, . . .	304
FORIAL: "Vicious Circle,"	306
otes,	306
HS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS,	307
STIONS AND ANSWERS,	307
ORIENTAL EXCURSION,	307
YS OF FRIENDS,	308
ENDS IN MEETING AND AT HOME: Brightstown and Solebury,	308
THE ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS: Asia Minor and Athens,	309
ATION DAYS IN THE BAHAMAS, . . .	310
ITICS: AN OPTIMIST VIEW,	312
IM ISAAC WILSON,	313
CATIONAL DEPARTMENT,	314
FERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC., . .	315
BRARY NOTES,	315
MUNICATIONS: ar-Tax Revenue Stamps,	316
anghorne Hill,	316
TRY: The Building of the Nest; Friends,	316
R PICTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA, . . .	316
CELLANY: John Bright's Good Name; A Surgeon's View; The Delagoa Bay Award; Unrented Farms,	318
RENT EVENTS,	319
VS NOTES,	319
ICES,	320

Arthur Shrigley
BUNTING and SHRIGLEY
ARCHITECTS
Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

ACCOUNTANT, COMPETENT, DESIRES EN-
gagement as Bookkeeper, Collector, Timekeeper or
any position requiring trustworthiness and ability.
J. C. Hancock, 1932 Girard Ave.

WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN'S FAMILY GOING
into the country desires suitable persons to take
charge of furnished house until Tenth month 15th, free
of expense. Address No. 136, this Office.

WANTED.—BY A LADY FRIEND, A POSI-
tion as companion or care-taker to a lady going
to the shore, or a position in a boarding-house. Good
reference. Address No. 135, this Office.

WANTED.—POSITION AS COMPANION OR
governess, by a young teacher, for the summer.
Address No. 134, this Office.

WANTED.—SUMMER BOARDERS BY THE
week, or will rent house furnished. Healthy
location along the Brandywine within three minutes
walk of Pocopson Station on W. and N. R. R. Address
Mary Parker Darlington, Pocopson, Pa.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE IN ELOCUTION
and physical training desires position in a school.
Address No. 133, this Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON
can be accommodated with rooms and board in a
Friends' family. One block from street cars passing
railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms,
1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth
Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS
desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms,
\$1.50 a day. Address SARAH R. MATTHEWS and
SISTERS, 1920 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.

The residence of the late Israel L. Bartram, of Willis-
town, Chester county Pa., eleven miles west of city
limits; two miles from Philadelphia and Newtown
Square Railroad; one mile from Philadelphia and West
Chester Trolley Line.

House contains 14 rooms, including bath room. A
large shady lawn sloping to the road. Crum Creek runs
through the farm. Any person wishing a desirable home
for the summer, please correspond with

MORDECAI T. BARTRAM,
White Horse P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

Fourth month 28, at 1.30 p. m., from Chestnut Street
wharf, Phila., via Reading R. R., from Seventh-day un-
til Second-day after breakfast, \$7.00, or \$5.50 until First-
day afternoon. Proceeds for Philanthropic work. For
further information, apply to

R. B. NICHOLSON, 523 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.

For Sale or Rent.

In Rancocas, N. J. on reasonable terms, a lot, ¼ of a
acre, fruit, house with nine rooms, and barn, all in good
order. Address HANNAH P. FORD.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,
Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.
To 1020 GREEN STREET.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.

CONSHOHOCKEN Special attention given to serv-
ing families. Office 603 North
Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
JOSEPH L. JONES.

A Trans-Continental Tour

Via Canadian Pacific Railroad, Great Lakes, and Northern Pacific Railroad.

A small, "personally conducted" party will take the trip to the Pacific Coast,
starting July 9th, visiting *Montreal, Banff Hot Springs, the wonderful Selkirk Glaciers,*
Yellowstone Park, Niagara, etc. Send for a descriptive circular.

REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

MARY S. BERRY, 3208 Race Street, West Philadelphia.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell St., London.

This commodious (Temperance) Hotel will meet
the requirements of those who desire all the
conveniences and advantages of the larger
modern licensed hotels at moderate charges.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms.
Bath Rooms on every floor. Spacious Dining,
Drawing, Writing, Reading, and Smoking
Rooms. All floors fireproof. Perfect sanitation.
Night Porter. Telephone.

Terms, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, including
Attendance. Table d'hôte, Breakfast and Dinner
Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Telegraphic Address: J. TRUSLOVE, Proprietor.
"Thackeray, London."

THE HOWARD.,

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Atlantic City, N. J.

First-class, heated throughout, home-like.
Refer for terms and booklet. M. SCHNEIDER.

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach. Open the entire year.
Elevator to street level. JAMES HOOD.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated
sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.
M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

JOHN FABER MILLER,

325 SWEDD STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICES: { 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
{ Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa.
Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

CHARLES BURTON,

Practical House and Sign Painter,

Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa.
Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

The Prang Platinettes

Exquisite reproductions of famous masterpieces of
Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. Beautiful in
finish, substantial and permanent. Size of picture, 7 x 9
inches.

Price, Unmounted, 5 Cents Each
Also Cabinet Artotypes, 3 Cents Each.

FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION

S. W. Corner Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Cheltenham Hills School,
Wyncote, Penna.
For girls and boys. For circulars, address,
ANNIE HEACOCK, Principal.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.

For catalogue, apply to

GEORGE L. MARIS, *Principal*,
George School, Penna.

Friends' Central School,

FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.

JOSEPH S. WALTON, } *Principals*.
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to

GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., *Principal*,
Or, JENKINTOWN, PA.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec'y, Ogontz, Pa.

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls,
under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit
for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.

For particulars address,

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, venti-
lation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of
individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, *Principal*,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.

For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

Young Friends' Association,

140 North Fifteenth St., Philad'a.

DINING ROOM—Quiet and Homelike.

Wholesome Food, neatly and promptly served.

Dinner, 25 cts., or by the card, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

ROOMS

50 cents per night. \$3 and \$4 per week.

Friends and others are invited to make use of
the facilities of the Association. Inquiries will
be answered by ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

PUBLIC TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

THE BLICKENS DERFER TYPE-WRITER

NEATNESS, SPEED,
SIMPLICITY.

No. 5, \$40. No. 7, 50.

ELIZABETH LLOYD, Agent,
DARBY, PENNA.

Many MOTHERS can testify to the VALUE of

DELAVAU'S REMEDY

AS A CURE FOR

WHOOPIING COUGH and CROUP, also for
BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH,
and ORDINARY COUGHS.

AT DRUGGISTS.

WILLIAM B. RAYBOLD,

Paper Hanging
Frescoing and
Decorating

724 Buttonwood St., Philad'a.

H. C. BODEN & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Walnut and 13th Sts.

OPTICIANS

Special attention paid to making and adjusting glasses
from Oculists' prescriptions.

Established 1810 at 824 North Second Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch
trade—established three generations ago—and
up to date in every feature of the business, we
are able to offer the best and most serviceable
watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,

11 S. 9th St., (below Market, opposite Post Office.

If your watch needs attention take it
to a careful and reliable jeweler. You
may have had experience with careless
work, and in any event you will appreci-
ate the fact that the best is none too good.
I aim to do nothing but the most careful
and accurate work, and as my customers
remain with me from year to year I am
satisfied that they get as good attention
as could be had elsewhere. My prices
are reasonable.

If your watch needs *regulating* or *setting* bring it to
me. I will charge you nothing for the service.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

W. L. BERRY, 22 S. Second St., Phila.

The British Friend.

The MONTHLY JOURNAL of the
Society of Friends in the United
Kingdom. Edited by WILLIAM
EDWARD TURNER and EDWARD
GRUBB, M. A.

The principal organ of liberal Quaker-
ism in Great Britain.

Subscriptions due First month, 1900:
Price, 6 shillings, 6 pence, post free, to
all parts of the world.

Address WM. EDWARD TURNER, Col-
wyn Bay, North Wales, with remittance.

REDUCED RATES TO CINCINNATI
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCORDING TO
PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION

For the benefit of those desiring to visit
cincinnati during the session of the People's
National Convention, on the 9th of next month,
the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will
tickets from all stations at the rate of one
class fare for the round trip. Tickets will
be sold and good going on May 7 only
returning leaving Cincinnati not later than
12.

LAST TOUR TO OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, AND WASHINGTON UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT.

The last six-day personally-conducted tour
the season to Old Point Comfort, Rich-
mond and Washington via the Pennsylvania Rail-
road will leave New York and Philadelphia
Seventh-day next, 28th instant.

Tickets, including transportation, meals
route in both directions, transfers of passen-
gers and baggage, hotel accommodations at
Point Comfort, Richmond, and Wash-
ington, and carriage ride about Richmond will be
at rate of \$34.00 from New York, Brooklyn
and Newark; \$32.50 from Trenton; \$30.00
from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates
from other stations.

OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, includ-
ing luncheon on going trip one and three-day
board at that place, and good to and from
direct by regular trains within six days, will
be sold in connection with this tour at rates
of \$15.00 from New York; \$13.50 from Trenton;
\$12.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate
rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply
to ticket agents; Tourist agent, 1196 Broad-
way, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.,
or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger
Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LAST PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR TO WASHINGTON.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The last of the present series of Pennsylv-
ania Railroad three-day personally-conducted
tours to Washington, D. C., will be run on the
Fifth-month. The rate, \$14.50 from New York,
\$11.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate
rates from other points, includes transpor-
tation, hotel accommodations, and transfers of
passenger and baggage from station to station.
These rates include accommodations for ten
days at the Arlington, Normandie, Riga, and
Ebbitt House. For accommodations at the
Arlington, Regent, Metropolitan, or National
Hotel, \$2.50 less. All tickets good for ten days
after expiration of coupons. An experienced
Chaperon will accompany the party.

Side trips may also be made to Mount
Vernon, the home of George Washington, to
Point Comfort, opposite which the Monitor
Merrimac met in their memorable struggle
Richmond, Va. These side trip excursions
tickets may be obtained by holders of Pennsylv-
ania tour tickets at the following rates: Mount
Vernon, 75 cents; Old Point Comfort, 75 cents;
via steamer, \$6.00 all rail; Richmond, \$1.00.

For itineraries, tickets, and full information
apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196
Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, New-
ark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant
General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,

14 S. BROAD STREET, I

Telephone 1-42-25 D.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844.
the Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 21, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 16 }

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XVI.

I HAVE great confidence in a guarded education,
in the social mingling of old and young, that a close
necy between these two classes may be established;
experience and activity may go hand in hand.

MARY S. LIPPINCOTT.

from a letter in 1869.

PEACE ON EARTH.

PEACE, peace on earth ! the heart of man forever
Through all these weary strifes foretells the day ;
Blessed be God ! the hope forsakes him never,
That war shall end, the swords be sheathed for aye.

Peace, peace on earth ! When man to man is brother,
Hosts shall go forth to bless, and not destroy ;
Nations shall justly deal with one another,
And peace on earth fulfil the angels' joy.

—Samuel Longfellow.

WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

ETCHED BY ONE OF HIS SONS, AND EXPANDED.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Alexandria school was ultimately located in two
buildings on Washington street, almost adjoin-
Christ Protestant Episcopal church.¹ One of
had been used as a sugar factory, and one as a
tobacco warehouse,—the renting of the latter from
widow Hooe has been mentioned.

The manner in which these buildings came into
amin's possession forms quite an interesting
story, as related in his Autobiography. "About the
tenth month, 1831," he says, "my good landlady
true friend, Elizabeth T. Hooe, died.

I was just getting my school under good way,
now the property, both my residence and the
[the old tobacco warehouse] containing my
school and lecture-rooms, would have to be sold. It
was a great derangement of my plans.

The sale was not to be till the following spring,
so I resolved to lay up all I could by that time
my first payment, and endeavor to buy it, in which
position Phineas Janney and Robert I. Taylor, two
of the trustees that had the selling of the property,
encouraged me. They told me how high they thought
it might safely go in my bids. The day of the sale
came. I felt anxious. It was a new scene to me.
The house where we lived was first offered, and I ran
it to what Phineas Janney and Robert I. Taylor

¹ This is a famous old church, which General Washington attended,
living at his home at Mount Vernon.

had thought was a fair price, but the bidding kept on
above that. I did not know who was bidding against
me. I reflected that moving would be attended with
a good deal of expense, as well as inconvenience, and
as I was already nicely fixed there, I concluded to
run it up to one thousand dollars beyond the limits
these friends had named, and if the bidding went
above that I would think that it was not best for me
to have it, and let it go. It did go beyond the extra
one thousand dollars, and was struck off to John
Lloyd. It was a great disappointment to me, my
thoughts having been running on it for so long.

"The sale was some time in the Twelfth month,
and although I paid my rent quarterly, I rented the
property by the year, and Robert I. Taylor, who was
very kind to me, took the pains to let me know that
I could not be disturbed in my possession, without
having three months' notice before the close of the
current year, which would allow me to remain where
I was until Eighth month, 1833.

"On the afternoon of the day of the sale, Mar-
garet and I went all over the town to try and find a
suitable place for our school. We looked at a place
nearly opposite Robert H. Miller's residence, on St.
Asaph street, and I felt sick at heart,—almost thought
we had come to an end. But I remembered it was
done for the best. I thought it was not right to bid
higher, and I was strengthened to believe that there
would be some way to get along.

"I could not sleep much that night. As I lay
thinking of the day just passed, it was presented to
my mind that the Bank of Potomac, that had the
selling of the property, had bid in the lot running
through the square on which the sugar-house and my
school-house both stood, for three thousand dollars ;
and I saw how I could convert the sugar-house into
a comfortable roomy dwelling. I got up early the
next morning and went down to see Phineas Janney,
and told him I would take the property at the price at
which it was bid in, to which he consented. I imme-
diately engaged George Swain to do the carpenter
work, for although the law allowed me possession of
the property till Eighth month, 1833, I assured John
Lloyd that I would get out of the house at the
earliest practicable moment. The building containing
the school and lecture-rooms remained undisturbed.

"My school was full, having one hundred
scholars or over ; my lecture class was large, and I
was enabled to meet the payment of the bills as they
came in, to my astonishment, occasionally giving my
note for a few months, which never failed to be met.
The bills from Margaret's scholars, her school being
full also, helped me considerably.

"I did the planning as the work progressed, con-
sulting with Swain, which required a good deal of
time and thought. Teachers at that day had not the

convenience of metallic pens, but were dependent upon the 'gray goose quill.' So, five days in a week, I made at noon one hundred quills into pens, besides repairing the old ones, so as to give every student a new pen when he began the writing exercise in the afternoon, and to have some to give them when the others needed repairs. I kept my knife sharp and learned to be very expert at this business, a part of my education and training for which I since have had no use.

"The kind liberality of Daniel B. Smith and W. and A. Mason, of Philadelphia, and of George S. Hough and John P. Cowman, of Alexandria, which I have before referred to, preserved me from feeling pecuniarily pinched or humiliated under a pressing debt. I feel grateful to them all under a retrospect of their kindness to this day.

"After the house was finished, A. C. Cazenove called one day, and I showed him all through the

wards, the fault was not mine. This was said very pleasantly. Colonel John J. Abert was present. I had recently returned from the Mexican war, and seemed to enjoy our conversation. His son William was a student with us. They wished to look over the establishment, and in going around we went into my observatory, which revolved on three cannon balls, rolling in an iron trough. 'Now,' said I, 'this is the use I like cannon balls put to, a scientific purpose, and not to be sending them in an unfriendly way to our Mexican neighbors.' They both enjoyed the joke. 'Ah,' said Bagby, patting me on the back, 'Mr. Hallowell, if you will make a good scholar and a good Quaker of my son, it is all I ask.' I was on the point of telling him that if his son was a 'good Quaker' he would not go to West Point, but I thought it best not to check the evident flow of good feeling in which his remark was made."¹

The following story illustrates his tact and



BENJAMIN HALLOWELL'S SCHOOL, ALEXANDRIA.

This view, from a lithograph made during the School's existence, shows the property purchased of the Hooe estate, in 1833, and altered for school purposes. The high building on the right is the former "sugar house"; that on the left is the tobacco warehouse, which he rented of the widow Hooe, sometime before the purchase. Benjamin Hallowell sold the whole property, in 1858, to William S. Kemper, of Charlottesville, Va., who conducted a school for a time. During the Civil War the buildings were used for a hospital.

building, and when he saw how nicely it was arranged, and what a comfortable residence and how complete an establishment it was for a boarding-school, he stopped and looked at me with an expression of astonishment on his countenance, and said, 'Well, Mr. Hallowell, how came you to think of all of this? Did you do it by algebra?'

The school grew in popularity, and the number of boarding scholars increased. Several students who had gone to West Point Academy, including R. E. Lee, graduated with distinction, and parents of expecting "cadets" were recommended to send to the Quaker school. Apropos of this, Benjamin says:

"On one occasion, Senator Bagby, of Alabama, brought his son Arthur to enter my school, and said he wished me to 'prepare him to enter West Point.' I told him I did not do that; I was a Friend, and disapproved of war. What they were learning in our school was practical knowledge of scientific principles that would be useful in any calling of life, and if the students made any other than a good use of it after-

ingenuity in dealing with young people:

"We kept as few domestics as would perform the ordinary family labor, and when there would be a fall of snow, inasmuch as there was a large extent of brick pavements to clean, the front pavement being ninety-five feet by eighteen, besides a great deal between the buildings and in paths back, I took it upon myself to have this done. I would get up early, half hour before sunrise, and collect all the spade shovels, brooms, etc., about the establishment, and place them out of sight, but where I could soon get them if wanted, and commence myself to shovel the snow. Soon one of the early risers would come and say, 'Mr. Hallowell, let me have that shovel.' I would hand it to him very politely, and get another tool. Another student would come and say, 'Benj-

¹ Arthur P. Bagby was Governor of Alabama from 1837 to 1843 and a member of the United States Senate from 1843 to 1849. He died of yellow fever at Mobile, in 1858. Colonel Abert was a distinguished engineer officer in the United States army, and was at the head of the topographical bureau at Washington for many years. He was born in 1788, and died 1863.

in, let me have that broom.' I would presently lend it to him, and get another, and so proceed till every shovel, spade, broom, and hoe on the premises could be employed, 'oven peel' and all. I never gave up the last one, but kept it for my own use. When a student would want it, I would tell him, 'No, such a student has been at work a good while, get his shovel,' and there would be a pleasant struggle as to who should have the privilege of using the tool. In this way time and again we had all the pavements cleaned before breakfast, the students enjoying it, and going in to their meal in the fine spirits that pleasant and useful exercise gives. It was play. Now, if I had taken an armful of tools out at once, and asked the students to assist me in cleaning the pavements, some of them would probably have done it out of respect to me, but all the animation, hilarity, and zest would have been wanting. That would have been work. Everything can be moved if you touch the right spring."

(To be Continued.)

FIRST-DAY OBSERVANCE.

An essay read before Newtown, (Pa.), Friends' Association, and published at its instance.

WHAT is a proper observance of First-day? seems merely to address itself to the "peculiar people," as we have been called,—or to Friends.

Pardon me if for a few moments I lead you to consider it from an outside standpoint.

One of the laws engraved upon the tablet of stone upon Mt. Sinai was—Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. The Sabbath-day at that time was the Seventh-day of the week. The day set apart for the worship of the Christians is not therefore the original day. I observed in the account published of the eleventh anniversary of the Sabbath-school Union of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia that the presiding officer, S. B. Huey, in discussing the question by quotations from the New Testament, and from a number of secular authorities, maintained that the change of days was made immediately after and in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Early Christians, he said, held that day sacred, and Constantine's famous decree (324 A.D.) fixed it. Since that day all Christians agree at Sunday, or the first day of the week, has been substituted and accepted day, and that into it have been merged all the obligations originally incident to the Seventh-day.

Dr. Hathaway, at the same Conference, expatiated on the dangerous drift of Sabbath desecration in America, pointing out that our danger was the threatened loss of the American conscience. The public morality of the American people, he said, depends upon the character of the people and there can be no conscience without a sacred Sabbath-day.

If this be true it is because God's people do not stop to think. Into the stillness they do not go. In the busy mart of strife and push and labor the sensible words—"Be still, and know that I am God," find few hearers; then, it does seem necessary that a day should be set apart and should be observed.

Every nation has its Sabbath-day set apart for public worship. Each nation has its different observances and its different rites. This question is meant for us? What is for us the proper observance of First-day? The answer might be summed up in the words of Paul the Apostle to the Romans: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." If we are spending it in a way that is giving peace and contentment, we are doing right; if it is giving unrest and disquiet we are doing wrong.

Let me draw a picture. The quiet First-day morning has arrived. The husband has laid aside the cares of the week and is ready to enjoy home-comforts, the companionship of wife and children, and the religious obligations which the day imposes. The family enters into it with a cheerful spirit, and hearts that render thanks for this day of rest and quiet. The earth is very beautiful to them, and God is very good. They have been taught that all days are holy; that into every one should come a spirit of reverence and thanks for the great goodness that is ever and always around them; but this rush of 19th century civilization drives them away from the more contemplative considerations of life, and they hail this day as an opportunity. In communion they believe in strength, so to that place of worship where is neither creed or priest, they turn their "bell unsummoned feet." Out of the silence which has life how often has come the uplifting word! A return is made to the home, the mid-day meal is eaten, pleasant and cheerful comments indulged in, no unpleasant unkind or uncharitable criticisms made, and the afternoon is before them. Circumstances, environments, family relations determine what that shall be, but whatever they do, must be done to the glory of God. Being members of the First-day school one of the first duties seems to be to go over the lesson for the next week. They are being drawn into a deeper study of the Bible with the valuable aid of the new Lesson Leaves. They are being made to more fully understand the long suffering of those Jewish people whose very mistakes teach lessons, and whose faith in God might well inspire a deeper and more reverent faith now. Or they might engage in a more careful interpretation of the New Testament and a deeper inquiry into what it means to be a Christian. Too much time has been spent in the past upon creeds and rituals—man-made. A need of the present is to make a study of the life of Jesus, learn what that meant, and what it would do if all rightly understood its meaning and interpreted its message. Into the stillness they feel we need to go to more deeply comprehend it all. We need sometimes to get away from the noise and tumult where that little spark of Divinity within us may reach out more fully to that greater Divinity above and about us. A half-hour spent on First-day afternoon in serious contemplative thought would be a half hour well spent.

Social intercourse with friend and friend in this home is not objected to. Heart answering heart, and spirit mingling with spirit, sweetens life and is uplifting; but such minglings should be consecrated to a living, vital service of love and good will.

Upon another picture of home-life let us glance

where the first day of the week is made the gloomiest day of all the seven. No brightness, no in-door sunshine—a rigid, depressing, long-faced religion for the day called “God’s day.” No wonder the youth so often goes from such a home to search the sunshine he has lost, and finds it only to blacken with an exaggerated exuberance the outgrowth of his pent-up enthusiasms. We hope such homes are not as frequent in the present as they have been in the past.

From the door-way of another home let us draw the curtain and look in. The “Sunday” newspaper furnishes the occupation of the day. Is the day well spent when the time has been consumed hunting up the social, theatrical, sporting, and even literary scandals of the day, and the tragical mishaps?

Do not the daily newspapers furnish enough of these, and might not this be omitted for the benefit of humanity? Such a home is in my mind’s eye, and I can see in it only a stunted and unconsecrated purpose of life. We hope we do not often find it thus where the names “First-day,” “Second-day,” and so on, are echoing.

I have but feebly and with no artist pen, I know, portrayed these three pictures of First-day home-life, and will now leave them with you to consider. Which of the three makes the most proper observance of First-day?

S. J. R.

SENSUOUS OR SPIRITUAL?

The Friend, Philadelphia.

IN recent medical reports on the action of music in diseases, its field of operation is limited solely to the nervous system.

Accordingly the working of music is physiological, sensuous, and so emotional, rather than spiritual. “Every soldier,” says the physician quoted, “will testify to the inspiring influence of music in war. This, scientifically considered, means simply that sound-vibrations act directly upon the nerves.”

And now another article recently published commends the burning of incense in worship on the same principle. “Under the power of an eight-foot organ pipe,” the writer says, “many a man has mistaken the shaking of his diaphragm for the trembling of his soul.” And he commends the deceit. And he is consistent enough when he says, “If we drop incense because of its vague sensuous influence, we must also abolish music for the same reason.” “Music comes next to odors in the power of emotional association and reminiscence.” “Incense is as legitimate an aid to devotion as genuflections, pipe-organs, or stained-glass windows.” “The sense of smell, the most powerful in its effect on the emotions, should not be left out of the ritual, the main purpose of which is *to arouse the emotional nature*.”

We have before contended that all such expedients for worship belong to the same principle, through whatever of the five senses nervous exhilaration or charming may be brought in from the outward. Whereas the Father, on the other hand, seeketh such worship as is “in spirit,” not in nerves; “in truth,” and not in illusions. His direct grace is sufficient for us, and the waiting on the discoveries

of the Spirit of Truth is means of grace enough for the worship which he seeks for and inspires. Carnal stimulations, however refined, are carnal still, and are of that spurious inspiration so easily and so widely mistaken for the genuine quickening of the Holy Spirit. Wine through the mouth, odors in the nostrils; images, light, and color through the eyes, cater to the same emotions as those which music induces through the ears, and are as devotedly used and useable for vice, for wars, for theatres as for churches—a carnality sometimes of lower and sometimes higher refinement.

What we object to is the mistaking of emotions, whether grossly or artistically manufactured, for inspiration. Divine inspiration, will, indeed, bring forth emotions of its own begetting, and let us not be ashamed of any of them. There is ground to fear we are not open enough to emotions of the Spirit’s moving. If they are of his putting forth, it is unsafe it is unhealthy, to suppress them, except from extravagance. Let us try the spirits, whether they are of God, or of human machinery or sensation. Let us worship in spirit and in Truth. This demands the silence of all flesh, not its exhilaration, intoxication or sensuous illusions. Let us be “not drunk with wine but filled with the Spirit,” by receiving and obeying his manifestations.

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 17.—FOURTH MONTH 29, 1900.

LUXURY.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Forasmuch therefore as ye trample upon the poor, and take exactions from him of wheat: ye have built houses of hewn stone, but ye shall not dwell in them: ye have planted pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink the wine thereof.—Amos, v., 2.

Scripture Reading.—Amos, vi.

FROM the evils against which Amos directed his prophecies we select for this lesson that of luxury. It is plain that nothing more impressed the herdsman fresh from the rugged and barren mountain lands of the south country, where the desert was ever encroaching on the scanty pasture, than the extravagant profusion of city life among the wealthy classes. His sympathy with the poor is mingled with a desert-dweller’s scorn of soft living. Those who sit “on silken cushions” (iii., 12), those having “the winter house, with the summer house, and the houses of ivory” (iii., 15), those who “lie upon beds of ivory,” who “eat the lambs out of the flock and the calves out of the midst of the stall” (vi., 4), and those who “anoint themselves with the chief ointments” (vi., 6) are in turn warned or threatened.

Now, the sin of luxury is of no age or time. Every new moving and strengthening of religious life has had it to deal with; and the Christianity of our day is yet face to face with its deadening influences. But what are we to understand by luxury? Is it then possible to distinguish sharply between things necessary and things superfluous?—and is all superfluity wicked? It is not possible to distinguish and all things beyond bare necessities of existence are not wicked. Let us consider the latter question first, to see if there be any test by which we may

now what things are necessary. On such a subject no one has the right to dogmatize in matters of detail, but so much we may safely say: that whatever tends to develop and to adapt our natures for their highest usefulness may be a necessity. The circumstances surrounding the individual alone can determine each special case. He must consider not alone his own wishes, not alone even his own improvement, but must also consider the force of his example; whether he may not tempt some to extravagance and others to envy or discontent. Such answer is not a complete one. It thrusts the question back to the place where it belongs, into the conscience enlightened by reason and by unselfish love.

But it may be helpful here to consider some of the effects by which we may know and avoid such luxury as should be avoided. Some of these are suggested and emphasized by the prophet Amos. One of the luxuries to which he returns again and again is the mechanism of idleness. Making due allowance for the natural scorn of the shepherd whose bed was often the hard ground, his pillow a stone, we see that the fundamental sin was that which in common phrase we call "loafing." The rich idler who stretched himself on an ivory couch, who lived at ease upon the toil of his neighbor—he shall be the food of the poor, he shall "go captive with the first that go captives."

Let us not comfort ourselves either with the word *rich*, and turn aside the lesson to some other. Whoever shall, by whatever mechanism of civilization, knowingly appropriate to his ease that which should belong to another, and thus escape his part in the labor of life, in so far he shall not escape that sure judgment which God hath set in the nature of man: the judgment of deterioration, the judgment of the loss of character. It shall come to pass that one who thus appropriates leisure that should be the property of many shall come to see all things out of proportion. So much creatures of habit we are that the custom of idleness and ease brings with it a sense that we have the right to be idle and at ease, and therewith a loss of power to act, to endure hardness. He who lolls on silken cushions, who becomes a slave to bodily comfort, for him every slight discomfort is suffering, every emergency a catastrophe. He whose glory it shall be to subdue the earth becomes its slave. For the sybarite the discipline of life is lost, and while he seems to command men, in fact he is, of all men, most subject to them. He ranks with the helpless—the lame, the blind, the old—who must needs have life adjusted and padded.

But there is also an inertia of mind consequent upon excessive attention to pleasure of sense—a loss of comprehension of the relations of things. By so much our own sensations become important by so much we forget the sufferings of others. Those who do not practice self-denial are those who do practice the denial of their neighbors. It is a truism that the poor are vastly more alive to suffering, vastly more sympathetic, and more ready to give, up to or above their ability, than the well-to-do. They feel themselves able to meet difficulty because they have done

it; they can starve for a few days if necessary—they have had experience; while the secret fear of poverty is especially the rich man's curse. I met, only a few weeks ago, a very wealthy Friend who has been for years on the verge of insanity for fear of the loss of his possessions. Yet he lives in a fine house and dines sumptuously every day. There is a good sound sense in the advice of a leading psychologist, who advises every one to practice rather self-denial than self-indulgence in the small daily luxuries which many of us affect and enjoy. And here I venture to say a word which will, perhaps, be disapproved by many, and which in fact does not apply largely among Friends—though that, indeed, may be said of the sin of luxury in general, I hope. But the word I would say is to the women. Is it not true that where the sin of luxury is to be found the women are chiefly to blame for it? As a rule (though with many exceptions) men do not desire fine houses, fine clothing, fine furnishings for themselves, but for their women.

Servility of fashion, anxiety to equal or outdo others in display, extravagance in attire or adornment are essentially feminine vices. And this indulgence among the wealthy and the well-to-do becomes the danger and damnation of the poor. A woman who has had exceptional opportunities to study the lives of working girls gives as one of the chief reasons for their fall from virtue their desire to imitate the dress of the wealthy. There never was more need than now for our testimony for simplicity of dress and of life. And dare we say that the luxury of modern life is not creeping in among us? Nothing is more insidious, nothing requires greater watchfulness, than preserving that freedom of soul which enables a man to do right and take the consequences. "To endure hardness like a good soldier" should be kept ever within our powers.

It may be remarked that at least we have kept our meetings-house free from the encroachments of luxury. But that is exactly the place where luxury would be least dangerous. Those pleasant things which are freely at disposal of all for such temporary purposes as our various meetings do not enervate as do those which are exclusive and habitual. The more our brethren share in any given luxury the less its evils. There is no reason why our meeting-houses should not be at once more beautiful and more comfortable than they are at present, not to say better adapted to the various activities which are coming into our meeting life. Such improvement would be distinctly a transformation of what now may be special luxuries into general necessities—necessities in that they make the lives of all larger, nobler, and sweeter.

CONVICTION, were it never so excellent, is worthless till it convert itself into conduct.—[Carlyle.]



THERE is such a thing as a worldly spirit, and such a thing as an unworldly spirit; and, according as we partake of the one or the other, the savor of the sacrifice of our lives is ordinary, commonplace, poor, and base, or elevating, invigorating, useful, noble, and holy.—[Dean Stanley.]

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 21, 1900.

Please address business letters to "Friends' Intelligencer N. W. Cor. 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Box 924."

Communications and contributions to "Editors Friends' Intelligencer," same address. Add "Box 924"—as above.

A "VICIOUS CIRCLE."

THE German Emperor, who is pressing upon the Reichstag, the Imperial Parliament, an increase in the number of their war-ships to about double the present strength, offers as one of his strong arguments the increase making by the United States in its navy. "See," he says, pointing to us, "what the Americans are doing. A few years ago they had a few ships; now they have many, and are going on and on, increasing their number. They have forced a quarrel on one supposedly strong nation of Europe, and have crushed her. We must not be caught in such a trap."

There is some reasonableness in this argument, judged by ordinary standards. If the United States is going to threaten the world, other nations are likely to put themselves in a state of preparation for defense, if not of attack. But what does the United States say? What appeals are made by our "war lords," when more warships, more guns, more troops, and all that are proposed? Why, they repeat the story of the Hohenzollern: "Look at other nations. Look at Germany. Look at England. Look at France. See their great armaments. See their fleets. We must increase *our* navy to meet the threat of *their* attack upon us. We must 'be prepared!'"

And so it goes on, in a vicious circle. There is no beginning to it; there is no end; but each influence creates a new one, and each new one another. Where is it to stop? One nation arms because other nations are arming, and all go on with preparations simply because the others are going on.

At The Hague, last summer, at the time of the Peace Conference, the writer of this was present at one of the remarkable series of lectures given by M. Bloch, the Russian banker, author of the great book on War. The lecture heard—illustrated by a great number of lantern-slide views and diagrams—was on the subject of the navies of the different countries, the "sea-power" that Captain Mahan writes about so earnestly. M. Bloch devoted most of his attention to demonstrating two things:

1. That it is not a necessity of peaceful commerce

to have a great navy—that it is a fallacy and a falsehood to say that legitimate trade thrives on hostilities and conquests.

2. That the enormous exertions which the chief nations are making to provide strong navies have had actually no practical result as relating to one another; the increases of twenty years have been almost uniform, and at the end of this time, after all their waste, they are relatively where they were when they began—their strength compared with one another is about the same.

Both propositions M. Bloch demonstrated by abundant statistics. The latter—being that which relates to our present discussion,—he made too plain for reasonable denial. It is the simple fact of the situation. The nations waste their strength in preparations to assail or to repel assault. These preparations go on with about an equal step. If Russia builds a war-ship, England builds one. If France builds one, England builds another. If Germany builds one, France builds another. M. Bloch showed the result of this ruinous and iniquitous competition to be that, at the end of many years, none of the chief nations had gained a material advantage.

This being the case, perhaps after a while the people of the different nations will compel a halt. They will say, "Why, even from the standpoint of the war-makers, should we go on? They are accomplishing nothing. Their plans to crush one another are on their face a failure. Why should we waste our lives, our industrial forces, our productive strength, in such an abortive and fatuous effort at mutual destruction?" Certainly, if the people were wise, they would say this now. It must be said in the end, and ought to be said in time to save further injury to the world. Already this endeavor of nations to "out-class" one another has inflicted deep wounds and perpetrated shameful wrongs; the chapter of its iniquity is long enough.

THE question is raised in some recent discussions of flagrant public corruption whether the "frank" acknowledgment of the use of money for influencing political results mitigates the offense. We should say not. Frankness is no offset in such a case. The plea that such a person "does not add hypocrisy to corruption" is of no value. Hypocrisy, we are told, is the homage which virtue pays to vice, and there is something of truth in that. When a man conceals his wrong-doing it shows some sense of shame for the act itself; when he brazenly avows it, he must have passed the point of feeling ashamed, and become altogether callous.

BIRTHS.

POLLARD.—At Swarthmore, Pa., Fourth month 13, 1900, to R. Spotswood and Emilie Garrett Pollard, a son, who named Robert Spotswood Pollard, Jr.

COX.—At Medford, N. J., Fourth month 6, 1900, to William E. and Rebecca T. Cox, a son, who is named William Evans Cox.

MARRIAGES.

DIXON—NEEDLES.—Fourth month 10, 1900, at the residence of Edward M. Needles, Philadelphia, under the care of Baltimore Monthly Meeting of Friends, William Amoss Dixon, son of Robert B. and S. Amanda Dixon, of Easton, Md., and Emma Strattan Needles, daughter of the late John L. and Augusta S. Needles, of Baltimore.

PRESTON—MAHAN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Abel and Rebecca W. Mahan, in Trenton, N. J., on Fourth-day, Fourth month 4, 1900, with the approbation of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, Albert W. Preston, of Lambertville, N. J., and Florence M. Camp, of Trenton.

DEATHS.

ANGELL.—At her home in Ghent, N. Y., on the morning of Fourth month 9, 1900, Eliza Ann, widow of the late Augustus Angell, aged 84 years; a valued member of Ghent Preparative and Hudson Monthly Meeting.

Our dear friend has been called from a loving family, a large circle of sympathizing friends, and from many endearments which help to make this life pleasant. Seven children had received her tender care and loving counsel, and all survive her. Her warm interest in the meeting near her, as well as her usefulness in its affairs, remained while strength continued to gather to the one, and fulfil the duties of the other. Her cheerful service will long be remembered by the many who shared the generous attention which she with her husband for sixty years extended to Friends from their hospitable home. We lay her away trusting and believing, "All is well."

BURGESS.—At her residence near Fallsington, Pa., Fourth month 6, 1900, Sarah M. Burgess, in her 90th year; a member of Falls Monthly Meeting.

EVANS.—Fourth month 9, 1900, Wilson Evans, son of the late Joseph and Alice Evans, in his 87th year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

GRISCOM.—In Philadelphia, of consumption, Fourth month 9, 1900, Robert W., son of Hannah B. and the late James Griscom, aged 20 years; a member of Woodbury Meeting, N. J., where the interment took place.

HALLOWELL.—At Jenkintown, Third month 25, 1900, Annie, daughter of Joseph W. and Hannah S. Hallowell, in her 44th year.

HATCHETTE.—At the residence of George W. Pettit, Philadelphia, Fourth month 11, 1900, of pneumonia, Dr. Frances Hatchette, aged 41 years.

She was connected with the Woman's Hospital, also the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women.

JAMES.—At the home of her son in Vincennes, Indiana, on the morning of First month 21, 1900, Mary, widow of the late Jesse K. James, of Lincolnville, Indiana, aged near 87 years.

Funeral on the 23d at Friends' meeting-house in Lincolnville.

MOORE.—At Mosswood, Fallston, Harford county, Md., Third month 31, 1900, Deborah H. Moore, aged 69 years.

NEWBOLD.—At the home of her sister, Amy N. Hutchison, Bordentown, N. J., Third month 21, 1900, Charlotte Newbold, widow of the late Edwin Newbold, of Jobstown, N. J., aged 65 years; a member of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting.

SWAIN.—At Bristol, Pa., on Third-day, the 17th inst., Samuel Swain, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Sixth-day, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Friendsville, Md., Fourth month 11, 1900, Frederick S., son of Hannah Mary S., and the late George B. Taylor, aged 22 years.

Interment at Frankford, Philadelphia.

WISTAR.—Fourth month 12, 1900, Esther Fisher, widow of Dr. Mifflin Wistar, in her 82d year; a member of the Monthly Meeting at 4th and Arch Streets.

Her mother, the late Hannah Logan Smith, (a cousin of Deborah F. Wharton), was a minister of Arch Street Meeting of the other body of Friends, whilst her sister, Esther Fisher, was a useful member, particularly on educational matters, of the meeting at Cherry Street, and a brother, William Logan Fisher, belonged to Green Street, and is well known for his work against Sabbatarianism.

T.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ARBITRATION.

I SEE in one of the London dispatches, within a few days, the expression of an opinion that by the delay in rendering a judgment, and the small sum awarded, the Swiss arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay case have dealt "a deadly blow at future arbitration." Do you think this is the case?

S.

Philadelphia, Fourth month 5.

Answer.

We do not think so at all. We have no reason to doubt that the arbitration of these claims has been a just one. There is disappointment, of course, amongst the extreme war people in England, who hoped the award would be so large that Portugal would have to borrow it, and would be obliged to cede Delagoa Bay, or otherwise compromise its present "neutral" character.

THE ORIENTAL EXCURSION.

ALARMING dispatches were printed in the daily newspapers, last week, concerning the Clark party of Oriental excursionists. It seems that on the steamship, the *New England*, conveying the party, a case or cases of small-pox developed—perhaps among the crew—on the return voyage in the Mediterranean, and when the passengers had landed at Naples, and gone to Rome, (many of them expecting to return to Naples, and proceed to Nice, and then homeward), they were notified that their baggage had all been put ashore, and sent to them at Rome, and that the ship had suddenly sailed for Liverpool without it or them. Some cases of small-pox then developed among the excursion party, and the dispatches say some of these were fatal. A dispatch from Boston, 12th instant, says "it is known" there that two had died: G. F. Love, minister of a Baptist church at Oswego, N. Y., and Miss Senotem, (name perhaps misprinted in the despatch), of Winona, Minn. A third member of the party, "Mrs. A. S. Lowell, wife of a wealthy business man of Worcester, Mass.," died in Rome "three days after leaving the vessel at Naples."

We have no word, at this writing, but what all the members of the party in whom our readers are especially interested have been favored to escape. Robert S. Haviland and wife were at Lucerne, well, on the 31st of last month, and expected to go directly by Paris to London, and to sail from Liverpool on the 12th instant, for home. In a letter from Lucerne, Robert says: "Emily P. Yeo was taken ill, at Rome, and we left her there with her sisters (Frances M. and Eleonora H. Robinson, of Richmond, Ind.); her physician assured us that she was doing well, and would come out all right in a few days. Phebe C. Wright and Mary Willets were going direct to London, after a few more days in Rome. Other Friends were well, and going by different routes through Europe."

There were a number of Friends from Philadelphia (of the Arch Street body) with the excursion, all of whom, we learn, are well.

WENDELL PHILLIPS once said that "if a man would be as good as his forefathers, he must be a great deal better." There is force in that view, too.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

A FRIENDS' meeting for worship, at which Elizabeth Lloyd was present and spoke acceptably, was held in Lancaster, on the afternoon of First-day, the 8th inst., in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. building. About fifty persons were in attendance, nearly all of whom were Friends, or descendants of Friends. The Lancaster Friends' Association is now fairly launched and will hold its third regular meeting at the home of William and Frances Gawthrop, the last First-day afternoon in this month.

Bucks Quarterly Meeting Friends' Boarding Home at Newtown is gradually filling up with boarders. During the past week three elderly men have taken up their abode there. The eldest one of them is in his 94th year, the next oldest is in his 83rd, the other one is a few years younger. There are now 11 boarders. During the spring vacation week at George School, several of the students who were too far from their parents' homes to warrant the expense of going and returning were accommodated with temporary boarding at this place. E.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends of Arch Street, Philadelphia, began on the 16th instant. Among those in attendance are Joel and Hannah Bean, of College Park, California. On Second-day, the first business, as usual, was the reading of minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings. The work for the Doukhobors was particularly mentioned; over \$30,000 in money, and \$5,000 in clothing and provisions, have been supplied. An extended "Plea for Peace," reported by the Meeting for Sufferings, was considered and referred back to be printed and circulated.

An interesting meeting of the Peace Association was held Second-day afternoon, at 12th Street meeting house, at which Prof. Rendel Harris made the principal address.

Margaretta Walton was in attendance at Swarthmore meeting on the morning of Fourth month 15. Her service was gratefully appreciated, as helpful to the large assembly of young people, with the thought of the day (Easter) that seemed to be present in the minds of many. She was favored in a passing allusion to give it a Friendly interpretation.

By the decease of a life beneficiary, a legacy of \$1,000, left by a Friend some years ago, becomes available for the use of Upper Dublin (Montgomery county, Pa.), Friends' meeting.

Samuel S. Ash, of Philadelphia, expects to attend Merion Meeting on First-day next, 22nd inst., at 10.30 a. m.

THE greatest weakness of woman, in politics or not, is her innate tendency to believe what man tells her.—[“Ellis Meredith,” Denver, Col.]

JUSTICE GARRETT, of the Southwestern Police Court, of London, says it is a shocking thing to find that the evidence in that court showed increasing drunkenness among women, and that on one day every prisoner charged with drunkenness was a woman.

FRIENDS IN MEETING AND AT HOME.

XIV. WRIGHTSTOWN AND SOLEBURY.

WRIGHTSTOWN is one of the oldest Friends' meetings in Bucks county, and the place where it stands is historic ground. The graveyard was enlarged a few years ago, and in one corner of the new part, along the trolley road leading from Newtown to Doylestown, stands a monument of rough stone, placed there by the Bucks County Historical Society, to mark the spot where stood the chestnut tree which was the starting point of the famous "Indian Walk." In the large yard surrounding the house are several fine old oak trees, the survivors of what was once a magnificent grove.

South of the meeting-house stands the school-house, a two-story stone building erected about half a century ago. A number of Friends were very much opposed to the establishment of this school, and when the men began digging a well preparatory to the building, tradition says that the hole dug during the day was filled up by the other faction during the night. In these days when love and unity so generally prevail in our meetings, such a proceeding would hardly be possible. At one time the school was so large that two teachers were required, and a part of the upper room was partitioned off and used as a bed-room by the teacher and some of the pupils, they bringing enough provisions from home to last them through the week. The school is maintained by a fund (some of which has been lost), and is free to all who live in its vicinity. It is taught by a young Friend, and numbers between twenty and thirty pupils.

Thirty years ago, when I was just beginning my career as a teacher, I taught this school for three years. The First-day school was then just started, and as there was not a general unity with the work, it was held in the school building and not in the meeting-house. It grew and flourished from the very first, the children coming to it from all the country 'round. A few years ago it became too large for the school-house, and as those who were opposed to it had passed away, there was nothing to prevent its installing itself in the meeting-house. Here it meets during the summer months, with a live woman for superintendent, who is known in the yearly meeting as Cynthia S. Holcomb, and to the readers of the *Farm Journal* as "Mary Sidney." The enrollment last year reached 180, many of whom are adults.

The Friends of Wrightstown, for at least two generations, have been active in works of reform. During the anti-slavery struggle some of them helped build Pineville Hall (or Free Church), in which were held anti-slavery meetings, temperance meetings, lyceums, etc. During the writer's sojourn in Wrightstown this was the headquarters of a Good Templar's Lodge numbering over two hundred members, many of whom were Friends. The hall is now used more for "dance parties," than for literary exercises, and the Wrightstown W. C. T. U. meets at private houses. Another live institution is the Wrightstown Farmers' Club, whose paper has recently been enlivened by the friendly rivalry

between the villages of Wrightstown, Newtown, and Penn's Park.

Solebury Friends' meeting-house, which is about three miles from New Hope, was built in 1806. Before that date the Friends in its vicinity were members of Buckingham meeting. Since its establishment there have been but five men clerks, Aaron Eastburn, Robert Livezey, John Blackfan, Moses Eastburn, and Eastburn Reeder. The graveyard is across the road from the meeting-house, is divided into lots, and covers three acres of ground. It was one of the first of our country graveyards to be rescued from briars and weeds, and put in excellent order. Four different Friends in recent years have left money, amounting in all to \$1,300, the income of which is used to keep the yard in order. The grounds around the meeting-house are also good to look upon, the lawn-mower being called into requisition in summer to make them more attractive.

Several years ago the attendance at Solebury Meeting was small and irregular; there was no minister belonging to this meeting. A conference was called to consider the situation, several visitors being present. It was finally decided to shorten the time of the meeting, and then proceed with the First-day school exercises, without any recess. This plan worked fairly well, and is still followed. The pupils of the school all attend meeting (though some of them come in rather late), and all the meeting remain for the First-day school, though all do not take an active part. The meeting now has a membership of about two hundred, many of whom live in other neighborhoods, with an attendance that ranges from a dozen on a stormy day in winter, to seventy or eighty on a bright summer weather. The mid-week meetings, both here and at Wrightstown, have been discontinued, except on monthly meeting days.

At one time there were two schools under the care of this meeting, one of them being at Centre Hill. The Solebury school-house was built by John Blackfan, who employed a teacher for the education of his own and his neighbors' children. This was bought by the Friends in 1840. When the free school law was adopted by the township the Centre Hill house was deeded to the directors, and the Solebury house rented to them for public school purposes, but the meeting still retains the deed for the latter. Both Wrightstown and Solebury have flourishing Young Friends' Associations, which meet monthly. Many of the Solebury Friends are active workers in the famous Solebury Farmers' Club, the first of its kind in Bucks county.

Not far from Solebury meeting is a unique institution with which several of its members are (or have been) connected, originally known as the Solebury Deer Park." This was intended as a place for all kinds of summer gatherings, and a pavilion was erected that will accommodate a thousand people. It did not prove to be a paying investment, and is now little used except for the annual reunion of the township schools, and for a yearly musical and literary entertainment. In 1876 a member of Solebury meeting, Hugh B. Eastburn, was County Superin-

tendent of schools, and on his invitation five distinguished commissioners of education from foreign lands who were at the Centennial Exposition, attended the reunion of the Solebury schools held in this park, and were delighted with the aspect of American education here presented. E. L.

Correspondence of Friends' Intelligencer

FROM THE ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS.

ASIA MINOR AND ATHENS.

AT SEA, OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF ITALY, }
Third month 18, 1900. }

WE left Jaffa on Fourth-day, Third month 7, at one p. m., with the thermometer at 104°, and staterooms on the sunny side of the boat like ovens, and Fifth-day night, before reaching Smyrna the thermometer was 28°, and the decks were quite icy and we saw ice beside the railroad all the way to Ephesus.

Smyrna is quite a modern city, and has many handsome houses and clean, well-kept streets, but through most of the city the streets are narrow.

We went from Smyrna to Ephesus, fifty-seven miles, by railroad, in one and a quarter hours, stopping near the ruins of an old aqueduct, with very high columns and a few of the arches left, which had in years past carried water from the mountain to the city. We stood beside what remains of the Temple of Diana, most of which has been carried away to other places.

We visited the ruins of the church of Ephesus, one of the seven early churches addressed in the second chapter of Revelation. There is but little remaining except a number of massive columns of brick, mortar, and marble, all of which have been thrown over on their sides, and through one an oak tree has penetrated and has split the column in halves and separated it nearly two feet apart. The arched entrance to the church is still in a fair state of preservation, though the marble facings are dropping from their places and lie upon the ground beside the entrance, many of them covered with carving and inscriptions.

Smyrna is the only one of the seven churches where a city still exists. From Smyrna we proceeded to Constantinople, which is beautifully situated at the junction of the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmora, with long frontage upon each, and presents a fine appearance, especially on the Bosphorus front. We visited the Mosque of Saint Sophia, which was for over one thousand years a Christian church, but upon the capture of Constantinople by the Mohammedans was converted by them into a mosque, and the pictures on the walls and ceiling emblematic of the Christian religion have been covered over with paint, including some fine Mosaics, some of which, however, show through the covering.

The Treasury was inspected with great interest, special permission having been obtained from the Sultan for us to do so. It contains large quantities of gems and precious stones of great value, which have belonged to former Sultans, each of whom from Mohammed the Conqueror to Mohammed the Reformer, who died in 1837, are represented in effigy

clothed in the garments, and armed with the weapons worn by them, and bedecked with jewels of fabulous worth. We visited one Seraglio and the Sultan's palace, in the former of which coffee and sweets were served. The palace is a building of great magnificence, especially the throne-room, where state functions are held.

We sailed up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, and then commenced our return trip, passing Robert College, about seven miles above the city. The roof was lined with students, the American flag flying, and we were saluted with flag and cheers, which were heartily responded to by those on the steamer. The College occupies a commanding position on the hill which slopes to the river, and is a large and imposing structure of stone.

The banks of the Bosphorus are covered with beautiful residences—the summer homes of the wealthy people of Constantinople. We were shown one more handsome than any of the others, and were told that it was built by a wealthy Greek merchant. The Sultan, on a trip up the river, saw it and enquiring as to its owner, said, "No subject of mine shall live in so fine a palace." He confiscated it and it has been kept tenantless ever since.

We were surprised at the great number of the flimsiest kind of wooden houses throughout the city of Constantinople, in the midst of and often forming a part of substantial stone structures. They are unpainted and built of the poorest quality of sheathing boards. We could only account for it by the theory that there is no inducement to build permanently or elegantly, when at the caprice of one man they may be deprived of their most valuable possessions.

At Athens we found an entirely different class of people, an advanced civilization, a fine city, and much that is attractive and inviting. The antiquities here appeal most strongly to our sympathy and interest, connected as they are with the work of the Apostle. We arrived off the port of the city, the Piræus, about noon, but the wind blew so strong that we could not enter the harbor, and we were obliged to anchor until the next morning in the strait of Salamis on the very spot where the great naval battle with the Persians was fought, and the army and navy of Xerxes met with defeat and disaster. The hill top, from which Xerxes commanded his army, was close beside our anchorage.

We landed at Piræus early on Sixth-day morning, and went by train six miles to Athens, and visited the many places of interest there. The Parthenon, built upon the Acropolis, a high hill within the city, is to-day a splendid ruin, which is now being repaired with the Pentelic marble of which the Parthenon was built. The Temple of Jupiter, the Arch of Hadrian, the Temple of Thesus, still in a fair state of preservation, although weakened and broken by earthquakes. We stood upon Mars Hill overlooking the city, and remembered how Paul declared from its summit, that God dwelleth not in Temples made with hands, and it required no fertile brain to imagine that from this wide outlook over the entire city many heathen temples must have been within the range of his vision

and have suggested the thoughts to which he gave expression.

The hill of Pnyx is close at hand, where Demosthenes delivered many of his famous orations, and which had evidently been prepared by smoothing the surface of the rock and filling up the low places for the accommodation of large audiences. We visited the Stadion, a vast amphitheatre, where 60,000 people can be seated so as to witness the games; the Theatre of Dionysus, with marble seats, some of which are marked with the owners' names, the Emperor Hadrian among the number; the Odeion of Herodes Athens, constructed by a very wealthy Roman, 161 A. D., for the performance of musical compositions, and many other points of interest.

A funeral procession attracted our notice—the corpse carried on the shoulders of the bearers and exposed to view in a shallow coffin, the lid of which was carried in advance, the empty hearse following in the rear.

We left Athens at 1 p. m., on Seventh-day, the 17th, (of Third month) and expect to arrive at Naples at 6 a. m. on Second-day, the 19th, that being our schedule time.

R. S. H.

Correspondence of Friends' Intelligencer.

VACATION DAYS IN THE BAHAMAS.

WITH my daughter Fannie W. Lowthorp and her family of three little ones, I left Trenton, First month 28, last, and arrived at Nassau early in Second month. We reached Jacksonville, Fla., just too late to make connections, and were obliged to remain until next morning. So our sleeper was switched to a side track at the station, and we had the afternoon to look about the city. Twenty-five years ago I was well acquainted with Florida. The change in Jacksonville within that time has been very great. From unkempt, unpaved streets, indifferent buildings, etc., it is now a very business-like looking city. The main streets are well paved, there are trolley cars, electric lights, and substantial buildings. The residences are very attractive. With one other change, I was much impressed,—when first there one would see many orange trees in full bearing and in one instance I saw a banana tree in bearing; now, I saw not a single orange tree in my walk through the city,—in fact, on the morning after our arrival there was a white frost at the station when I awoke.

Resuming our journey about 8.30 a. m., we reached Miami, on the ocean shore of Florida, about midnight, where our misfit at Jacksonville obliged us to remain three days. Miami, with the exception of the great Flagler hotel, the Royal Palms, and its immediate surroundings, has a very new, raw appearance. It is but four years old, or perhaps less, and has been the result of the extension of the East Coast Florida Railroad, and being the point of connection with the steamers running to Nassau, Havana, Key West, etc., it is and probably will remain the most southern seaport of the United States having direct connection with New York. It lies on the Indian River, which is three to five miles in width at this point, and is about ten miles from the ocean inlet

which they use,—though only about one-half that distance from the ocean in a direct line.

Leaving Miami at 3 p. m. by steamship *Miami*, after a rough night we reached Nassau about 8 next morning. Passing our baggage quickly through the custom-house,—for this is an English possession,—we were soon in comfortable quarters, and ready for the first look about this interesting town. Lying in very much the same latitude as Miami, and but 165 miles eastward, it is remarkable that the difference in temperature is so great. This is owing to the effect of the Gulf Stream. While at Miami one needed an overcoat over good substantial woolen clothing, at times, while at Nassau one was glad to have on the lightest clothing. At Miami one sees in the foliage the proximity to tropical conditions, but Nassau had a much more tropical appearance. I was struck by the fact that no chimneys were to be seen on the houses,—no need exists for heating them.

Almost without exception the better class of houses have piazzas upon each of the two stories, enclosed with blinds, which can be opened or closed as desired. Many are built of the coral stone, stuccoed, and are very substantial. A few have ample grounds about them, but many only small lots. Of the smaller houses many are very close together. The streets of Nassau are of fair width generally, but some narrow, and with no sidewalks. The whole place has a very foreign look. The cocoanut palm is seen in every direction.

The harbor is made by Hog Island, some three miles long, and very narrow. Bay street runs along the harbor, and here the main part of the business is done, though many little shops are scattered about. The buildings are generally not exceeding two stories, often with attics. To see the drays drawn by the small donkeys makes one think that the colored driver ought to put the donkey on the dray and draw it himself, and one feels like laughing when he compares the whole outfit with our large trucks in American cities. The streets are well kept, as they are on the coral rock, and swarm with hacks, and many times a day as one walks about he will be accosted with, "Take a drive to-day, sir?" There are no end of beggars upon the streets, not of the class of the blind man with a tin-cup, silently soliciting alms, but negroes that one continually meets as he walks about, openly asking for a "copper," or a penny, and any number of little colored boys and girls who accost him, "Boss, a penny, boss!" It is really annoying at first, but like everything else one gets used to it. As one walks I am satisfied he will meet four colored people to one white, and Americans as they call us one continually meets, as there are a great many here. Mr. Flagler is the man of hotels here, also, as his company runs both of the main ones.

I find that the business with the mother country, England, is quite insignificant in comparison with that done with the United States, as they depend upon us for nearly all foreign supplies. The greatest article of export is sponges, in the gathering of which a very large number of little vessels are engaged, hailing from many of the islands, all of whose catch goes

to Nassau for sale. Almost any day one will see at the docks where the sponges lie scores of these little vessels, each carrying from six to twenty men, who take the sponges from the various islands within two hundred miles. I was told of one cargo taken by a boat carrying sixteen men which sold for nearly \$2,000, the trip lasting about three weeks, one-third going to the owner of the vessel and two-thirds going to the officers and crew, after paying for the cost of the outfitting. I am told the trade is a profitable one for the owners of the vessels, in the long run, although sometimes the losses by shipwreck are very disastrous; as in the great hurricane of 1898, when nearly two hundred lives and many vessels were lost. The size of the boats engaged in the trade varies from say seven tons to fifty tons. The sponges are found about various islands at a depth of twenty to twenty-five feet and less, and are taken by the use of water-glasses. These consist of a small box a foot or two in length, with a pane of glass in the end, which is placed in the water, and going below the moving surface enables the sponger to see the sponges on the rocks at the bottom, which he loosens with a hook-arrangement on the end of a pole of sufficient length to reach them. All qualities of sponges are taken, some of the finest being worth \$3 to \$4 per pound.

For the sale of these sponges there is an incorporated exchange company at Nassau, owning the shed under which they are exposed for sale. This is at the wharf where the vessels congregate, and every day the sponges which are brought in are placed on the floor, each lot kept separately and graded. The buyers who purchase and prepare the sponges for export examine all the lots exposed and make sealed bids for the lots they want. At a certain hour these bids are opened by the officers of the Exchange, and duly allotted to the several bidders. After experience this has been found more satisfactory than open bidding at auction.

The city of Nassau has a population of 10,000 to 12,000, one-fourth or less of whom are whites. The city is built upon a rising grade, reaching a height of eighty or ninety feet, running back from the harbor southward some two hundred yards, upon which the white people mostly live; the colored people live around this section in small, unkempt cottages and huts; occasionally one will be seen comparatively neat and perhaps painted,—there may sometimes be found a thrifty man among them. Such a one was the man who usually took us to drive. One day, wanting some cocoanut water to drink, which is very sweet and good when in a good state, we stopped at his house to get some; we went in and found a very neat little cottage nicely fitted up, with carpet on the floor, curtains at the windows, various little ornaments about, etc., his wife a very tidy, good-looking mulatto. He was an exception, however; he owned two horses and two carriages, which he used for hacking, and which he kept very clean and in excellent order. Usually the houses of the negroes were anything but orderly and tidy, and in our drive or walk about the very narrow streets and lanes we would be continually importuned for pennies. However, with all the draw-

backs, these huts and cottages, along these narrow streets and lanes, almost touching each other in some places, with palms and other tropical verdure about, made charming pictures. Having brought my photograph outfit with me I took many very pretty views of various spots in this region, some of which I wish I could send along with this. It was amusing, as well as annoying, when I arranged my camera for a shot, to have the attention and company of from two to twenty of the children of all ages and sizes, who were deeply interested in the operations. Some would want a penny for letting me have them in, some would want me to take their "likeness," some on general principles would want another penny, and some would insist upon getting in front of the camera, and on several occasions succeeded in spoiling my pictures by so doing. How these people made a living was a conundrum to me. Many of them, however, on a little piece of ground, raised a few oranges, bananas, etc., I suppose, and managed to live on the minimum of labor, as they needed but a trifle. In fact, no one seemed to work much, and when they were busy it seemed to be in a very leisurely way. The atmosphere of the whole place is one without haste or hurry in doing anything. Even now, when the place was full of strangers, and business at its best, many of the stores closed at 4.30 to 5 p. m.

Having heard the beauties of the place Harbor Island (as it is always called, although I believe its official name is Dunmore, named for a colonial governor of many years ago), I concluded to visit it some weeks ago, and was so much pleased with it and its peaceful air, that on returning to Nassau I gave such a favorable account of it to my daughter, that after six weeks at Nassau we concluded to take the voyage of sixty miles in one of the trading schooners, and spend the remaining part of our stay here. The voyage (not by any means ideal) was safely made, and on arrival we soon found ourselves very comfortably located in a nice, roomy house which I had arranged to have if we concluded to come, so here we are keeping house, and enjoying it much better than at any hotel.

As I write I am sitting upon the upper piazza overlooking the harbor with the town library across the street, a half-dozen sea-going schooners riding at anchor a little way from me. In another direction among the quaint houses I behold trees bearing the banana, cocoanut, orange, and paw-paw, and other varieties of trees with which I am not acquainted. The proportion of whites here is perhaps 40 per cent. of the whole population of 1,200 to 1,500. The town faces the harbor on the south-east, and consists of two streets about one-third of a mile in length, with one between about one-third the distance, and six cross-streets. In this section nearly all the whites reside, and the colored people live out in each end. This town is the next in size and importance to Nassau, in the whole group of the Bahamas.

There is no traffic here except by water; in fact, there are but two vehicles in the place, one the doctor's carriage, and the other a donkey-cart, in which the wife of the justice or judge takes her little after-

noon airings. There are one or two families who seem to own most of the town, but as a rule it is a place of very small things.

Seafaring interests predominate; agriculture in this island is almost nothing as a means of bringing money, except in oranges and pineapples and a little sugar-cane. Pineapples are the crop mainly for export to the United States, many, perhaps most, going to Baltimore. The whites mostly have little ambition and the blacks seem absolutely without it.

Across the harbor about two miles distant lies the island Eleuthera, one of the largest of the group of Bahamas, upon which a large tract of land was granted in perpetuity by the Government of Great Britain to the inhabitants of Harbor Island and their descendants, in consideration of the assistance the Harbor Islanders rendered the English in retaking Nassau from the Spaniards during the last century. This grant permits any resident of Harbor Island to clear up a piece of the land in Eleuthera, be he white or black, and cultivate it as his own during his life. This gave the people a means of living, and as they have no ambition for larger things, satisfies them.

Harbor Island is about two and a half miles long, and perhaps half a mile wide, and on the northerly side has one of the most beautiful beaches for bathing that I ever beheld.

JOSEPH WILLETS.

POLITICS: AN OPTIMIST VIEW.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

I AM perhaps somewhat optimistic regarding the "Friend in Politics," and do not share in the feeling that it is best for Friends to let politics alone. Since society requires law to govern and protect it, and adjust its differences, which is enacted and enforced by political parties; since the ballot box is the motive power of our political system, and since the welfare of our country depends so much upon how well and intelligently the ballot is used, a grave duty devolves upon every one desiring a well-governed land to use his vote in the way he believes will do the most good to secure to the people the highest attainable degree of prosperity, contentment, and civilization. If honest men stand aloof, and by their non-action give dishonest men full opportunity to make our laws and govern our people, do they not thus incur greater responsibility for bad law and corrupt government than by voting in some way opened by political organization, even though no way is presented that on all points satisfies personal conviction? No party can be organized that will exactly reflect the opinions of a large number of voters.

I am a Friend not because Friends are always right or that I can endorse all they say or do, but because I find the Society a congenial home, and that it most nearly reflects my religious thought. A choice thus made carries with it a loyalty that should not be lightly disregarded. If wrong creeps in, drive it out; do not vacate, and thus give it a better chance.

Our impressions of politics and official life are based largely upon experience and observation. These being favorable, the "summing up" will be favorable; but if unfavorable, the whole political sky

becomes filled with clouds and gloom. It has been my fortune to have been closely allied with the politics and official life of Marshall county, Iowa, for nearly thirty years, and I have been during that time much interested in State and national politics, also. I have found the associations very pleasant, and not at all resembling those that are sometimes asserted as prevailing elsewhere. It is undoubtedly true that in the heat and excitement preceding contested elections many things are said and done that should not be done, and charges and counter-charges made that should not be made, yet it is proverbial that the office-seeker in his canvass is "on his good behavior," and feels it necessary to show the best that is in him, and I have also found it true that a man in office is anxious to render the best service he can. Based upon experience and observation, my view of the practical, progressive, and successful politician, is one who is well-versed in the public needs, quick to grasp the significance of events, possessed of the faculty of knowing what the people are talking about, and realizing what they most desire,—the power to read men, to know how to approach them favorably, and to combine and direct the various forces which he can control toward the furtherance of his own or his party's desires. He is apt to be omnivorous, and to accept help from any quarter, though it came from the local "boss" of "shady" reputation, and thus may furnish pretext for charges of "fraud" and corruption, while his only complicity consists in accepting the service thus tendered. While this is frequently the case, I do not believe in putting the "ward ruler" at the front, and assuming *him* to be the typical politician, if we desire to arrive at a just, true, and unbiased estimate of politics in general.

We cannot arrive at general results from special cases alone. "By your fruits shall you be known." Hence we rightly measure agencies by the results produced. Suppose we apply such rule to the political results in our country; Would it not sum up something like this?

A government fostering and encouraging a larger measure of civil and religious liberty—anti-imperialists to the contrary notwithstanding—than by any other government in the world; that has given labor its greatest known dignity, rewarded it with the best wages, and placed within its reach the highest achievement; that has given to every child of every class better educational advantages than any other country; that gives to every citizen, however obscure his birth, the opportunity of winning true knighthood without blow of sword or fiat of royalty.

A nation of States, whose laws are as good as the world can show, whose people are as contented, prosperous, and happy as can be found anywhere; whose care for those who cannot care for themselves is better and more humane than elsewhere, and whose public service is as honest, efficient, and complete as the best.

The postal service is typical of official business. It is a great political machine, yet it is admirably conducted. Its safety, its accuracy, its promptness, its system, are so complete, and have won a confi-

dence so great that we would almost as soon expect the sun to forget to shine as for the postal service to fail. Is this colored too highly? I think sober, unclouded thought will say not. "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." How then are we to account for the good we have done as a nation if its politics were so corrupt and disreputable as has been so frequently pictured?

The political tree is like some of those fine trees in Fairmount Park. Not all its branches grow outward and upward. Some of them grow downward toward the earth, and some lose life and vitality and are fit only to be cut away and cast into the fire. Are we to judge the tree by these aborted branches?

Of course there can be and will be great improvement. When all the world's problems are solved, when the highest elevations are reached, what then are we to do? Where progress ceases, or the opportunity for it, decadence and death must soon begin. Our spiritual and intellectual life depend on having something to make better, something more to learn. Perhaps after all the "plague spots" in politics take a part in the evolution of national life of greater value than we can now understand. It so often occurs that the Providence of God gleans good from what now seems to us utterly and wholly bad. "Judgment is mine," saith the Lord.

T. P. MARSH.

Marshalltown, Ia.

FROM ISAAC WILSON.

EDITORS FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

WE have spoken many times of "where our last letter left us," but we can speak of this one as our last relative to this trip.

We bade our kind friends, J. D. Noxon and wife (with others that dined with us in their home at Mendon last Fifth-day) farewell, and were soon with relatives in Buffalo. A sister-in-law from Lynn, Mass., had remained a few days to meet us, and we enjoyed our stay until Seventh-day noon, when we left for Canada. After an hour's ride we cross the Niagara river and are on Canadian soil, and after the ceremony of opening bags and trunks we proceeded comfortably on, arriving at Guelph about 8 p. m., where we were met by our son-in-law (Charles Zavitz) and grandson, who had left here four months ago. Our visit was clouded by the fact of our daughter's illness, which had necessitated her going to the hospital for a short time, but we spent considerable of our time in her pleasant room, and are glad to feel that she may return to her home again in a few days.

Third-day morning we left for Toronto and enjoyed a pleasant visit with our mutual friends Stephen and Eliza Brown, until Fourth-day morning, when we again turned our faces homeward and were soon gliding along the beautiful and calm Lake Ontario, and through the fertile farming country, where the industrious agriculturist may enjoy the privilege of peace and plenty, equal with any that we have visited.

At 2 p. m., as we neared our village home we recalled the familiar stanza of Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," beginning—

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead," and we feel we have cause for much thankfulness indeed, to be met so kindly by a number of our friends and neighbors, who had our house warm, and a beautiful dinner prepared. The many expressions of congratulations on our safe return intensified the feelings of our own hearts, that after the many miles travel (a little over 9,000 miles), and changes of climate and lodging, we had been preserved from the slightest accident or serious illness. As I reviewed my diary I find we had boarded the train 118 times, been in 136 private homes, and attended sixty meetings. If the benefit and enjoyment of those visited compares even in a slight degree with that of the visitors, I am sure these can share with us in appreciation of a privilege that has been anticipated for some time, with but little thought of the enjoyment of it so soon. It will ever remain a bright page in our life's history. And still hope to be found able and willing as duty calls and way opens to go as Best Wisdom may direct. ISAAC WILSON.

Bloomfield, Ontario, Fourth month 13.

Educational Department.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.

THE great recent event, always one of the most notable of the year, has been the reunion of the Somerville Society, — the chief literary organization of the young women students. This occurred on the 14th instant, and as usual was a pronounced success. The day was delightful; there was a large attendance.

The morning was as usual devoted to a business meeting, the chief event in which was the announcement of the award of the Lucretia Mott Fellowship for the coming year to Anna Gillingham. [It may be of interest to many to know that she is the great niece of Lydia Gillingham, for many years Principal of Girls' Department of Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER.]

At the close of the morning meeting a banquet was enjoyed in the college dining-hall, which had been beautifully decorated with garlands of laurel and hemlock. The toasts, which were unusually interesting, were as follows: Beatrice Magill, "Holland, the Painter's Country"; Margery Pyle, 1900, "Home Rule"; Lucretia M. Gaskill, '98, "The Coming Student"; Caroline R. Gaston, '90, "Loyalty to Self"; Anna M. Jackson, 1902, "Till We Meet Again."

Some time having been given to pleasant social intercourse, the afternoon session began at about half-past two o'clock. A delightful letter was read from Mary E. Seaman, the present holder of the Lucretia Mott Fellowship, who is pursuing a course of study at Newnham College, Cambridge, England. A paper was then read by Elizabeth W. Collins. It was entitled "An Introduction," and discussed most ably and inspiringly the Peace Conference at The Hague.

Contrary to the custom of past years, the reading of parts of the thesis of this year's holder of the Fellowship was omitted, it being so decided in the morning meeting.

The program concluded with a representation of Euripides' "Alcestis," which was most ably and delightfully performed. In the evening the three musical organizations of the College gave an excellent and highly successful entertainment.

On the afternoon of the 11th inst., occurred the second of the lectures on "Agricultural Entomology," by L. O. Howard. The attendance at these lectures is large and the interest aroused by them very general.

The regular meeting of the Joseph Leidy Scientific Society was held on the evening of the 10th inst. The paper by Richard Peters, Jr., 1901, dealt with the methods employed

in ship-yards. In the reports from the sections, the approaching eclipse of the sun was discussed. Arctic and Antarctic exploration was also interestingly treated.

The Camera Club gave its seventh annual lantern-slide exhibition on the evening of the 13th inst., in Parrish Hall. A number of pictures of places both near and remote were shown, and the exhibition was a very creditable one.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL, BALTIMORE.

By the will of the late John Jewett, of Baltimore, who died on the 3d instant, the Friends' School at Park Avenue meeting-house becomes the residuary legatee of his estate and will receive about \$25,000, which will be used as an endowment fund. This, under the will, is to be held by the trustees of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, and the income used for the exclusive benefit of the School. John Jewett was a member of the Society of Friends, and had previously contributed \$5,000 toward the erection of the new school building. The name of the school has recently been changed from Park Avenue Friends' Elementary and High School to simply Friends' School.

This aid is very gratifying and encouraging to the promoters of the School. It is in a flourishing condition, and now has 202 pupils enrolled. A new room for the use of the manual training department has just been completed; instruction in this line is made an important feature of the School.

It has been decided to make the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the school building, Fourth month 24, 1899, the day for a public commemoration of that event each year. The exercises this year will not be very elaborate, and will be held at one o'clock, so as to secure the attendance of all the pupils.

PROF. RENDEL HARRIS'S LECTURES.

Prof. J. Rendel Harris, of Cambridge, England, who is now in this country, to remain a few weeks, will deliver two lectures at Swarthmore College. The dates of these will be:

Sixth-day, Fourth month 27, at 3.15 p. m., "Some Recently Discovered Ancient Manuscripts."

Third-day, Fifth month 1, at 8 p. m., on "St. Simeon Stylites; an Interpretation."

Prof. Harris is well known in this country, as well as in England; he was for several years a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, and of Haverford College. He will take an active part in the Summer School at Haverford, Sixth month 19-30.

RECENT sanitary reports give the population of Boston as 555,000; Baltimore, 541,000; St. Louis, 623,000; Minneapolis, 225,600; St. Paul, 200,000; Cleveland, 395,000; Philadelphia, 1,266,800; Pittsburgh, 320,000; Albany, 100,000; Rochester, 180,000; Buffalo, 370,000.

THE Belgian government has manifested great interest in the cultivation of rubber in the Congo, and now it is reported that the United States Department of Agriculture will send 100,000 rubber trees to Hawaii, where it is thought that the soil is suitable for producing rubber crops.

WHEN the Duke of Norfolk was about to depart from London for Africa, a few weeks ago, he took his sword to the private chapel in the Roman Catholic Archbishop's house, where, according to an ancient rite, it was solemnly blessed before the altar by Cardinal Vaughan.

INSANITY is curable only in a small proportion of cases. Statistics of the Massachusetts hospitals for the insane for twenty years show that permanent recoveries cannot be expected in more than 18 per cent. of those committed for the first time.

THE State Supreme Court of Alabama has decided a case where a street railroad company enforced a rule that whites and negroes should occupy separate portions of the car set apart for them. The lower Court decided in favor of the railroad and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA.—The monthly meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held Fourth month 9. The program for the evening was, "What the World Owes to the Society of Friends," being portions of an address recently prepared by Pres. William W. Birdsall for the series of studies of Great Spiritual Leaders, by the Cambridge, Mass., Conference.

Following the paper there was an interesting discussion, the keynote of which was: Friends are not sufficiently alive to the testimony to the Truth that must be borne at this time; they forget that the organization can go no farther than the individual, that the original strength came from the fervor in each heart.

EMMA FELL PAXSON, Sec.

QUAKERTOWN, PA.—The Young Friends' Association of Quakertown, Pa., met at the home of Edward Shaw, Third month 21. The president, William P. Roberts, read a portion of Scripture, after which the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Isaac Reeder continued the reading of Thomas's History of the "Society of Friends in America." Ella Baldwin read a part of the Discipline relating to the queries for ministers and elders, also the duties of overseers.

Martha Penrose gave a recitation.

The topic "The Good Samaritan of to-day" was very interestingly presented by Gertrude Howard, and continued by Annie Jordan in a paper which showed careful preparation. The thought was presented that we might all be good Samaritans if we would endeavor to cheer and help our neighbor.

The Secretary read a copy of the certificate of the first marriage in the Society of Friends in 1664:

"George Thomas loved Ann Brook, and they were married publicly in the assembly of the Lord's people called Quakers, 11th of Third month, 1664."

A part of the will of George Fox was also read, wherein he bequeathed sixteen acres of land to Friends, ten of it for a close to put horses in when Friends come to meeting, that they might not be lost in the woods, and the other six for a meeting and school-house, and burying-place, 11th of Third month, 1664.

Roll-call was responded to by appropriate sentiments. Adjourned to meet Fourth month 19.

A. S. B., Cor. Sec.

LANGHORNE, PA.—The Young Friends' Association of Langhorne met at the home of Emma Morrell, Fourth month 12th.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, Edward Palmer.

The program opened with a paper by Anna Fothergill, entitled, "I am the Light." On behalf of the Literature Section, Ada B. Mitchell gave a beautiful sketch of the "Life of Aaron M. Powell."

William Longshore followed with a reading, "A Plea for Peace Education."

Louisa Osmond gave an interesting account of the "Domestic Life of Early Hebrew People."

Edith M. Mitchell closed the series of papers on her Trip Abroad, giving a graphic account of London and the Isle of Wight.

The program closed with a recitation, "God's Judgment on a Wicked Bishop," by Arthur Bye.

After roll-call and sentiments the meeting adjourned, to meet at the home of Mitchell Watson, Fifth month 25.

C. G. M., Sec.

CHESTER, PA.—The Media Friends' Association met at the home of Charles and Arletta C. Palmer, Chester, Fourth-day evening, Fourth month 4. The meeting was called to order by the president, Henry M. Fussell.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Cora Haviland Carver, and some new business transacted, Elveretta Cutler read a paper on "Why I am a Friend," written by Edgar M. Zavitz; following this was an original poem on "Influence" by Arletta C. Palmer. Both papers were enjoyed by the company and discussed at some length.

The following subject for discussion, "The True View of Marriage," was taken up, and many participated in it.

The meeting adjourned to meet a month hence at Media.

E. C.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—The regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Friends' Association was held at the home of Mrs. Hopkins, First-day afternoon, the 25th of Third month. The attendance was smaller than usual, on account of stormy weather. After the opening silence, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The paper, prepared and read by Barclay Spicer, was a comprehensive review of Sidney George Fisher's book, "The True William Penn," and was both interesting and instructive. Mrs. Foster read one of M. J. Savage's sermons, entitled "The Religion and Morality of the Future." A general discussion followed, in which nearly all present took some part. A selection from the FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, "A New Penn Doctrine," read by Nat. Murray, completed the program, and the meeting closed with a few moments of silence.

GRACE D. HALL, Sec.

LITERARY NOTES.

PROF. NICHOLAS P. GILMAN, who has given no little attention to the general subject of coöperative production and sale, and who is the author of a previous authoritative work in this line, has a valuable addition in his new book, "A Dividend to Labor," (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) He treats in it of what are called "welfare institutions,"—manufacturing and commercial establishments in which the employers, either from an "enlightened self-interest," or from benevolent disposition, make liberal provision for their working-people, and "divide" with them, in money or otherwise, a part of the profits of the business. There is no other work on the subject within our knowledge which so intelligently treats of this important movement towards coöperation—the ultimate cure, of course, for the evils of monopoly and extortion.

Prof. Gilman gives detailed description of establishments in this country (there are but few), and abroad, which belong to the "welfare" list. One of these especially described is the cocoa-works of the Cadburys (Friends) at Birmingham, England. An extremely interesting chapter is devoted to the work of Robert Owen, the English cotton-manufacturer and philanthropist.

The Bowen-Merill Co., Indianapolis, have in preparation a complete and uniform reissue of the works of James Whitcomb Riley, to be known as "The Greenfield Edition." They also will issue "American Fungi," by Charles McIlvaine, copiously illustrated in color and in pen-and-ink. The author is a well-known writer on this subject.

In the *Century* this month there is a particularly intelligent article, with a rather misleading title, "The Industrial Revolution of the Power Tool," by Charles Barnard. It is on the transmission of power (pneumatic, hydraulic, or electric) which enables the modern tool to be applied to its work in place. This, the writer thinks, will lead to great results, not merely industrial, but social. In a modern machine-shop, for instance, when electric motors are attached directly to each tool, shaftings, dust, smoke, and bad odors all disappear, and the working-place becomes a fine, light, clean, wholesome hall.

"English for Secondary Schools" was the title of a paper presented at the meeting at Washington, 1898, of the National Educational Association, by W. F. Webster, Principal of the East Side High School of Minneapolis, Minn., and the ideas contained in it have now been developed into a book, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish.

The College Entrance Requirements Committee of the National Educational Association recommends in the report made by it at Los Angeles in 1899, a course of study, of which it says: "The main points are in accordance with the paper presented by Mr. Webster at Washington."

COMMUNICATIONS.

WAR-TAX REVENUE STAMPS.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

I AM one of those (I suppose there are others), who have felt an extreme unwillingness to help maintain our wars by the use of the revenue stamps, which were legalized expressly for war uses. Our forefathers would have made an emphatic protest against it, if indeed they would not have refused entirely to use the stamps, and borne the consequences, whatever they might have been. Within a day or two, in a letter from a young Friend, I observed his feeling on the subject; he said that at least we could restrict the use of checks (for example) wherever possible, and diminish in this way our contributions to the war fund.

J. H.

Philadelphia.

LANGHORNE HILL.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

In the communication of E. L., in the INTELLIGENCER of Fourth month 7, in regard to Middletown Meeting, the word "north" should have been "south," in the first line of the second paragraph, as the hill north of the village (of Langhorne, formerly Attleborough), has always been known as Bridgetown Hill and the one on the south was Langhorne Hill, where Jeremiah Langhorne once owned the land.

I myself helped to tear down the old house of Jeremiah Langhorne, about 1858.

I. E.

Newtown, Pa.

THE BUILDING OF THE NEST.

THEY'LL come again to the apple tree,
Robin and the rest,
When the orchard branches are fair to see
In the snow of the blossoms drest;
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care;
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair—
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb,
Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother bird, you'll have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast,
And shadow may darken the dancing rays
When the fledglings leave the nest,
But they'll find their wings in a glad amaze,
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple blossoms blow,
Through the April shimmer of sun and rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
Your fairy building grow.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

FRIENDS.

FRIENDS are like buttons, holding close and warm
The love-cloak round us, when life's sleety storm
Blinds us and buffets us with cruel strength.
We lose them one by one, until at length
The cloak, perchance, hangs buttonless and free.
Think not 'tis useless, then, but patiently
Wrap it around thee,—ay, from foot to head,—
And in its folds thou shalt be comforted.

—Mabelle P. Clapp.

THE total eclipse of the sun, May 28, will be "observed" by several expeditions. The Lick Observatory will send a party to Georgia; this will be accompanied by several European astronomers. The Princeton University party will make headquarters at Wadesboro', N. C.

WAR PICTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A LONDON newspaper, *To-day*, in the issue which reached this country on the 8th inst., has a letter from an English officer in the army of General Buller, describing an assault upon a Boer position on the Tugela river, on the 23d of February, in which there was a severe English loss. Part of the letter is as follows:

"This disastrous charge took place about five o'clock, and there the unfortunate men lay, dead, wounded, and sound, huddled together or scattered, just as they fell, covered by Boer rifles, unable to move, or even to look around. The groans and cries of the wounded were terrible to listen to; some cried for help, some murmured for water. Once or twice, moved by pity, a sound man would try to get his wounded neighbor to the rear, but he was shot instantly. What was felt during those terrible hours I will not attempt to describe. I suppose every man's sensations were different. Some men's nerves are steadier than others, and they are able to think as calmly as if in an armchair before a fire; others lose their reason and know nothing of what is going on.

"I come now to the saddest part of the story. The poor wounded men who had been struck down in that gallant charge, remained where they fell not only all Friday night, but during all the blazing heat of Saturday, and even Saturday night passed without relief. Not a drop of water in their feverish mouths, no food, nor help, but a tropical sun beating on their heads. Oh, the intolerable agonies that were endured. If one heard that such a thing happened in England or Ireland to a horse or a dog, one would shiver with pity, but here hundreds of gallant Irishmen, . . . were left on the field to endure a horrible death. Most of them, of course, died; one of them, a very senior officer, whose name, out of pity, I shall not mention, suffered so terribly that he begged those near him to put him out of pain. He died during the day, for no help came."

EXTRACTS FROM A CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Reginald F. Collins, a chaplain of the English forces, in his report to General Sir Charles Warren, dated January 30, last, (detailing occurrences in the deadly conflict at Spion Kop, on the Tugela river, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of the month), added the following:

"I venture to think it a matter of considerable importance to draw attention to the attitude of the Boers whom we met during the carrying out of our duties on these three days. After collecting all the identification papers, letters, and personal property of the fallen, and whilst waiting for the graves to be dug, we chaplains were unoccupied, and therefore had plenty of time to talk to the Boers around us. For my part I confess that the deepest impression has been made on me by these conversations, and by the manly bearing and straightforward, outspoken way in which we were met. There were two things I particularly noted. As there was no effort made to impress us by what was said (they spoke with trans-

parent honesty and natural simplicity, and in nearly all cases the conversations were begun by us), so there was a total absence of anything like exultation over what they must consider a military success. Not a word, not a look, not a gesture, or sign that could by the most sensitive of persons be construed as a display of their superiority.

"Far from it; there was a sadness, almost anguish, in the way in which they referred to our fallen soldiers. I can best convey the truth of this statement and show that there is no attempt at exaggeration in using the word 'anguish,' by repeating expressions used, not once, but again and again, by great numbers of them as they inspected the ghastly piles of our dead. 'My God! What a sight!' 'I wish politicians could see their handiwork.' 'What can God in heaven think of this sight?' 'What a cursed war, that brings these poor fellows to such an end!' 'We hate this war. This war is accursed. Every day on our knees we all pray that God will bring this war to an end.' 'It is not our war; it is a war of millionaires. What enmity have we with these poor fellows?' 'Would that Chamberlain, Rhodes, and the millionaires could see these trenches and graves.' 'When will this unjust war end?' 'We hate all war. We are men of peace.' 'We want to go back to our homes and farms, to sow our seed and reap our fields, and not to make war. Good God! When will it end?'

"I do not hesitate to say that in the three days I spoke with some hundreds, standing around us in groups of from ten to twenty. Apart from several foreigners, chiefly Swiss and Italians, the Boers seemed to belong to the farmer class, some dressed like English gentlemen farmers, and others, who formed the majority, less well dressed, but with no sign of raggedness about them, and with scarcely any evidence of the wear and tear of the campaign. I think I have written enough to convey to the military authorities an idea of the friendly and courteous bearing of the Boers towards the chaplains, and of their sympathetic and respectful attitude towards our fallen comrades during our visit to Spion Kop in discharge of our duties."

A CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

H. Hales, a war correspondent of the *London Daily News*, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Boers near Bloemfontein, before the capture of that place by General Roberts. His companion, Lambie, correspondent of the *Melbourne Age*, was killed. They were summoned to surrender, but attempted to escape. Hales, in a letter to the *Daily News*, says:

"When next I knew I was still on this planet I found myself in the saddle again, riding between two Boers, who were supporting me in the saddle as I swayed from side to side. There was a halt. A man with a kindly face took my head in the hollow of his arm, whilst another poured water down my throat. Then they carried me to a shady spot beneath some shrubbery and laid me gently down. One man bent over me and washed the blood that had dried on my face, and then carefully bound up my wounded temple. I began to see things more plainly—a blue sky above me, a group of rough, hardy men, all armed

with rifles, around me. I saw I was a prisoner, and when I tried to move I soon knew I was wounded.

"The same good-looking young fellow with the curly beard bent over me again. 'Feel any better now, old fellow?' I stared hard at the fellow, for he spoke like an Englishman, and a well educated one, too.

"'Yes, I'm better. I'm a prisoner, aint I?'

"'Yes.'

"'Are you an Englishman?' I asked.

"He laughed. 'Not I,' he said; 'I'm a Boer born and bred and I'm the man that bowled you over. What on earth made you do such a fool's trick as to try and ride from our rifles at that distance?'

"'Didn't think I was welcome in these parts.'

"'Don't make a jest of it, man,' the Boer said gravely; 'rather thank God you are a living man this moment. It was his hand that saved you; nothing else could have done so.' He spoke reverently. There was no cant in the sentiment he uttered. His face was too open, too manly, too fearless for hypocrisy.

"'How long is it since I was knocked over?'

"'About three hours.'

"'Is my comrade dead?'

"'Quite dead,' the Boer replied. 'Death came instantly to him. He was shot through the brain.'

"'Poor beggar,' I muttered, 'and he'll have to rot in the open veldt, I suppose?'

"The Boer leader's face flushed angrily. 'Do you take us for savages?' he asked. 'Rest easy. Your friend will get decent burial. What was his rank?'

"'War correspondent.'

"'And your own?'

"'War correspondent, also. My papers are in my pocket somewhere.'

"'Sir,' said the Boer leader, 'you dress exactly like British officers. You ride out with a fighting party; you try to ride off at a gallop under the very muzzles of our rifles when we tell you to surrender. You can blame no one but yourselves for this day's work.'

"'I blame no man. I played the game, and am paying the penalty.'

"Then they told me how poor Lambie's horse had swerved between myself and them. After Lambie had fallen, they saw me fall forward in the saddle, and they knew I was hit. A few strides later one of them had sent a bullet through my horse's head, and he had rolled on top of me. Yet, with it all I had escaped with a graze over the right temple and a badly knocked up shoulder. Truly, as the Boer said, the hand of God must have shielded me."

H. HALES, the *London Daily News* correspondent, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the Boers, says in a letter to his paper:

"I have made it my business to get about amongst the [English] private soldiers, to question them concerning the treatment they have received since the moment the Mauser rifles tumbled them over, and I say emphatically that in every instance our countrymen declare they have been grandly treated. Not by the hospital nurses only, not by the officials alone, but by the very men whom they were fighting."

John Bright's Good Name.

The Advocate of Peace, Boston.

THE effort has been made in England, especially by the *Methodist Times*, to make it appear that if John Bright were living, he would be a hearty supporter of the British side of the South African war. Helen Bright Clark, Mr. Bright's daughter, wrote three times to the editor of the *Methodist Times* protesting against her father's name being dragged into support of the war. Each time her letter was refused insertion. She finally published the letter in the *Morning Leader*. In the course of it she said, speaking for Mr. Bright's living relatives: "Not one of us can have a moment's doubt as to what his attitude would have been. If he had been now living, and in his full vigor, he might perhaps have aroused his country in time to avert what would have appeared to him a measureless calamity. . . . I have reason to complain of the treatment which endeavors to separate him from the little company of faithful friends of peace and of fair and just dealing with other nations, to which in life he ever belonged."

At the recent great peace meeting in Exeter Hall, Mrs. Fisher Unwin, daughter of Richard Cobden, was one of the speakers. In the course of her remarks she referred to the same matter, in these words: "There appeared a few weeks ago in one of the organs of the Methodists a letter in which it was said that had Mr. John Bright been alive he would have been on the side of this war. His daughter felt called upon to reply to that, and deny that such would have been the case. I, to-day, would like to say that I believe as certainly as I am standing here, that had my father been alive now he would have been with us on this platform. I feel that if we had had the wisdom of John Bright, of my father and of Mr. Gladstone, this war would never have originated."

What men were in their lives is the only standard by which their conduct, if they were still living, can be judged. These two daughters of Bright and Cobden have judged rightly. Hugh Price Hughes, the editor of the *Methodist Times*, who has fallen away from his former peace position, doubtless interprets John Bright's supposed course by the shameful one which he himself has taken.

A Surgeon's View.

DR. M. L. HEFFLEFINGER, of Huntsville, Ala., who served as army surgeon in the Philippines, was wounded near Manila last autumn, and is now at home, has written to a Paris (Tex.) newspaper, from which region he came and where he was formerly in practice. Dr. Hefflefinger says:

"I should like to advise all my old neighbor boys and friends in Texas against enlisting for service in the Philippines, and not to allow the allurements of a commission to induce them to enter the service in that country. I do not believe any of our men can endure that climate longer than two years, and feel certain that our entire army now there will have to be returned by that time, or bury the major portion of them there. It is not a white man's country, and Americans can never become successful citizens. This country has a poor conception of the true status of affairs over there."

Children in German Schools.

IN Germany class distinctions, especially those resting on official position and "noble" descent, are very strictly drawn. In some directions, however, a mitigation appears. The public or common schools, especially in the south of Germany, are becoming more attended by all classes of children, rich and poor.

In the city of Augsburg there are genuine "folk schools," on whose benches the children, boys and girls, of the nobility, the highest state officials and army officers, and of rich manufacturers and merchants, sit side by side with those of the plain mechanic and poor laborer; and a city councillor, quoted by an educational journal, asserts that any attempt to change the existing conditions would be thwarted by the sound common sense of the Augsburg citizens.

The Delagoa Bay Award.

New York Evening Post.

MANY of the English newspapers, even the *Spectator*, are very bitter in their comments on the Delagoa Bay Railway award. The result, says the *Spectator*, is "another and a severe blow" to the "argument for arbitration." But why? Is arbitration only a less expensive way than war of making sure that you get all you think you ought to have? These grumblers have already forgotten the Venezuelan arbitration, over which they were particularly complacent only a little while ago. Venezuela thought that award a terrible blow to arbitration, but England laughed at her. A defeated suitor might as well go out and lament that his failure to win his cause was a severe blow to the argument for courts, and mutter vague threats about his intention to settle all disputes hereafter by private combat. Arbitration does not guarantee absolute justice. What it does guarantee is an escape from war, and that is so great a blessing as to warrant submission to a degree of injustice in the act, justice if injustice there be, or be fancied. As for a prejudice against England on the part of arbitrators, on the ground that she is rich and powerful, that certainly did not appear in the Venezuelan case, though it may exist.

Unrented Farms.

THE Newtown (Bucks county, Pa.), *Enterprise*, in a recent issue, says:

"On account of the scarcity of tenants a number of farms within a few miles of Newtown are lying comparatively idle. The aggregate acreage of these farms amounts to near seven hundred acres. On some of them the improvements are good, and only a few years since they sold for upwards of one hundred dollars per acre. A few other farms, while not entirely without occupants, are but partly tilled or let out by peace meal to be cropped by neighbors. No such condition of things has occurred before in these parts for a period of sixty years."

This has been a condition not so uncommon in other parts of the country around Philadelphia, within a few years past. Farms belonging to city owners are not infrequently left uncultivated. Good tenants, who will treat the property fairly, are hard to get, and the rents to be had are low. On the tenants' side it is to be said that if they are obliged to hire much help it will consume in wages nearly all they can sell off the farm, and they will have little left for themselves and families, after paying rent.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE Exposition at Paris was formally "opened" by ceremonies on the 14th and 15th inst., although it was not ready. The number of exhibitors from the United States is far larger than from any other country except France, those from England being comparatively few. (Figures of leading nations are: France, 30,000; United States, 6,564; Germany, 2,000; United Kingdom, 600; Italy, 2,000; Austria, 1,000; Russia, 1,500.) The American display was well advanced toward being in order, and the machinery exhibit is regarded as being particularly notable.

THE war in South Africa has made little definite progress at this writing. General Roberts's army has not advanced from Bloemfontein, and General Buller has not moved. The activity of the Boer parties continues in various directions, and there have been numerous reports of fighting. Dispatches from General Roberts, made public in London on the 17th, but dated several weeks ago, reflect severely upon Generals Buller and Warren, especially with regard to the Spion Kop operation on the Tugela river. President Kruger is reported "in excellent health." All the Boer prisoners are to be sent to St. Helena. The arrival of General Cronje there is expected soon.

A WASHINGTON despatch on the 17th inst., says that the relations between the United States and Turkey are in a critical state, owing to the Sultan's refusal to keep his promises to pay the indemnity claims growing out of the Armenian massacres in 1895.

THE total losses of the United States troops in the Philippine Islands now approach 4,000; the last official report gives them as 3,938. A statement of the cost of the Philippine Commission was sent to Congress on the 16th inst. The amount is \$117,185. The commissioners, (excepting Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, who had naval and military pay), received \$15,285 each, salary and "per diem allowance"; the secretary was paid \$12,220; transportation, \$13,687; household expenses in Manila \$9,252; clerical services, \$31,701; miscellaneous, \$14,998. The President recommends Congress to pay Dewey and Otis, additionally to their regular pay, at the same rate as the other Commissioners.

THE number of suicides in the United States army in the Philippines is said to be "unprecedented in army annals." A report made a short time ago says that since the commencement of American activity in the Islands, May 1, 1898, there have been eighty-three suicides in the army, almost all due to insanity. Since December 1, 1899, twenty-nine officers and enlisted men have committed suicide in the Philippines.

The large number of insane has been frequently alluded to. The frequency of insanity and suicide is attributed to the peculiar climate, campaign hardships, and impairment of physical health.

THE vote was taken on the Porto Rico bill in the House, on the 11th instant, and the measure, as amended by the Senate, was agreed to by a vote of 161 to 153. Nine Republicans voted in the negative. The President signed the bill next day. He has appointed Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, at present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of the island. The bill provides for a number of officials, the salaries reaching \$100,500. The Governor is to receive \$8,000.

A RESOLUTION was passed by the United States House of Representatives, on the 13th instant, proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State, instead of by the Legislatures, as now. The vote was 240 to 15, fourteen Republicans and one Democrat being in the minority. It is not supposed that the Senate will pass the resolution, but the subject will probably receive discussion in that chamber.

THE resignation of Dr. N. D. Hillis from the Chicago presbytery has been accepted. Prof. McGiffert has joined the Congregational body, as it was said he would do. These losses to the Presbyterian body, especially that of Dr. Hillis, have revived the agitation for a revision of the creed. Dr. Gray, of Chicago, editor of the *Interior*, earnestly advocates revision in an article in that journal. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, in his sermon on the 15th inst., said, "We ought to have a new Confession of Faith." Dr. Gregg, of Brooklyn (whose sermon on the Friends, a year or two ago, attracted attention), is of the same opinion. The Chicago Presbytery will petition the General Assembly for revision. It is however very doubtful whether any change will soon be made. "Outside of New York," it is said, "everyone mixed up with the McGiffert case, or who even spoke on the liberal side, will stand no chance for preferment in the church for years to come."

DR. D. K. PEARSON, of Chicago, who has given \$2,000,000 to colleges, decided on the 14th inst., his 80th birthday, to distribute \$525,000 more. Among the larger gifts are \$150,000 to Mt. Holyoke College, (women), Mass., \$50,000 to Colorado College, Colorado Springs; and \$50,000 to Berea College, Kentucky. On the same day a will probated at Nashville, Tenn., that of Mrs. Mary J. Furman, left her estate, valued at \$200,000 to \$250,000, to Vanderbilt University. A building to be known as Furman Hall is to be erected on the university grounds, to cost \$100,000.

NEWS NOTES.

THE disputed Kentucky election case has reached the United States Supreme Court, and will be argued on the 30th inst.

THE Anniversary Exercises at Hampton Institute, Va., will take place on next Fifth-day, 26th inst. A Conference on colored education will be held the day preceding.

A RECEPTION given in Boston, a short time ago, by Governor Crane, to the members of the Legislature was made notable by the fact that no liquors or wines were served.

THE five Commissioners for the Philippine Islands sent out by President McKinley sailed from San Francisco on the 17th instant, on the United States transport *Hancock*.

THE steamer *Montevideo* arrived at Barcelona, Spain, on the 13th inst., from Manila. During the voyage three cases of bubonic plague broke out among the passengers.

AN official statement shows that there were on April 1, in the United States army in the Philippines 63,585 officers and men, being 308 more than on March 1.

SENATOR CLARK of Montana, condemned by the unanimous report of the Senate Elections Committee, says he will not resign. He expects another Legislature to reelect him.

ADMIRAL DEWEY and W. J. Bryan are expected to be entertained at a banquet, together, by the "Seven o'clock Club" of Chicago, on the 1st of next month.

THE United States Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for a Government sub-marine telegraph cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. It is to be constructed by the Navy Department.

SEVERAL persons at Berlin, who attended the Columbian Exposition, including Professor Lessing and Friedrich Dernberg, express the opinion that the Paris Exposition in no wise reaches that of Chicago either in size or importance.

ALTHOUGH the day was wet and stormy, 7,342 women out of 9,172 who had registered, voted at the school election in Cleveland on the 2d inst. At Canton 1,700 women voted, and, a dispatch says, "demolished completely the ring that has controlled the school board for the past ten years."

MISS HESTER L. JENKINS, of Oshkosh, Wis., has been appointed Professor of English in the American College at Constantinople, Turkey. Miss Gwen Griffiths of the University of Chicago, has been appointed to the chair of science at the same college. They will sail for Europe about August 1.

GEN. JOHN BIDWELL, who died at Chico, Cal., April 4, was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1892. He went to California in 1841, with one of the earliest overland trains. He became a prohibitionist some twenty years ago, and immediately dug up his extensive vineyard at Rancho Chico and sowed it in wheat.

THE United States Commissioner in charge of the American exhibits at Paris, F. W. Peck, has learned that they can not be closed or covered up on First-day. The French authorities showed him a rule requiring all exhibits to be open every day in the week, and authorizing them to remove a covering from an exhibit case, if necessary.

FRANK H. CUSHING, distinguished as an ethnologist, died in Washington City, on the 10th inst., aged 43. He was born at Northeast, Pa. His investigations into the Zuni Indians, New Mexico, for six years, 1879-85, made him famous. He has for some time been at the head of an exploration of the Florida Keys, the means for which were furnished by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, and the late Dr. William Pepper.

IN the town of Beattie, Kansas, last year a full ticket of women (the town marshal excepted) was elected, and the laws against liquor saloons and evil resorts were effectively enforced. This year there was a complaint that this was "injurious to trade," and a combination of the three political parties (Republicans, Democrats, Populists) was formed to defeat the women candidates. The combination was successful as to most of the officers, including the mayor, though the women's ticket elected three of its nominees.

NOTICES.

* * The Committee on Philanthropic Labor of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends will meet in the Meeting-house, 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, 1900, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

The Sub-Committees meeting as follows:

The Indian, in Room No. 2, at 10 a. m.

Peace and Arbitration, in Room No. 3, at 10 a. m.

Colored People, Race Street Meeting-house, at 9.30 a. m.

Improper Publications, in Room No. 4, at 10 a. m.

Purity, in Room No. 3, at 9 a. m.

Women and Children, in Room No. 5, at 9 a. m.

Temperance and Tobacco, in Room No. 1, at 11 a. m.

Educational and Publication Committee, in Room No. 1, at 9.30 a. m.

Legislation Committee, in Race Street Parlor, at 10 a. m.

JAMES H. ATKINSON,
421 Chestnut St. } Clerks.
ELEANOR K. RICHARDS, }

* * Merion Meeting (near Philadelphia), convenes on First-day, at 10.30 a. m., and the First-day School about 11.30 a. m. Friends and others coming from Philadelphia by trains leaving at 9.15 and 9.45 a. m., are met by conveyance (without charge) at Narberth station, (Penna. R. R.)

* * A Conference under the care of the Philanthropic Committee of the Yearly and Quarterly Meetings will be held in the Meeting-house at Makefield, Bucks Co., Pa., on First-day, Fourth month 29, 1900, at 3 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Prof. Charles M. Stabler. Subject: Peace and Arbitration. All are respectfully invited to attend. On behalf of Committee.
SUSANNA RICH, Clerk.

* * The Philanthropic Committee of Westbury Quarterly Meeting has arranged for a Conference to be held in the Meeting-house East 15th St. and Rutherford Place, New York City, on Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, at 2.45 p. m. Subject: "Demoralizing Publications." To be presented by Mary A. Nichols.

HARRY A. HAWKINS, } Clerks.
MARY W. ALBERTSON, }

* * The semi annual meeting of the Bucks County First-day School Union, will be held at Fallsington, Penna., on Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, opening at 10.30 a. m.

All interested Friends are cordially invited.

ISABEL L. WORTHINGTON, } Clerks.
ROBERT KENDERDINE, }

* * The Philanthropic Committee of Abington Quarterly Meeting will hold a conference at Plymouth Meeting-house, on First-day afternoon, the 22d inst, at 2.30 o'clock. Subject for consideration, "Improper Publications." All are invited.

J. Q. ATKINSON, } Clerks.
ARABELLA CARTER, }

* * The regular meeting of Concord First-day School Union will be held at Darby Meeting-house on Seventh-day, Fourth month 21, 1900, convening at 10.30 a. m. All interested are invited to attend.

HERBERT P. WORTH, } Clerks.
ANNA P. SMEDLEY, }

* * The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for the following meeting for ensuing months:

FOURTH MONTH:

22. Hopewell, Va.

29. Broad Creek, Md.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

* * The following compose the Committee to assist securing homes for strangers in attendance at Philadelphia Yearly Meeting:

Charles E. Thomas, 868 N. 26th street.

Tamar Hartley, 1511 Swain street.

Martha D. Hough, 1340 Spruce street.

Matilda K. Lobb, 1702 N. 18th street.

Sarah L. Haines, 1513 Marshall street.

Joseph M. Truman, Jr., 1500 Race street.

Rebecca B. Comly, 1529 N. Gratz street.

* * Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches, as way may open, will attend meetings as follows:

FOURTH MONTH:

22. Valley, 10 a. m.

29. Schuylkill, 10.30 a. m.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

* * Abington First-day School Union will be held at Plymouth Meeting, Fourth month 21, sessions commencing at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. Subject for general discussion, "The social side of our First-day School."

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MARY H. FORMAN, } Clerks.
JOSEPH S. EVANS, }

A MOTHER who was blessed with twin girls found them laughing merrily one night. She asked what amused them so much? "Oh," replied Edith, "you have given me two baths and Alice none at all."

THE earth's population is 1,500,000,000, of which more than 1,000,000,000 are yet non-Christian—say, 800,000,000 heathen and 200,000,000 Mohammedan. Of the Christians 200,000,000 are Roman Catholic and 150,000,000 are Protestant.

AMONG the richest and handsomest mantels and fireplaces now manufactured are those made of petrified Arizona wood, veined and colored like Sienné marble and as highly polished.

AN emu's egg omelette was the treat provided by a London naturalist for his friends. The contents of the egg, which was found in Australia some time ago, weighed two pounds. Crocodiles' eggs were also served.

ROYAL

Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER

No inferior or impure ingredients are used in Royal for the purpose of cheapening its cost; only the most highly refined and healthful.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR }
ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY }
BROOKLYN } New York.
JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO
Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
SALEM
Salem, Mass.
CORNELL
Buffalo.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.

WHAT is the value of a guarantee that a paint will last if at the end of the time it must be burned or scraped off before you can repaint.

The only paint that presents a perfect surface after long exposure, without special preparation, is Pure White Lead. Employ a practical painter to apply it and the result will please you.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

William D. Yarnall & Co.

REAL ESTATE, CONVEYANCING.

CITY, WEST PHILADELPHIA, AND DELAWARE Co
Properties of Every Description Bought,
Sold, Rented, or Exchanged.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED

We have unusually good securities to offer.

ESTATES SETTLED.

FIRE INSURANCE in Leading Companies.

ARCHITECTS

Phone No. 9. 576 MAIN STREET, DARBY, PA.

SAMUEL DUTCHER Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.
On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates of interest and scarcity of desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well secured on improved lands in a substantially developed section, where values have been maintained. For information address,

ISAAC FORSYTHE,
503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa.

Established 1874.

'Phone 1-43-95-D.

R. G. ALFORD,
Hardware, Tools, and Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods,
S. W. cor. 22d and Callowhill Sts.
Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Varnishes, Paint.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,
Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal.
1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

PEOPLE keep asking whether it should be spelled Porto Rico or Puerto Rico. The Spaniards spelt it with a "u," and the Board of Geographical Names, appointed by the United States Government to decide disputes in spelling and pronunciation, adopted the Spanish style, but Senator Foraker's bill establishing a civil government on that island provides that the official spelling shall be Porto Rico.—[Washington Letter Chicago Record.]

DURING this cold weather we have had continual calls from the poor people for *picture papers and wall paper*, such as has many times come to us, to paste over the cracks in their cabins. This means to them more than you imagine, in the way of comfort, when the North wind is blowing through the cracks and crevices—of which there are many, in the best of their homes.—[Laing School Visitor.]

AFFIRMATION, repetition, contagion, are the processes which produce impressions.—[Lebon.]

ASHEVILLE.

"THE LAND OF THE SKY"—WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

AT an altitude of nearly 2,500 feet above the sea Asheville is one of Nature's most charming sanitariums. Here, as nowhere else, are to be found, in greatest perfection, ideal climatic conditions; for neither in summer nor winter are there extremes in temperature, the seasons being marked by the calendar rather than by the weather.

The temperature maps prepared by the National Government show that there is formed by the peculiar topographical conditions existing on the Asheville Plateau the ideal thermal belt of America. As a health and pleasure resort it has no superior. The air is balmy and exhilarating, the elevation guarantees purity of atmosphere most potent in its influences upon sufferers from throat and nervous diseases. Those who visit the place once will be disposed to do so again; and the fact that some of the best hotels in the country are found there will complete the attractions to visitors seeking health or pleasure.

The months of April and May are the most charming season of the year to visit Asheville and "The Land of the Sky." It is easily reached as the Washington and Southwestern Limited, of the Southern Railway, carrying through Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars to Asheville, leaving Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, daily at 6.55 p. m., arriving Asheville the following day at 2.00 p. m.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish any further information.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.
Telephone 2-29-38-D.

LEATHERINE will make Shoes and leather in every form absolutely Water-proof, soft, and comfortable, and twice as durable.

The following letter from Superintendent of Police Quirk, of Philadelphia, is positive evidence of the value of Leatherine.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF POLICE.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1899.

The "Imperial Leather Preserver" Manufacturing Company,
212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: The samples of "Imperial Leather Preserver" (Leath-erine), have been subjected to careful tests on the footwear of the patrolmen in the various districts, and on the boots and horse equipments of our mounted squads.

The reports submitted to me by the Lieutenants in command of these districts are unanimous in their praise of your preparation. From these reports and my personal observation, I take much pleasure in recommending it as an excellent dressing, preserver, and water-proofer for boots, shoes, saddles, and harness, and in fact, for leather goods of any kind. I submit the reports of the Lieutenants.

Yours truly, (Signed) HARRY M. QUIRK, Supt. of Police.

See the FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER of April 14th, for prizes in money.

THE IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER MFG. CO., 212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. JACKSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers,

No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities
a Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on
deposits.

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,

Wall Papers and
Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A

Carpetings, Linoleum,
Window Shades, etc.

Benjamin Green,

33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of

Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1624 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Ellwood Heacock,

UNDERTAKER
and EMBALMER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

TELEPHONE 5807.

1313 Vine Street, Philad'a.

Calls outside of city answered promptly.

43 FLOWERS, 30¢ 20 Pkts. Seeds, 23 Bulbs

Most popular varieties, postpaid.

- 1 pkt. Mary Semple Asters, 4 colors,
- 1 " Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed.
- 1 " Beautiful Hybrid Begonias.
- 1 " Bonquet Chrysanthemum.
- 1 " Umbrella Plant.
- 1 " Carnation Marguerite.
- 1 " Double Chinese Pink.
- 1 " Heliotrope, mixed.
- 1 " Forget-me-not Victoria.
- 1 " California Golden Bells.
- 1 " Petunia Hybrid Mixed.
- 1 " Phlox Drummondii.
- 1 " Poppy, New Shirley.
- 1 " Sunshine Pansy.
- 1 " California Sweet Peas.
- 1 " Lovely Butterfly Flower.
- 1 " Giant Verbena, mixed.
- 1 " Diamond Flower.
- 1 " Washington Weeping Palm.
- 1 " Japan Morning Glory.

23 BULBS—Two grand new

"Scarlet King" "Scarlet King" and Variegated;
1 double Tuberosa; 2 Hybrid Gladi-
olus; 2 Butterfly do.; 4 Spanish Iris;
2 Tuberosa climb'g Wistaria; 10 lovely m'd Orlis.

NEW FLORAL GUIDE—124 pages,
FREE with every order.

The Conard & Jones Co., Box 2, West Grove, Pa.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Capital \$2,000,000.

Chartered 1836

Surplus, \$5,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUS-
TEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR
CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORT-
GAGES.

DEPOSITARY UNDER PLANS OF REORGAN-
IZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.
ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator,
Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary,
ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROB-
ERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID
G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.



To Repair
Broken Arti-
cles use

Major's Cement

Remember
MAJOR'S
RUBBER
CEMENT,
MAJOR'S
LEATHER
CEMENT.

Richmond Reports.

Copies of the Report of the Friends' Confer-
ence at Richmond, Indiana, 1898, may still be
had, by addressing

HERBERT P. WORTH,
West Chester, Penna.

F. GUTEKUNST, FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HA. *Martha J. Warner*
BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHAMO
KIN, WILLIAMSPORT, AND POINTS
IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
SPEED.

Dependable Footwear.

This is a great Shoe store, be-
cause every worthy grade is here, in
all the popular leathers and regular
sizes, at the lowest prices it is safe to
pay; and because you can't find
doubtful or out-of-date stock here
at any price:

Women's S. & C. Special Shoes—These
win new friends every day, as they
deserve; comparison with any of the
\$3.50 sorts sold elsewhere results in
favor of this popular \$3.00 shoe. Here
in twenty approved styles.

Men's Shoes—in all the wanted styles
and leathers. You get a good shoe,
in any fashionable shape, for \$3.50; a
better one at \$4.00, and a still higher
grade at \$5.00.

Boys' Shoes—a fine assortment in the
sturdy sorts for ordinary wear, and the
finer dress shoes—\$1.75 to \$4.00.

Children's Shoes—sizes 8½ to 10½, all
the wanted leathers—\$1.25 to \$2.50.

Misses' Shoes—sizes 11 to 2, all grades
from the substantial S. & C. School
Shoes at \$1.50 and \$2.00, to the best
quality of dress shoes at \$3.50.

Mail orders receive prompt and ac-
curate attention. Address orders "De-
partment C."

Strawbridge & Clothier,

PHILADELPHIA.



GEORGE C. NEWMAN,
806 Market St.

FINE ARTS

Mirrors, Pictures,
Frames, Etc.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, FOURTH MONTH 28, 1900.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing west of the Mississippi river
discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price
\$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will
give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers.
Single copies, 5 cents.

DESCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE
GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON
ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertise-
ments, 5 cents per line, one time; 4½ cents per line each
insertion, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates
which will be furnished upon application.
No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,

W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

*** TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

RIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.—XVII., 321	
TRY: ON HOMEWARD WING, 321	
UTION AS TO MINISTERS. By S. M.	
Janney, 321	
ORTHY FRIENDS OF THE 19TH CENTURY:	
Benjamin Hallowell (Continued), . . 321	
OUR GRATITUDE SUFFICIENT? 323	
ED TESTAMENT LESSONS: No. 18, . . . 324	
EDITORIAL:	
The Famine in India, 326	
Notes, 326	
IRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, 327	
PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES, 328	
THE HAVERFORD SUMMER SCHOOL, . . 329	
NEWS OF FRIENDS, 329	
FROM ROBERT S. HAVILAND, 329	
RIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME:	
XV.—Bristol and Fair Hill, 330	
OMEN FRIEND MINISTERS, 331	
RECENT ISSUES OF VERSE, 331	
WAR AND FAMINE EXPENDITURE, . . . 332	
LITERARY NOTES, 332	
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, 333	
FERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC., . . . 334	
LDEN WEDDING, 334	
TRY: The First Skylark of Spring, . . 335	
R. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT, 335	
CITY NIGHT SCENE, 336	
THE PORTO RICO ACT, 336	
SCHELLANY: John Quincy Adams; The	
Presidents on Temperance; Karnak	
and Babylon; Minister Wu on Wo-	
men's Dress; The Philippine Situa-	
tion, 337	
RECENT EVENTS, 338	
WS NOTES, 338	
TICES, 339, 340	

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell St., London.

This commodious (Temperance) Hotel will meet the requirements of those who desire all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels at moderate charges. Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms. Bath Rooms on every floor. Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. All floors fireproof. Perfect sanitation. Night Porter. Telephone.

Terms, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, including Attendance. Table d'hôte, Breakfast and Dinner Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Telegraphic Address: J. TRUSLOVE, Proprietor.
"Thackeray, London."

FOR RENT.

Six-room furnished cottage on Manasquan river, Point Pleasant, N. J. \$150.00 for Summer. Finest situation on Jersey Coast. One mile from Ocean by trolley. Call or address, GEORGE L. DUDLEY, 916 Crozer Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Settling Our Coffee



is easy. It settles itself.

TRY OUR BLENDED

WM. S. INGRAM,

31 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

PARIS EXPOSITION AND EUROPEAN TOURS.

During the season a number of small, select parties will visit, under our direction, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, etc. Special Exposition Tours from \$215 up. Every necessary expense and reasonable luxury included. Send for handsomely illustrated booklet.

Steamship Tickets by all the Principal Lines.

BARTLETT TOURS CO. (Edw. C. Dixon, Pres.) 532 Walnut St., Phila.

A Trans-Continental Tour

Via Canadian Pacific Railroad, Great Lakes, and Northern Pacific Railroad.

A small, "personally conducted" party will take the trip to the Pacific Coast, starting July 9th, visiting Montreal, Banff Hot Springs, the wonderful Selkirk Glaciers, Yellowstone Park, Niagara, etc. Send for a descriptive circular.

REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

MARY S. BERRY, 3208 Race Street, West Philadelphia.

ACCOUNTANT, COMPETENT, DESIRES EN-
gagement as Bookkeeper, Collector, Timekeeper or
any position requiring trustworthiness and ability.
J. C. Hancock, 1932 Girard Ave.

NURSES.—A NEW YEAR IS ABOUT BEGIN-
ning in the Nurses' Training School of the
Women's Homœopathic Hospital, which offers excep-
tional advantages. Application must be made to the
Head Nurse, Hospital, 20th Street and Susquehanna
Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER,
by refined widow with daughter ten years of age.
City or country. Widower's family preferred. Address
No. 137, this Office.

WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN'S FAMILY GOING
into the country desires suitable persons to take
charge of furnished house until Tenth month 15th, free
of expense. Address No. 136, this Office.

WANTED.—BY A LADY FRIEND, A POSI-
tion as companion or care-taker to a lady going
to the shore, or a position in a boarding-house. Good
reference. Address No. 135, this Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON
can be accommodated with rooms and board in a
Friends' family. One block from street cars passing
railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms,
\$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth
Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS
desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms,
\$1.50 a day. Address SARAH R. MATTHEWS and
SISTERS, 1920 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE HOWARD.,

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Atlantic City, N. J.

First-class, heated throughout, home-like.
Send for terms and booklet. M. SCHNEIDER.

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach. Open the entire year.
Elevator to street level. JAMES HOOD.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated
sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.

M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.

The residence of the late Israel L. Bartram, of Willis-
town, Chester county Pa., eleven miles west of city
limits; two miles from Philadelphia and Newtown
Square Railroad; one mile from Philadelphia and West
Chester Trolley Line.

House contains 14 rooms, including bath room. A
large shady lawn sloping to the road. Crum Creek runs
through the farm. Any person wishing a desirable home
for the summer, please correspond with

MORDECAI T. BARTRAM,
White Horse P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

Cheltenham Hills School,
Wyncote, Penna.
For girls and boys. For circulars, address,
ANNIE HEACOCK, Principal.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.
For catalogue, apply to

GEORGE L. MARIS, *Principal*,
George School, Penna.

Friends' Central School, FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.

JOSEPH S. WALTON, } *Principals*.
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to

GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., *Principal*,
Or, Jenkintown, Pa.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, *Sec'y*, Ogontz, Pa.

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls,
under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit
for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.

For particulars address,

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, (Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, venti-
lation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of
individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, *Principal*,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.

For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

Young Friends' Association,

140 North Fifteenth St., Philad'a.

DINING ROOM—Quiet and Homelike.

Wholesome Food, neatly and promptly served.

Dinner, 25 cts., or by the card, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

ROOMS

50 cents per night. \$3 and \$4 per week.

Friends and others are invited to make use of
the facilities of the Association. Inquiries will
be answered by ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

PUBLIC TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

THE BLICKENS DERFER **TYPE-WRITER**

NEATNESS, SPEED,
SIMPLICITY.

No. 5, \$40. No. 7, \$50.

ELIZABETH LLOYD, Agent,
DARBY, PENNA.

Many MOTHERS can testify to the VALUE of

DELAVAU'S REMEDY

AS A CURE FOR

WHOOPIING COUGH and CROUP, also for
BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH,
and ORDINARY COUGHS.

AT DRUGGISTS.

Established 1810 at 824 North Second Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch
trade—established three generations ago—and
up to date in every feature of the business, we
are able to offer the best and most serviceable
watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,

11 S. 9th St., (below Market, opposite Post Office.

If your watch needs attention take it
to a careful and reliable jeweler. You
may have had experience with careless
work, and in any event you will appreciate
the fact that the best is none too good.
I aim to do nothing but the most careful
and accurate work, and as my customers
remain with me from year to year I am
satisfied that they get as good attention
as could be had elsewhere. My prices
are reasonable.

If your watch needs *regulating* or *setting* bring it to
me. I will charge you nothing for the service.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

W. L. BERRY, 22 S. Second St., Phila.

The British Friend.

The MONTHLY JOURNAL of the
Society of Friends in the United
Kingdom. Edited by WILLIAM
EDWARD TURNER and EDWARD
GRUBB, M. A.

The principal organ of liberal Quaker-
ism in Great Britain.

Subscriptions due First month, 1900:
Price, 6 shillings, 6 pence, post free, to
all parts of the world.

Address WM. EDWARD TURNER, Col-
wyn Bay, North Wales, with remittance.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,

Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal

1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

Morgan Bunting

Arthur Shrigley

BUNTING and SHRIGLEY

ARCHITECTS

Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,

14 S. BROAD STREET, PHILA

Telephone 1-42-25 D.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTEL-
LIGENCER, when answering Advertisements
in it. This is of value to us
and to the advertisers.

Publisher's Department.

* * * The partnership of John C. Winston & Co.,
publishers, 718 Arch St., Philadelphia, has been
terminated, and their business merged in a cor-
poration, The John C. Winston Company. Of
this John C. Winston is president, William S.
Scull, treasurer, and Isaac T. Johnson, secretary.

Isaac T. Johnson was for several years at the
head of Friends' School, Wilmington, Delaware.

Atlantic City Excursion.

THE excursion to Atlantic City on the 28th
instant, in charge of Rebecca B. Nicholson, of
Camden, N. J., is intended for the benefit of a
worthy object of interest to Friends.

The Prang Platinettes.

THE prints advertised by Friends' Book Asso-
ciation, the Prang Platinettes, are a beautiful
art series, of the platinotype photographic tint
and "effect." The pictures are reproductions of
famous paintings, statuary, interesting places, etc.,
and are afforded at so low a price (five cents
each, unmounted), that they become available for
every one, and may be liberally used by teachers
and others, in class work, as well as by the mass
of lovers of fine arts.

"Box 924."

WE are obliged to ask again that letters to us
have on the Box number. The street designation
may be safely omitted if the words "Box 924"
are placed on the letter. Letters coming from
out of town go to the Chestnut street sub-office,
first, when only the street address is placed on
them.

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa.
Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

CHARLES BURTON,

Practical House and Sign Painter,

Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa
Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICES: { 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
{ Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

JOHN FABER MILLER,

325 SWEDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.

CONSHOHOCKEN Special attention given to serv-
DAIRIES. ing families. Office 603 North
Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOSEPH L. JONES.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS and STRAW BONNETS.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,

Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.

To 1020 GREEN STREET.

CLEMENT A. WADNUTT,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone 2-29-38-D.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844. }
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 28, 1900

{ Volume LVII
{ Number 17.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900. XVII.

THE firmest bond of early Friends was not mere doctrinal agreement, but a practical knowledge of the efficacy and comfort of the truths they held.

SAMUEL TUKE.

(Of York, England.) From a letter, 1836.

ON HOMEWARD WING.

FROM the soft south the constant bird comes back,
Faith-led, to find the welcome of the spring
In the old boughs whereto she used to cling
Before she sought the unknown southward track ;
Above the winter and the storm-cloud's wrack
She hears the prophecy of days that bring
The summer's pride, and plumes her homeward wing
To seek again the joys that exiles lack.
Shall I of little faith, less brave than she,
Set forth unwillingly my goal to find,
Go home from exile with reluctant mind,
Distrust the steadfast stars I cannot see,
And doubt the heavens because my eyes are blind ?
Nay ! Give me faith like wings to soar to Thee !

—*Louise Chandler Moulton.*

CAUTION AS TO MINISTERS.

By Samuel M. Janney. From a letter to Friends in Ohio, 1844.

How important it is that we who stand in the station of ministers of the gospel, should be vigilant over our spirits, and that our brethren and sisters in profession should watch over us for good, in order to correct our faults, and not for evil in order to report them to the world. We are no less liable to error than other members who are equally devoted to the cause of truth, and in some respects have peculiar temptations from which others are exempted. One of these is found in the disposition so often manifested by weak and inexperienced minds to applaud our religious services, especially when a discourse is extended to considerable length, and conveyed in appropriate language. These novices have yet to learn that fluency of speech and beauty of expression furnish no test of gospel ministry ; for although it may be conveyed in "the words which man's wisdom teacheth," if it be not in the demonstration of the spirit and of power, it is utterly worthless in the Divine sight.

We should remember the apostolic injunction, 'As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God ; if any man minister,

let him do it as of the ability which God giveth : that God in all things may be glorified.' (I. Pet. iv., 10, 11.) The ministry of the gospel is a divine gift which no man nor body of men can confer nor take away. It must be received immediately from Him who is the "Shepherd and Bishop of souls," and in order that it may be properly exercised, we must act in the name which signifies the power of Christ, for "without me," said he, "ye can do nothing."

In order that ministers, when properly called and qualified, may be encouraged to occupy the talents entrusted to their care, and that when they travel abroad in the service of the gospel, they may be recognized by other branches of the Society where they are personally strangers, it has been found best that the meeting to which they belong should acknowledge their gifts, after a sufficient time has been allowed to form a correct judgment. This acknowledgment or recommendation of a minister confers no pre-eminence that should elevate him in his own esteem, or excite the jealousy of others ; for it was said to the disciples, "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

SKETCHED BY ONE OF HIS SONS, AND EXPANDED.

(Continued from Last Week.)

THE increase of scholars, and the general improvement in the position of the school, enabled Benjamin to get "out of debt." He took what he owed Uncle Comly "to him in gold, interest and all, and thanked him heartily for his kindness." About 1835 an enlargement of the school buildings was made. "We had students," Benjamin says, "from fourteen different States and Territories, from South America, Cuba, and England." There were eighty boarders, and a large number of day scholars. "It was my desire and effort to keep the number limited, and some years I had to refuse quite as many who applied as were admitted." The teaching force had to be increased, of course, and besides special teachers of languages, there were three regular instructors and two tutors. Later, this force was enlarged.

"While my school was smaller," the Autobiography says, "so that I could become well acquainted with each student, study his character, and get him near my heart, and I get near to his, the school was delightful, kindness and mutual confidence between the students and teachers very generally prevailing.

"I generally read some in the Bible at collection before breakfast, sat a little time in silence at the opening and close of each session of school, and on

First-day evenings either myself or Margaret read some essay, allegory, or poem. I continued these customs regularly throughout the whole course of my teachings at Alexandria. But when the school grew larger, and I had to employ a number of teachers, I could not know the students as well, and I would have more difficulty in sustaining the teachers' authority, than in any other part of the government, and it was more embarrassing, because I could not always approve of the course they had adopted, though I felt obliged to sustain them in it. Moreover, in my earnest efforts to get near so many students in feeling, day after day, and to get them near me, there was an exhaustion of nervous energy, which would diminish that patient forbearance and calm firmness that are so important in the administration of discipline with young persons."

He had purchased, in 1837, a tract of land at Sandy Spring, Maryland, and had built a house on it in the following year. In 1842, it was decided that his two nephews Caleb and James S. Hallowell should take the Alexandria School, and that Benjamin and his family should remove to this place, "Rockland." These plans were carried out, and he resided there from 1842 to 1846. In the autumn of the former year, carrying out an agreement he had made with his nephews, he delivered a lecture for them at the school, once a week, riding down from his home, twenty-five miles, and back again, on horseback. At the close of the course he accompanied Nicholas and Margaret Brown, of Canada, who were on a religious visit to southeastern Virginia.¹ Of this journey he has made an extended and interesting account in his "Memoir of Margaret Brown," published originally in *FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER*, and issued in book form in 1872.

They left Alexandria in the early part of the Twelfth month (1842), held a meeting in the "old court house" at Dumfries, proceeded to Richmond, (a three days' drive from Dumfries), had a small meeting there on First-day morning, and a larger one in the afternoon, at the colored church, and in the evening met and addressed a body of soldiers stationed in the city. From Richmond they returned by Goochland court-house to Fredericksburg, where they held a meeting in the Baptist church, for the white people, which was large and solemn, and next afternoon one for the colored people,² which was less satisfactory;

¹ Margaret Brown was the daughter of Hugh Judge, a distinguished minister among Friends, and has already been referred to as Margaret Judge, who had charge of the girls at Fair Hill School, when Benjamin Hallowell was there. She was born at Concord, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pa., in 1783, and died at Pickering, Canada, in 1872. She was a teacher for many years, beginning when she was grown up, and continuing until her marriage to Nicholas Brown, in 1827. She appeared in the ministry about 1809, and made many extended religious journeys in the course of her long life. (In his memoir of her Benjamin Hallowell remarks that she was 44½ years old when she was married, and she lived 44½ years afterward.)

² It had been proposed to have this meeting in the evening, but upon application to the mayor for the necessary permit, he declined and said: "You can form no idea of the intense nervous excitement in regard to the blacks, under which our whole population continually suffers, ever since the Nat. Turner insurrection in 1831. The citizens sleep with arms by their bed-sides; when a lady is feeble or sick the fear of the rising of the negroes continually haunts her, so that not a day passes without my receiving communications stating that if I would send my officers to such and such a place they will find there a company of blacks plotting an insurrection."

the reason was thought to be the feeling of suspicion and distrust between the two races.

Benjamin then escorted Nicholas and Margaret to Sandy Spring. Reaching there, they had been gone about three weeks, and had been driven over three hundred miles. His share in the service, he says, "was wholly in relation to external matters," but no doubt he was a valuable and helpful companion. His account of the journey has many animated and striking passages.³

At Rockland, Benjamin addressed himself to agriculture, in which he took a lively interest. Some of his experiences, told in the Autobiography, are entertaining as well as instructive. He says:

"One Fourth-day morning, Margaret wanted the yard mowed, and I got my man Samuel to mow it. I went around with him and pointed out each of the six Seckel pear trees, and a hen that was sitting by the juniper bush, and charged him to be particularly careful not to injure any of them, but to stop the scythe when far enough off to leave them safe. I then went to my chamber to get ready for meeting, and on my return in about one hour, going to see how 'Sammy' came on, I found he had cut down five of the six pear trees, and had cut the hen's head off! I was glad it was meeting morning. I got right in my carriage, without saying a word, being afraid to speak, for fear, as it was done, and speaking could do no good, I might say too much!

"Now Sammy was a very good, obedient hand; is my neighbor at this time [1875], and a fine man, with several children grown, but he was then a great beau, would sit up and sing and dance all night, and then sleep over his scythe in the day, swinging it mechanically, and only knew when he came up to the pear tree by the jar it occasioned, awakening him. It was this trait that rendered colored people at that day much more than at present,—only *muscle*. They needed an intelligent mind to direct them continually."

Another incident conveys a good lesson:

"The same year, 1843, I commenced ditching, underdraining, and removing the bushes and rocks from eight acres of meadow-land on a part of the place called Centreville, and had it plowed and prepared for seeding in timothy in the fall. The manures and work expended on it cost one hundred and thirty-six dollars—seventeen dollars an acre—which was thought by some of my neighbors to be more than the land was worth. I sowed the seed with my own hand, a little time before I went to Yearly Meeting, [in the autumn]. It was the first of my sowing. When I came home the timothy was up nicely. It looked like rabbit-fur over the meadow, and perhaps I was a little proud of it.

"One morning, before breakfast, I rode my horse Cato to see my timothy, and lo! my colored neighbor Kitty Waters' pigs had been in the meadow all night, and had rooted it up dreadfully! It looked all over as if it had the small-pox. I had to pass her house in returning home, and stopped, and in a pretty loud tone told her that she knew what pains I had taken with that meadow; that I had been working at it all

³ This interesting Memoir of Margaret Brown is for sale by Friends' Book Association, Philadelphia, (15th and Race streets).

summer; had sowed it with my own hand, and now, when the timothy was coming up nicely, her pigs had been in and rooted it up shamefully, what I would not have had done for any consideration! As soon as I had finished my hurried and loud speech, 'Aunt Kitty,' as she was called, in the most mild manner and kind, gentle tone of voice imaginable, replied, 'Well, Mr. Hallowell, these things are good for us. If our patience did not get exercised it would never get strong. But the pigs ought not to have been there. I did not know they were there—they shall never trouble you again.'

"There was a man that felt badly, and greatly humbled! I had just come from Yearly Meeting, and had thought I had made some progress, and this colored woman was away out of all reach above me, to know that the exercise of patience was essential to its increase of strength, while I had lost an opportunity that might have been beneficial to me, had I only possessed her wisdom. I set out and walked my horse home. I could not go in a trot—had not spirit enough; fastened Cato by the horse-block, and went into breakfast. Margaret said I seemed dull, and asked me what was the matter. I was ashamed to tell her, but said I did not feel much appetite.

"While I was at breakfast I remembered that I had some seed left in a bag, so, after the meal, which was soon finished, I put the bag of seed and an iron garden rake on my shoulder, rode out to the meadow, hitched Cato, and sowed the rooted places over with seed and raked it in well. It grew so that in a month after no one could have told where the pigs had been. This sermon of 'Aunt Kitty's' has been of the greatest practical instruction to me from that day."

(To be continued.)

IS OUR GRATITUDE SUFFICIENT?

Read at a meeting of Broad Creek, Md., Friends' Association, by Sarah R. G. Jackson.

As my eye wanders over our beauteous land, and my gaze rests upon our fields of growing grain and our densely timbered woodland, our green meadows where flow the waters plenty,—when I reflect upon these blessings, my mind is filled with deep thinking and my thoughts turn to the Giver of these rich gifts. I feel and know that it was all done for the happiness of man; it is then I am troubled by the thought, "Is our gratitude sufficient?" Are we careful to appreciate as fully as we should the many blessings we undeservedly receive, and do we acknowledge it? Do we intend to pass on through life receiving all and returning so little? We do not mean to be ungrateful, but in the rush and whirl of this busy life we will forget, we do forget.

I believe when we are doing our best to live faithfully in this world a prayer of gratitude is almost constantly on our lips. The goodness of God is shown so visibly at every bend we turn, and in all the ways we tread. I believe it is our duty to return thanks for even the pure air we breathe. This might sound to some rather extreme, and they might think that even good things can be overdone, but when we take into consideration the thousands, yes hundreds of

thousands of people in our large cities that never know what it is to inhale one breath of pure fresh air, I feel like repeating and re-repeating my words, that *we* in all sincerity of heart ought to thank our Father in Heaven for placing us in positions where we can breathe refreshing draughts of pure air. Pass through some of those narrow streets of Baltimore city, for instance, streets so narrow that a vehicle cannot travel them, and behold the wretched condition in which the people live! A dozen families, perhaps, living in one tenement house, with little ventilation, and a ray of sunshine almost unknown to them. A whole family oftentimes occupying one small room and it likely a ground-floor room, whose dampness fairly poisons the air the occupants breathe. Or if in their search for a draught of fresh air they sit out on the sidewalk in summer time, the scorching sun has during the day made the pavement almost blistering hot, and there is no relief from the sweltering, smothering heat,—no, not even when the welcome nightfall comes. Those brick walls hold so much heat that the nights would have to be many times their usual length to make any visible change in the atmosphere.

Compare these scenes with those of our own comfortable homes, and see if our gratitude is sufficient. I am afraid not. I am afraid we are too dissatisfied, too complaining, when we have such little reason to be. What think you of a child being raised to the age of ten, and not knowing what it was to sleep in a bed? This may seem like an exaggerated statement, but it is given as a truth that a little Italian boy in one of our cities, whose mother was an invalid, and whose father was worthless, had arrived at the age of ten without ever once having rested his little weary body in a bed. When sent to the country by the Fresh Air Society the farmer's wife was amazed the next morning to find his bed undisturbed, he having passed the night on the floor as he was accustomed to do. We who have such warm and comfortable beds and couches, do we ever think of the multitudes who are not thus comfortably provided for, and does a prayer of gratitude ever rise to our lips?

In numbering over the many favors we receive in this life my mind reverts to an incident that occurred several years ago. While visiting in Baltimore city, a friend kindly took me to visit the Asylum, or School for the Blind, on North Avenue. You who have your perfect sight rejoice, and give thanks to God the Father, for you little know how merciful he has been to you. I shall never forget the sight that met my eyes when I entered that building. I suppose there were as many as thirty or forty, possibly more, pupils in the school, ranging in age from six years to seventeen and eighteen, some partially blind, others totally, some with eyes so misshapen as to ruin the expression of their faces, and others with dead, colorless, glaring eyeballs. It was indeed sad to see them groping their way around the school-room, guiding themselves by grasping the chairs or desks or being led by those having partial sight. The teacher arranged them in a class, and one totally blind played the piano, while the others sang "Saviour like a Shepherd lead me." And I have

thought since how appropriate that hymn was to their blind and helpless condition. O, what a life of darkness and dependency! Do we who have our perfect sight ever pause to think of the sweetness of it? Do we ever stop to reflect what a life of everlasting midnight would be? Do we ever meditate on thought of what life would be like if all the beauties of our glorious land were hidden from our view, or if we were denied the sense of sight, and nothing but utter blackness surrounded us? We who have our sight in its perfection little consider how doubly grateful we should be.

I might also go further into the subject by making reference to our sense of hearing. What a pleasure it is to have our hearing perfectly. This can only be realized when one has suffered from temporary deafness as the result of illness. Then can we be made sensible of what it is to be deprived of one's hearing. I am personally acquainted with one who has been a victim of deafness from girlhood, and often, with tears streaming down her cheeks, she has told me of slights she has received on account of her deafness,—how she had been shunned and avoided by people because they would have to raise their voice to her, and would naturally attract attention and make people stare. See how that poor sensitive heart has to suffer on account of her affliction. Therefore we who have our perfect hearing should it not be a reason for heartfelt gratitude that we have not been thus afflicted?

I would not weary you with this subject, but it is one that often weighs heavily upon my mind, and there can be no harm in giving a little expression to it. There are times when we feel discouraged, when the clouds seem to gather and thicken around us, and we feel as though life was filled with bitterness, and we had no heart to press on, but, "behind every dark cloud there is a silver lining," and when we pause to study we find yet in the face of all gloom, in spite of all the trials that crowd around us, there is yet so much to be thankful for. We shall see, if we try, that things are not half so serious nor half so disheartening as they might have been. "Things are never so bad but what they might have been worse," is an old saying and a true one. We have no right to view the dark side only, we were not placed in this world for that purpose. The Master did not give us this life that it might be a burden to us; no, to the contrary, we are placed here to be loving, happy, obedient creatures, doing the Father's will, and enjoying all the sweet things provided for our happiness.

It is not man who determines what truths shall present themselves to this or that age, or under what aspects; and until the time has come for the new truth or the new aspect, they are presented unsatisfactorily or in vain.—*Matthew Arnold.*



THE Ideal Life,—what is it but the realization of our own oneness with the Infinite, and the helping others to realize theirs, showing what can be done through our own living and loving, and by our words bearing witness to the Eternal Verities?—[Selected.]

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 18.—FIFTH MONTH 6, 1900.

LEISURE.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.—Mark, ii., 27.

Scripture Reading.—Amos, viii., 9.

In the last group of his prophecies Amos returns to the attack on the commercial spirit of his time, which resented the loss even of the days set apart for worship from their strivings after gain (viii., 5). And he suggests the fact, which has been felt by many, that the cause of the poor is closely connected with the observance of the Sabbath. It seems fitting here that we should consider the Sabbath question and, perhaps, more broadly the distribution of leisure among men. Our sociologists tell us that while we have largely systematized industry, so that the work of the world is performed with some approach to economy of effort, yet we have hardly touched the question of properly distributing the vast product of leisure and comfort that results therefrom. A considerable number of mankind appropriate from the great amount of spare time the whole of their lives. A vast number, by awkward and unsystematic arrangement of work to be done, are obliged to idle away a great proportion of their lives, while, nevertheless, their time is so appropriated that it cannot be called leisure. And other vast numbers are obliged to labor to the full extent of their endurance during all the hours not demanded by the physical necessities of food and sleep.

It was due to the Semites that one day in seven was set aside as the Lord's¹ day, in which no work should be done which was not absolutely essential; and this practice has been in some measure extended throughout Christendom. The observance of the day has varied and still varies greatly in different communities, and it is not the object of this paper to discuss the proper method of using it. Probably all among us have accepted the dictum of the Master that the Lord's day is really man's day, and have drawn the inference that each man must judge for himself how best to use it for his own development. All phases of human freedom include the freedom to go wrong; and the only safe outward limitation to such freedom is that which prevents infringement of the like freedom of others. Sunday laws can be justified, not as interfering with the right to labor, but with the wrong of making others labor unnecessarily. But our increasing complexity of life has so added to the Sunday labor which seems necessary to general comfort that it is hard to say where it begins to be a wrong. It seems one safe rule to adopt that when labor is required on the first day of the week an equivalent of leisure should always be substituted on some other day: another, that so far as possible necessary work for First-day should be prepared beforehand and, by simplicity of life, reduced to a minimum. This need not and should not prevent the exercise of hospitality on First-day, since with many it is the alternative of no hospitality at all. All

¹We ignore altogether the question as to which day of the week should be observed and, for convenience, have used "Sabbath" as standing for the day usually observed.

worthy hospitality is quite consistent with simplicity and with due consideration for those who serve us. The second of these suggestions is a personal matter, but the first is a public one in very large degree. Most of those whose First-days are appropriated are engaged in some public or semi-public business, such as the mail service, street car or railroad service, and the like. In very many cases these have practically no home life; it would seem that the public who profits by their deprivations should see that undue burdens are not imposed upon them.

The broader question of the proper allotment of the world's leisure has already been referred to. The use of machinery and of the powers of nature has multiplied a hundredfold the efficiency of the individual man, and this gain has never been so rapid as in the present century. If human wants had not also increased enormously, this would mean the possibility of a vast increase in the total of human leisure. Even as it is, there may be some question as to whether as many hours of actual labor are required as in previous ages. But however that may be, it is plain that there is a constant contest between the two—wants on the one hand, leisure on the other. Every increase in wants decreases the total leisure, and every decrease in wants increases the total leisure. To adopt as a rule of life "plain living and high thinking" increases the spare time of mankind; to indulge in luxuries increases the necessary labor of mankind. But is not the demand for labor an advantage? Shall we not then use the luxuries so far as we are able? This is one of the most dangerous, because most plausible, of the fallacies used to excuse extravagance. It is not true that whatever furnishes work is a blessing. On the contrary, whatever demands useless work is a curse to a nation as much as to an individual. Would we approve a philanthropist who gave work to the unemployed at pounding sand? If we accept such a theory we must assume that all destruction of valuables is a blessing since it provides work in replacing them. Luxury must of necessity increase the strain of life as men struggle for the artificial standard; and the fiercer struggle means more suffering. It is desirable in the interests of civilization that men shall be able to make a living by as few hours of enforced labor as may be. It is desirable that leisure time should be at command of all classes of society. Some will abuse it as a matter of course; and freedom to abuse it is essential if men are to learn to use it. But it is very probable that if men had more leisure they would abuse it less. If one has only a few hours for his own use, in long months of toil he is very likely to desire to use them in intense feeling—to make them count as much as possible. And he will as naturally seek such intensity of feeling in drunkenness and debauchery. Men are not so likely to use a time regularly at their disposal at short intervals for such purposes, as the rare holidays. Time which a man can count on he is apt to dedicate to some special purpose. Human progress has always depended on the free command of part of his time for some one. Only in such free time has man made discoveries and worked out inventions, written books

and painted pictures—for by free time must not be understood idleness, but the self-directed labor as opposed to that dictated by necessity. The division is not a sharp one, but it is a real one. Labor from choice develops, labor by command tends to degrade. There are many cases in which a man's choice enters into his regular vocation—his work is done at his own time or by his own initiative. But the labor that is monotonous and mechanical is displacing more and more that in which individual initiative and intelligence have play; and with this comes more and more necessity for short hours and leisure time. Otherwise we tend inevitably to the production of a stupid, semi-human class as the drudges of society. If men lived simply, denying themselves all extravagance, and no man living without a recompense on the labor of his fellows, it would be possible for all to live in comfort and constantly raise the standard of that comfort without oppression anywhere.

It should be noted here that in the last chapter the gloom and severity of the book of Amos are lighted by a few words of promise and of comfort. But they are in such sudden and violent contrast to the rest of his message and breathe so much the spirit of a later age that many of the best authorities consider this section to be an addition by another writer. However that may be, its truth and appropriateness cannot be questioned; and in these qualities lies the real text of ethical authenticity. The hand which wrote is vastly less important than the thing written.

TO CURE LOW SPIRITS.—Take one ounce of the seeds of resolution, properly mixed with the oil of good conscience; infuse into it a large spoonful of the balsam of patience. Distill carefully a composing plant called "others' woes," which you will find in every part of the garden of life growing under the broad leaves of disguise. Gather a handful of the blossoms of hope, sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the balm of Providence; and if you can get any of the seeds of true friendship, you will then have the most valuable medicine that can be administered. But you must be careful to get the seeds of true friendship, as there is a weed which resembles it, called self-interest, which will spoil the whole composition. These ingredients, well mixed and faithfully taken, soon complete the cure.—[Selected.]

❧

If we have not quiet in our own minds, outward comforts will do no more for us than a golden slipper on a gouty foot.—*John Bunyan.*

❧

It is part of my religion to look after the cheerfulness of life and let the dismal shift for themselves.—*Louisa M. Alcott.*

❧

"WHEN marriage come to self-supporting, self-reliant woman, it is a crowning and completion of her life; for it is sure to be blessed in the love and companionship which sanction the tie and for which alone she marries."

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 28, 1900.

Please address business letters to "Friends' Intelligencer N. W. Cor. 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Box 924."

Communications and contributions to "Editors Friends' Intelligencer," same address. Add "Box 924"—as above.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

No more terrible chapter of the world's life has been written in a long time,—and we are not forgetting Armenia, South Africa, or the Philippine Islands,—than that now presented in India. The reports were already shocking, but lately the brief message has been that the famine is spreading, the number asking relief, already counted in millions, grows larger, the number of deaths increases. A dispatch from Simla, on the 20th instant, is to this effect.

The famine itself is aggravated by the presence in a portion of India of the terrible bubonic plague, and by drought. Not only have crops failed, but the water supply of many places is inadequate. The wells go dry, cattle perish, the people are reduced to absolute destitution. The "low caste" people, who are not permitted to come to the village wells, drink from dirty pools, and die when these fail.

These are distressing details. But there are three overshadowing features of the general case which are especially impressive.

These are: (1) that the famines in India, during the century now closing, have increased in frequency and in fatality; (2) that while some efforts at relief are making, they are utterly inadequate to cope with the vast proportions of the calamity; (3) that England, of which India is the "dependency" is now pouring out enormous sums on the South African war, and hence has comparatively little to spare for the relief of India.

The last of these facts is displayed—we might say flaunted—in the face of the world, and anything more offensive to every right principle it is hard to imagine. The second fact is unfortunately a controlling feature of the case; so little is done compared with the vast need that millions of people, even tens of millions, will inevitably perish. The first fact we may dwell on for a moment. It is now more than a hundred years since the control of England was fastened upon India. It might be presumed that her administration would have established such conditions that at least the people would not perish with hunger. But, as has been said, there are now more frequent

famines than formerly, and they are more fatal. This is counted the forty fifth that has occurred in the present century, and it is "the greatest and most devastating of all." In the English Parliament, on the 3d of last month, the "Under Secretary of State for India," Lord Onslow, "regretted to say that the present famine was without a parallel in the history of India." Ten millions died in the famine of 1877, sixteen millions died in that of 1897, and it is estimated that twenty millions will die now.

How is this? There is one theory that famines in India are unavoidable, another that they are caused by an excessive growth of population, and still others which refer them to every cause but those of human origin. A few facts, however, may be considered. The productive wealth of India is drained away to England. For all accounts, private and public, India sends to London yearly "a sum calculated at from 25 to 30 millions of pounds sterling"—\$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Yet the people of India are among the poorest in the world. The average annual income of each person is about two pounds, (\$10) per head. The average annual birth-rate is less than that of England, and less than that of Europe generally,—so that the theory of "over population" has little force.

These are a few of the facts in this terrible case. They are not encouraging in any particular. They point to the same sad conclusion which we are obliged so frequently to form, the un-Christianity of Christian people. The efforts which may be made in this country to aid the unhappy sufferers are creditable to those who originate and prosecute them, but they have practically no more effect upon the famine than if they were not undertaken. Yet a small part of the vast sums expended by our own Government and that of England in the inexcusable wars which they are now waging might save India and show to the world a practical example of the teachings of the Divine Master which would outweigh all the efforts the missionary world could make in years.

WE are asked by John Wm. Hutchinson (address 220 East 12th street, New York City) to call attention particularly to his request in the advertisements of railroad arrangements, which recently appeared in the INTELLIGENCER, that all who are intending to go to Chautauqua, or even are considering it, will send him word, giving the railroad station from which they would start. This is desired in order that some idea may be formed of the number likely to be present.

A FRIEND has written us saying he wished to forward a small collection made for the benefit of famine sufferers in India. We have advised him to send it to Watson Grace, 15 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C., England. He is acting as treasurer for the similar funds collected by English Friends.

THE full title of Rendel Harris's second lecture at Swarthmore College, Fifth month 1, is "St. Simeon Stylites; an Interpretation of Tennyson's Poem, with readings."

THE subject of Dr. George A. Barton's address at the Chautauqua Conference (on the evening of First-day, Eighth month 25), is "The Religious Use of the Bible."

MATTER reaching us so late as Fourth-day morning cannot conveniently—sometimes not at all—be got into the issue of that week. We have often mentioned this, but our friends still frequently send us matter by the Fourth-day morning mail, asking insertion "this week."

We cannot conveniently use long pieces either in prose or poetry. A long piece of prose is one exceeding 1,500 words. A long piece of poetry is one exceeding forty lines.

Please write only on one side of the sheet. Please write proper names, and all dates and numbers, as plainly as possible.

BIRTHS.

BLACKBURN.—Near New Vienna, Ohio, Second month 24, 1900, to Charles G. and Bertha K. Blackburn, a son, who is named Charles G.

MARRIAGES.

JESSUP—PERKINS.—At Moorestown, N. J., Fourth month 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, Cooper Jessup, Jr., son of Cooper and Rebecca Jessup, of Woodbury, N. J., and Marion Dudley Perkins, daughter of Anne H. and the late Edward W. Perkins, of Moorestown, N. J.

MOORE—PUSEY.—At the home of the bride's parents, "Pine Bank," near Elkview, Chester county, Pa., Fourth month 18, 1900, under the care of Pennsgrove Monthly Meeting, William P. Moore, of Londonderry, and Sarah M., youngest daughter of Franklin and Mary Pusey.

DEATHS.

COMLY.—In Modena, Chester county, Pa., Fourth month 16, 1900, Elizabeth T. Comly, widow of Joseph Comly, formerly of Langhorne, Pa., in her 82d year.

CURTISS.—Third month 29, 1900, at his residence, near Fallston, Harford county, Md., George G. Curtiss, in the 75th year of his age.

He was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, R. I., and coming to Maryland when a young man, became the Principal of a large school, and was soon recognized as the most prominent educator in his adopted county, especially excelling in mathematics; he was a worthy representative of the highest type of New England culture, which, combined with purity of life, greatly influenced his pupils for good, many of whom will bless and revere his memory.

He never became a member of the Society of Friends, although always in full unity with its leading principles. A student of nature, his enlightened intellect could readily recognize in her mysteries the hand of Deity, whom he devoutly but unostentatiously worshipped and adored. F. B. H.

DIXON.—At her residence, 801 North Fremont avenue, Baltimore, Md., Fourth month 13, 1900, Mary M., widow of the late Isaac F. Dixon, aged nearly 96 years.

Interment on Fourth month 16, at Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting ground, Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md., her place of birth nearly a century ago.

HOFFMAN.—In Philadelphia, Fourth month 17, 1900, Paul J. Hoffman, in his 86th year. Interment at Old Merion Meeting ground.

JOHNSON.—At the residence of her son, Benjamin E. Johnson, near Buckmanville, Bucks county, Pa., Fourth

month 14, 1900, Ann E. Johnson, in the 83d year of her age. Interment at Wrightstown.

LEA.—On the morning of Fourth month 14, 1900, at the home of Beulah I. Lea, near Sandy Spring, Md., Martha Lea, daughter of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Ellicott Lea, aged 81 years.

A life of purity, unselfishly devoted to the good of others, from childhood to old age, her thoughts had no hint of evil, and her voice uttered no unkind word. A true Friend, controlled by love. *

MICHENER.—On First-day, Fourth month 15, 1900, at her late residence, in Johnsville, Bucks county, Pa., Deborah, daughter of the late Absalom and Esther Michener, in her 69th year.

Her death, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, was peaceful; her countenance afterwards presented a beautiful and restful appearance, as though she had just fallen asleep.

"Sleep that no pain shall wake,
Night that no morn shall break,
Till joy shall overtake
Her perfect peace." B.

MIDDLETON.—In Wilmington, Del., Fourth month 19, 1900, Emily K. Pusey, widow of Samuel Middleton, late of Philadelphia.

OAKFORD.—At her home, 1316 Washington street, Wilmington, Del., Fourth-day, Fourth month 4, 1900, Emma, youngest child of the late Lloyd and Rachel Wilkinson Oakford, and granddaughter of the late Robert and Rachel (Wood) Wilkinson; a member of Wilmington Monthly Meeting.

OGDEN.—At Swarthmore, Pa., Seventh-day, Fourth month 21, 1900, Charles G. Ogden, aged 69 years; an esteemed member of the Orthodox body of Friends.

He was a very useful and much beloved man in his community, and will be greatly missed in the kindly ministrations rendered on many neighborhood occasions of hospitality and charity. *

REYNOLDS.—In Oxford, Pa., Third month 12, 1900, Benjamin C. Reynolds, in the 75th year of his age.

SMITH.—Fourth month 15, 1900, in Philadelphia, Charles Eastwick Smith, in his 80th year.

He was a nephew of our late friends John M. and Jesse Ogden and Thomas Fell. He was several years President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

STOKES.—In East Moorestown, N. J., Fourth month 18, 1900, Mary K., widow of Isaac Collins Stokes, in her 84th year.

THOMAS.—In West Philadelphia, Fourth month 20, 1900, Herbert Thomas, in his 72d year, formerly a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

Interment at Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 24th.

THOMAS.—Third month 31, 1900, at his residence in Harford county, Md., Nathan Webster Thomas, a life-long member of Little Britain Monthly Meeting, in the 73d year of his age.

TROTH.—In West Philadelphia, Fourth month 15, 1900, William P. Troth, a few days over 77 years of age, son of the late Henry and Henrietta Troth, and son-in-law of the late Samuel and Mira Sharpless Townsend.

For twenty-eight years he was Chief Clerk of the Board of Health. His ancestors were identified with Third Haven Meeting, Md., one of them being clerk for many years; also of the quarterly meeting. His father, Henry Troth, and brother, Samuel F., removed to Philadelphia, were successful pharmacists, and took an active interest in public affairs in promoting the Apprentices' Library, College of Pharmacy, etc., and Henry was President for some time of Select Councils of Philadelphia.

WAY.—David Elmer, son of Lawrence and S. Jennie Way, was born Sixth month 17, 1898, and died Fourth month 11, 1900, of congestion of the lungs. He was a grandson of Ruth Anna Bloom.

WHITE.—At their residence in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, Pa., Fourth-day, Fourth month 18, 1900, of pneu-

monia, Harriet Stapler White, wife of Ashton White, and daughter of the late Edward Stapler, in her 42d year; a member of Makefield Monthly Meeting.

This dear Friend will be sadly missed,—not only by her husband and four-year old son, but by her aged aunt, who had her home with them, and by their neighbors generally, among whom she was a very useful woman. *

WHITE.—At his residence, Darby, Pa., Fourth month 20, 1900, Daniel Smith White, son of Joseph and Rebecca S. White, in the 90th year of his age; a member of Darby Monthly Meeting of Friends.

ZAVITZ.—At the residence of her sister, Ella Zavitz, Coldstream, Ontario, Canada, Fourth month 16, 1900, Edna A., daughter of James and the late Almira Zavitz, in her 22d year.

Throughout the life of this young daughter, sister, and friend, she was ever devoted in doing the things that seemed to be her known duties. For years, as young as she was, she was the caretaker of her invalid mother, who passed to her rest but a few months ago.

Although she was not a member, she was a regular attendant of meeting and First-day School.

Her life was short, yet it was an example to her many young companions who dearly loved her. E. C.

ESTHER C. AND MARGARET C. PIERCE.

PIERCE.—At her home, Pleasantville, N. Y., Third month 26, 1900, Esther Carpenter Pierce, widow of Moses Pierce, in the 85th year of her age.

PIERCE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Third month 24, 1900, Margaret Carpenter Pierce, daughter of Esther and the late Moses Pierce, of Pleasantville, N. Y., in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral of the above, mother and daughter, was held at Chappaqua meeting-house, Third month 28.

In recording the death of Esther Carpenter Pierce, it seems eminently fitting to say a few words about her life, that her example may be an encouragement to the living in those things that make human life divine.

She was the daughter of Joseph Carpenter, whose picture with the little colored boy by his side, appeared in the INTELLIGENCER last winter. Having such a father, she was a birth-right member of the Order of the Higher Law. She was a woman of unusual gentleness, kindness, and patience; yet she stood firm in those days that tried men's souls; and, although only in her 'teens, she was one of three young women who attended the convention in New York City, in 1833, which organized the New York Anti-slavery Society. Her father's home, and her own home after her marriage in 1840, were stations on the Underground Railroad, and many a fugitive slave was protected and helped on to freedom, until finally freedom came to all the slaves.

Peace and Social Purity were subjects in which she felt a very deep interest.

She was always an advocate of Temperance, but in addition to that, for the last fifteen years of her life, she was a consistent Prohibitionist; and once she enjoyed the privilege of voting for school commissioner on that ticket. She had become quite an invalid at that time, but to go to the polls and vote was a privilege and a duty that touched her enthusiasm too deeply to be ignored. What matters it that the law granting that special privilege to women was declared unconstitutional before another election! Esther Pierce had done her duty when she could. Let no one think that this is a small matter, or that its mention here is out of place. It signifies, in an especial manner, her appreciation of, and devotion to, those things that are fundamental in the promotion of human welfare; and it would be poor tribute indeed to her, if I failed to tell a truth, because it may still be somewhat unpopular, when her own lips can no longer do her bidding.

Although she was an invalid from paralysis the latter years of her life, yet her mind kept clear to the end, and her interest was unabated in the affairs of the world. She was a great reader, and the continuation to the end of her ability to read, was a source of great satisfaction to herself, and to all who met her.

JONATHAN C. PIERCE.

SAMUEL SWAIN.

[Appreciative and just tributes to our late friend have appeared in local newspapers. One of these, presenting a number of details concerning him, we take in part from the Bristol, Pa., *Observer*.]

He was born on the 7th of May, 1820, on a farm bordering on the banks of the Neshaminy, opposite Newportville. His great grandfather, Benjamin Swain, who came from England about 1725, his grandfather, and his father were citizens of this county [Bucks]. In the year 1833 his father sold the farm and removed to Bristol with his eleven children, of whom Samuel Swain is the only remaining one, except a sister, Mrs. Fanny Laing, now living in Pendleton, Indiana.

His first business experience was with the reshipment of coal at Bristol, which in those days was a large industry. In middle life he had an office in Philadelphia, but for many years his business has been confined to real estate and conveyancing in Bristol.

On April 10th, 1850, he was married to Martha Forst, their fifty years of happy union having been completed just one week previous to his death.

From early life Mr. Swain's elevated thoughts and unusual flow of language found expression in fluent and musical verse, and throughout his life many beautiful poems have emanated from his pen and been given a wide publication, although through the modesty of his nature they have not been collected in any one volume.

He warmly espoused the anti-slavery cause in its early agitation, and was always a warm friend of the colored man. The temperance cause found in him a life-long and strenuous advocate. With a zeal that never faltered, his earnest service continued to the close of his life, for the last emanation from his pen was the address of welcome to the convention of the W. C. T. U. held in Bristol last Saturday.

Descended from ancestors contemporary and associated with William Penn, Mr. Swain was always a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and the Bristol Meeting sustains a loss and its members a personal bereavement that is irreparable.

In the latter years of life he was an active and approved minister of his Religious Society and despite the limitations of his physical strength a call which appealed to his sense of duty was seldom declined.

The sweetness and gentleness of his lovable nature were not inconsistent with an untiring energy which inspired his pen as well as his utterance in the meeting and the public assembly.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

ROBERT S. HAVILAND and wife and Jane C. Washburn attended Friends' meeting at Westminster, London, on Fourth month 8, where they were cordially welcomed. Allen J. Flitcraft and wife, of Chicago, and Noah H. and Marianna Chapman, of Brooklyn, were also present. Robert offered a brief message, and Allen also spoke.

A friend writes us from New York that a cablegram received there says that Phebe C. Wright and Mary Willets sailed on the steamship *Trave* from Naples. They left Gibraltar on the 16th instant, and were due in New York on the 25th or 26th,—this week.

[Since the above was in type, we are advised that the *Trave* reached New York on the 24th, with Phebe C. Wright and her companions on board.]

William M. Jackson, of New York, and his daughter Florence have been on a somewhat extended excursion to the West Indies, for their health,—especially that of the latter. "They spent three days in Jamaica, on their way southward, remained one week there on the way back, going to several different points on the island. They stopped also at Cienfuegos, Cuba; at Puerto Cortes, Livingston, and Puerto Barrios, Honduras; Belize, and then turned homeward. Except for seasickness, Florence has seemed quite well. They enjoyed the trip with its new sights and experiences.

THE HAVERFORD SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE arrangements for the Summer School of Religious History at Haverford College, Sixth month 19-30, have now been practically completed.

The School had been organized and planned by a Committee of twenty-three persons (all of the "Orthodox" body of Friends), of which President Sharpless, of Haverford College, is chairman; Dr. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr, secretary; and Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia, treasurer. Other members are Dr. J. Franklin Brown, of Earlham College, Indiana, David Scull, James Wood, Rufus M. Jones, Prof. Allen C. Thomas, Dr. Richard H. Thomas, John B. Garrett.

The courses of study, defined broadly, will include Old Testament History and Literature, New Testament and Patristic Literature, Epochs in Church History, and Doctrines of Friends, Selected Topics connected with religious life and work.

The lecturers and instructors include Dr. George F. Moore, of Andover Theological Seminary, Mass.; Prof. Robert W. Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary; Dr. Barton, of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. J. Rendel Hairris, Cambridge, England; Wm. Chas. Braithwaite, Banbury, England; Dr. William N. Clark, of Colgate University, N. Y.; Dr. J. Franklin Brown, of Earlham College; John Wilhelm Rowntree, York, England; Dr. Washington Gladden, Columbus, O., and others.

Circulars may be obtained of the secretary, Dr. Geo. A. Barton, Bryn Mawr, Pa. There will be no charge to those attending, for instruction. The lectures will occupy forenoons and evenings, the afternoons being devoted to recreation.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

PURCHASE Quarterly Meeting will be held at Amawalk, N. Y., on the 2d and 3d of Fifth month. The train leaves 155th Street Station, New York City, on the New York and Putnam Division, at 9.05 a. m., for Amawalk station, near the meeting-house. Also the train leaving Grand Central station, New York City, at 8.50, transfers at Morris Heights for the Putnam Division.

In addition to the above a note from a Friend says: "All interested are cordially invited to attend, and ample accommodation will be provided for all desiring to remain over night."

Race Street Monthly Meeting (Philadelphia) on the evening of the 16th instant, had a large amount of business, including the answering of all the queries prior to Yearly Meeting. This monthly meeting is held in joint session. William W. Birdsall, of Swarthmore, is Clerk. The census of the monthly meeting on Twelfth month 1, last, was reported at 1,829 members, of whom 321 were under 21; 808 were males, 1,021 females.

"THE world would be brighter, crushing burdens would be more often lightened, hearts would be cheerier, and the day's work would be better done, if hearty recognition of well-doing were oftener bestowed in warm, loving words."



A SOCIAL order that makes place for reverence, conscience, self-sacrifice, and love is signed with the sign of the cross. It is of the kingdom of heaven.—*Thos. K. Beecher.*

Correspondence of Friends' Intelligencer.

FROM ROBERT S. HAVILAND.

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND, Third month 31.

WE left Athens at one o'clock p. m., the day after our visit there, and after a day and two nights of very rough sea came to Naples, going to the top of Mount Vesuvius by carriage and rail. We had beautiful views of Naples and surrounding country as far as we went in carriages, but the railway soon took us into a dense cloud which enveloped the summit, so that we could not see fifty feet from us in any direction; the view into the crater, as well as down the mountain side, was into a cloud of smoke. We descended the mountain in the evening by torch-light, arriving at the steamer at 10 p. m. The next day we visited Pompeii, and in the afternoon took cars for Rome, arriving about 9 p. m.

Rome is a city of wonderful interest and we found our time all too short. Separating from the rest of the company, we stayed about six days, and left for Florence on the 26th. Spending the intervening time at Florence, Venice, and Milan, we arrived this afternoon at Lucerne, after a most interesting ride over the Alps and through the St. Gothard pass.

The views from the car windows as we passed up the mountain on one side and down on the other, beside swift mountain streams, and through pretty Swiss villages, are unspeakably fine. We "doubled" frequently on our course, and passed through many tunnels, coming out on the steep mountain side many feet above or below where we entered the tunnels. The long tunnel at the summit, where we finally pass through the mountain, is a wonderful work of engineering. Both Italy and Switzerland are a surprise to us in the superior character of their tillage, the rich lands of the plains of Lombardy and the steep hill-sides both of Switzerland and of Italy so highly cultivated and irrigated, indicating a thrifty, energetic people. The cities give evidence of wealth and culture; vast amounts of money have been expended on their cathedrals, palaces, and public buildings.

Lucerne is very beautiful in its location at the head of the lake of the same name, hemmed in by high, snow-clad mountains on every side. The air is cold here, and there have been several snow squalls since our arrival. We expect to go from here direct to Paris, and then to London.

R. S. H.

WE have a further letter from Robert, dated at his home, Chappaqua, N. Y., Fourth month 23. He and his wife, and Jane C. Washburn, reached Boston on the 20th, and Chappaqua on the 21st. They have all been well, and are so, with the exception that Robert has suffered from rheumatism, and was unable to do more in England than to stay a few days in London, (attending Westminster meeting), and go from there directly to Liverpool, to sail. He says:

"As far as I know all the party of Friends have escaped any serious results from the sickness at Rome. The only death of a Friend was that of Mary Evans, of Richmond, Indiana, who died at Jerusalem, of pneumonia, [reported in the INTELLIGENCER of

Third month 17]. We heard from Frances and Nora Robinson, just as we were leaving London, that Emily Yeo had entirely recovered, and they expected to leave Rome, in a couple of days for London, and would return to America on the steamer of the Dominion Line sailing Fifth month 10. Phebe C. Wright and Mary Willets expected to sail from Naples on the steamer *Trave* [of the North German Lloyd Line, due New York Fourth month 25] on the 13th instant.

"My hands and feet are still considerably swollen but I am rapidly recovering. I had to keep my room in London, under the doctor's care, for some days. I was able to walk upon the ship at Liverpool with the aid of stewards, but I had to put myself in the hands of the saloon steward, on board. He proved very kind and efficient, assisting me to the table so that I got along comfortably, being not sea-sick in the least."

FRIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME.

XIV.—BRISTOL AND FAIRHILL.

THE oldest meeting-house now standing in Bucks county is said to be the one in Bristol. The end next to Market street was built in 1710. There being some defect in the structure it was repaired in 1738, and was enlarged to its present size in 1763. It is a medium-sized stone building with an upstairs gallery extending around three sides. This is not needed except when the First-day School Union meets here, or on other special occasions. One end suffices to accommodate the small meeting, but both ends are used for the First-day school.

Bristol Meeting was a preparative meeting until about a quarter of a century ago, when a monthly meeting was established here. Samuel Swain and Walter Laing, both well-known Friends, are faithful in their attendance, and the meeting is not often entirely silent. There are comparatively few Friends living in Bristol, and some of these come to meeting quite irregularly.

Soon after the First-day school movement was started a school was opened in Bristol which was very successful, having an enrollment of more than one hundred, very few of whom were members. This was maintained for a number of years, but was finally discontinued, probably from a lack of active workers. A few years ago the school was resumed and is in a prosperous condition, though not more than half so large as formerly. Only two or three of the children now attending are members, but many of them are the children of the earlier pupils of the school. As these children grow older most of them attach themselves to the churches to which their parents belong, but the teachers feel that if they become active members of any church, the teaching given in the First-day school has not been in vain. The true object of all Sabbath-school teaching should be to make Christian workers, but this does not preclude the teaching of Friends' testimonies in our own First-day schools.

The land on which the house stands was donated by Samuel Carpenter. The same Friend also left another tract, some distance from the meeting-house,

for a grave-yard, with the stipulation that it was to be entirely free to any one who wished to be buried therein. At one time the authorities of Bristol took advantage of this for the interment of paupers and tramps, but the borough now has a tract of ground for this purpose. A grave, marked by common brown stones, with the initials "S. C." rudely carved upon one of them, is supposed to be the resting-place of the donor.

John Pemberton left a tract of land for educational purposes, but there was no Friends' school here until 1874. A portion of the land was then sold at a good price, and the money used to build a handsome, one-story, stone building on the remaining land. A Friends' school was maintained here for several years. There being only two or three members among the pupils, and the school-house being some distance from the meeting-house, the monthly meeting committee thought it best that the school children should not attend mid-week meeting. The Educational Committee of the Yearly Meeting thought differently, and for this or some other reason were not willing to give the school financial aid. After the meeting gave up the school two of its members rented the building and maintained a successful private school for about fourteen years. Six years ago they discontinued their school for private reasons, and the building has since been idle most of the time. As it can be rented only for educational purposes there are not many ways in which it could be utilized. It would make an excellent library building or public reading-room; or a night school might be opened, which is always a good thing in a factory town, if only workers could be found to carry it on.

The Friends here do not feel strong enough to organize a Young Friends' Association. They are grateful for the circulating libraries that visit the First-day school, the books being much appreciated both by grown people and children.

Across the river is the city of Burlington, where there was once a prosperous Friends' meeting. Meetings for worship are now held here only on the first First-day afternoon of each month, during the summer. This belongs to Burlington Quarter, but the Bristol Friends do what they can to encourage it, some of them generally being in attendance.

A meeting-house was built at Fair Hill, near the junction of Germantown avenue and Cambria street (Philadelphia), early in the eighteenth century, which was used as a place of worship for more than a hundred years. A dwelling house was built adjoining this, and the meeting-house finally became a part of the dwelling-house. George Fox had been granted a tract of land there by William Penn, a part of which he left in his will for a burying-ground. When the property was divided among the different monthly meetings in Philadelphia this was assigned to Green Street Monthly Meeting, which has had the oversight of it ever since.

Some twenty years ago there were several Friends' families living in this vicinity, and a meeting was held for some time at private houses. Finally the monthly meeting decided to build a house here, partly to

accommodate these Friends, and partly to have a house for use when funerals occurred. The present building is a fine stone structure, with a small room for a library, and a good-sized meeting room, all of which are finished in modern style.

The meetings are held in the afternoon, and some members of Green Street's Committee of Oversight are always in attendance. I reached this meeting a few weeks ago just as the children were going home from First-day school, and there seemed to be a goodly number of them. This is really a mission school, as very few of the pupils are members, and most of the teachers attend other meetings and come here especially for their work in the First-day school.

Although the meeting is generally quite small, there is much life in it, and visitors are made very welcome. What can be done that has not been done to arouse the interest of those who are not Friends, in this and similar neighborhoods, where there is no lack of people who do not attend any place of worship, is one of the problems for earnest Christian workers to take hold of and solve. E. L.

[Since the above was prepared for us our dear friend Samuel Swain has passed away; a loss to Bristol Meeting and to our Society.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER.]

WOMEN FRIEND MINISTERS.

The Interchange, Baltimore, by Dr. R. H. Thomas.

At the Social evening at the Institute on Eutaw street, a paper on "The Influence of Women Friends," by Mary Mendenhall Hobbs, of Guilford College, N. C., . . . was at her request read by Anna B. Thomas. It was listened to with great interest, and we believe that not a few were much impressed with the list of useful and prominent women it gave, who have been members of our Society, and yet as the writer said, the roll could easily have been much enlarged.

In her view, and according to the answers to the questions which she sent out to members of various yearly meetings, the present tendency is toward a lessening of the ministry of women. The only exception to this in the answers received by her was from Baltimore Yearly Meeting. The general feeling of her correspondents seemed to be that the introduction of the Pastoral system is largely responsible for this decline, for although there are women who are pastors, yet the general feeling in many parts is not favorable to them in this capacity. One of her correspondents added that the substitution in many places of lectures and prepared sermons, instead of the prophetic utterances that we used to have, has also discouraged women from the exercise of the gift. The author felt that the fact that so many in the congregation wait on the ministers instead of on the Lord, was also somewhat to blame.

[To guard against misunderstanding, it may be best to add that the above relates entirely to the other body of Friends. The views and facts presented are of interest to all.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER.]

RECENT ISSUES OF VERSE.

ENGLISH vicars have more than once added to the wealth of the poetry of their land. Robert Herrick immortalized the customs and ceremonies of olden Devonshire; George Herbert left us many a tender and pious verse; Charles Tennyson-Turner, brother of the late Laureate, relieved the daily routine of his parochial duties with the composition of sonnets of notable beauty of sentiment. Another of the line was Robert Stephen Hawker, whose "Poetical Works," long scattered in occasional volumes and leaflets, have now been collected in enduring form, edited by Alfred Wallis. (London and New York: John Lane.)

Hawker was a graduate of Oxford, where he won the famous Newdigate Prize for poetry. He was appointed, in 1834, to the living of Morwenstow, on the wild coast of Cornwall. Here, where there had been no vicar for nearly a hundred years before his coming, he labored among a primitive folk, endearing himself to them by his simplicity, his sympathy, and his unfailing kindness of heart. He set to verse the old wrecking legends and Celtic traditions that haunted that remote corner of the world; he wrote a ringing "Song of the Western Men," with the refrain:

"And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men will know
the reason why!"—

which Scott, Macaulay, and Dickens all thought was a genuine ancient ballad.

To this isolated man, who called himself "the ever-alone," once came Alfred Tennyson, for a walk beside the Cornish sea. Charles Kingsley came, too, and the scenery about Morwenstow furnished the background for parts of his "Westward Ho!"

Hawker belonged to a generation too fast becoming extinct,—a man of quaint kindliness, of devotion to spiritual rather than temporal things, a dreamer and a mystic, and withal a child at heart to the end. Over the door of his vicarage he inscribed four lines, whose homely simplicity tells of the sweetness and serenity of life still lingering about the old-world villages of the far-away shires of England:

"A House, a Glebe, a Pound a Day;
A Pleasant Place to Watch and Pray.
Be True to Church—Be Kind to Poor,
O Minister! For Evermore."

Early in the present year died a young American poet of considerable achievement and greater promise,—Richard Hovey. He was a Dartmouth graduate, and had of late held the chair of Literature in Barnard College,—the institution for women connected with Columbia University, New York.

With Bliss Carman he published two series of "Songs from Vagabondia,"—poems which celebrate the buoyancy of life in lusty measures. His most serious and ambitious poetical work, however, lay in his dramatic treatment of the Arthurian legends. He projected nine parts, but lived to complete only four, the latest book being "Taliesin," which was issued but a few weeks before his untimely death (Boston: Small, Maynard, and Company).

He was enamored of the romance and mystery of the old Celtic myths, and brooded over their episodes as an enchanting medium for the singing of his own special views as to the life of full-flooded and robust activities. In grace and variety of metres he was notably strong; but the prevailing spirit of these dramas is not that of the present age. It remains to be seen whether Hovey's treatment of the British legends can make the appeal that Tennyson's *Idylls* do, for the latter win us by their ethical import.

Of Richard Hovey the man, his fellow-singer and close friend Bliss Carman has said: "Other men might approach the tolerant, gentle, loving, kindly moods of his personality; but for sheer grasp and capacity of intelligence, that lucid wide spirit was unmatched."

Within a year two other young poets have gone, Archibald Lampman and Philip Henry Savage. Now a third is added, and those who watch with hopefulness the growth of American letters must again mourn as of old men sorrowed—

"When lovely souls and pure, before their time,
Into the dusk went down."

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

Swarthmore College.

WAR AND FAMINE EXPENDITURE.

North American, Philadelphia.

INDIA is a part of the British Empire. The British government is spending \$500,000,000 to subjugate a little group of farmers just outside of its dominions while its own subjects are dying by millions for lack of the assistance which it is amply able to furnish. Turning the *Christian Herald's* table into another shape, we may say:

Two rifle cartridges a day will support one life.

One six-pounder shell will save a life for two months.

One twelve-pounder shell will save a life until the harvest.

One pair of cavalry boots will save a man, wife, and child until the next crop is gathered.

One minute's discharge of a Maxim gun will save a whole family from death.

The cost of the war for one second will save ten lives for four months.

Two rifles will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and cold season.

The cost of firing one shot from a six-inch gun would save five families.

One scrub baggage-train horse would save a small community.

One-fifth of the cost of attempting to conquer the Boers would save the entire fifty millions of England's starving subjects in India.

The rescue of these lives is simply a matter of money. There is food enough in India. All that is necessary is the means of buying it. "The cable operates quickly," says the *Christian Herald*, "and your contribution to-day may save scores, hundreds, yes, thousands of lives to-morrow." The cable would operate just as quickly at the command of the British government as at that of benevolent Americans.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Historical Society of Montgomery county (Pa.) has recently issued a second illustrated collection of the papers read at its meetings. Volume I. was published 1895; the present one is dated 1900.

The first and most extended paper is that prepared by the late Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth, on "The Abolitionists of Montgomery County." In this paper Dr. Corson has traced out with care many traditional and recorded accounts of the part taken from 1830 to 1861 by persons in the county who promoted the escape of fugitive slaves. He relates at length the very interesting case of the Kenderdines of Hershams, who were subjected to extended and costly trials in the courts, during ten or twelve years, on account of their interest in a colored man claimed as a slave. Dr. Corson has undoubtedly preserved for posterity a large quantity of interesting material, which was on the verge of being lost.

Other papers of special interest in the volume include that on Dr. Gove Mitchell, by Henry R. Mitchell; one on Charles Thomson (Secretary of the Continental Congress), by Prof. Lewis R. Harley; a study of "Montgomery County's Influence in the Struggle for Nominating Conventions," by Dr. Joseph S. Walton; and a sketch of Audubon, the naturalist, who lived for some time at "Millgrove," on the Schuylkill, above Norristown.

(Copies of the volume may be had of Ellwood Roberts, Librarian of the Society, Norristown, Pa. \$2.)

Headley Brothers, London, have just issued an interesting biography, "Samuel Tuke: His Life, Work, and Thoughts," by Charles Tylor. Samuel Tuke, of York, (1784-1857), was a prominent member of a conspicuous family of Friends; his grandfather, William Tuke, is especially remembered as the chief promoter (1792) of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at York, called "The Retreat." A "Description" of the Retreat, published by Samuel Tuke in 1813, setting forth the humane system established there, had a large influence upon the methods employed in similar institutions—which in that period remained almost incredibly harsh and shocking. He was Clerk of London Yearly Meeting 1832-7, and was one of the committee that dealt with Isaac Crewdson and his "Beacon" troubles, in 1835.

The book has a number of good illustrations. The London price is 4 shillings, 6 pence. This and other English Friends' books may be ordered through Friends' Book Association, 15th and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

I was interested in reading in the INTELLIGENCER, a few weeks ago, a notice of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Autobiography of a Quack," which has been coming out in the *Century* magazine. The interesting point to me is that, with all the comments on this story, no one seems to be aware that it is not new. If readers will look up the bound volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly* for the Autumn of 1867, they will find the "Autobiography of a Quack" published there—now almost quarter of a century ago. To be sure, some slight changes have been made in the story as now printed; a new ending has been added, which was probably intended to make it more dramatic, but which seems to me far from an improvement.

It is odd that so striking a story could be published, apparently without anyone's discovering that it had been published before.

Philadelphia.

HENRY FERRIS.

Headley Brothers, London, send us the little volume "Some Papers and Addresses from the Friends' Summer School, Birmingham, September, 1899," heretofore mentioned. It contains the paper on Isaac Penington, by J. W. Graham; that on Tauler and Boehme, by Joan Mary Fry; and others. In paper cover the London price is 2 shillings.

George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, announce for issue on the 20th of the coming month a History of the University of Pennsylvania, from its Foundation to A. D. 1770, by Thomas Harrison Montgomery. A vast amount of patient study has been bestowed on the work by the author, who undertook it several years ago at the solicitation of the then Provost Pepper, and his sound historical judgment and good taste assure a valuable and interesting book. The edition will be limited to 750 copies; the price is \$5.

The Macmillan Company, New York, announces the early publication of the second volume of the "Encyclopædia Biblica." It will deal with the subjects falling under the letters from E to K, and will contain some dozen maps and many illustrations.

A series called the "Citizen's Library," is being edited for the Macmillan Company by Prof. Richard T. Ely, and an important volume belonging to it is announced, by M. N. Baker, editor of the *Engineering News*, with the title "Municipal Engineering and Sanitation." It deals with streets, water, markets, slaughter houses, light, heat, and power, sewage, garbage, ashes, street dirt; protection of life, health and property, including such practical topics as fire protection, smoke prevention, noise suppression, etc., etc.

The Macmillan Co. have just issued "The Lyric Poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson," edited by Ernest Rhys. It is one of their "Lyric Poets" series. (Pp. xxx. and 97. \$1.00.)

Educational Department.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.

On the evening of the 17th inst. occurred the twelfth annual oratorical contest for the President's prize, between the classes of 1902 and 1903. The following orations were given in the order named. "Attainment of the Highest," Fannie B. Kilgore, '03, "The Power of Ideals," Ida Wright, '02, "Our Attitude toward the Boers," Elizabeth Sutton, '03, "Individual Responsibility," Ethel Beardsley, '02, "Spirit of Patriotism," Carrie B. Kilgore, '03, "Shall Capital Punishment be Abolished?" Anna M. Jackson, '02, "Steps Onward," Anna L. Smedley '03, "Paths in the Desert," Edith H. Cooley, '02, "A Danger to Representative Government," Arthur M. Dewees '03, "The Signs of the Times," Edson S. Harris, '02. The decision was rendered in favor of the Class of 1902.

On the afternoon of the 18th inst., occurred the third of Dr. Howard's lectures on Agricultural Entomology. The subject of insecticides was treated in an interesting and practical way.

Dr. William I. Hull's class in Sociology recently visited the Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia College Settlement. Other trips to neighboring institutions are planned for the future. Probably one day per week will be devoted to this practical form of study.

On the evening of the 20th inst. occurred a joint debate by three college literary societies on the question, "Resolved, that the evil to society of the modern trust or monopoly outweighs the good." The positive side was upheld by Ida Wright '02, Mark Thistlethwaite '01, and Edson S. Harris '02, the negative side by Elizabeth L. Gillingham '01, Joseph Haines '00, and Bird Baldwin '00. The decision of the judges was in favor of the positive side.

A regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held on the 22nd inst. in the college parlor. A paper on "Heroism" was read by Elizabeth Dinsmore, '01. This was followed by a paper entitled "Cowardice," prepared by Arthur Hugh Jenkins, '01, and read by Edith M. Wilson '00. President Birdsall then gave a paper on "Bravery." The discussion, which was unusually helpful, was opened by A. Mary Brown, '00, and Arthur M. Dewees, '03.

GEORGE SCHOOL NOTES.

THE regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held on the 4th. James Gilkyson read a sketch from the life of Isaac T. Hopper, J. Russell Hibbs read a compilation of the views of the Senior Class upon the religious beliefs of the Society of Friends. The question, Resolved "That the present administration violated the constitution by allowing slavery and polygamy in the Zulu Islands," was debated by Alice Jarrett, Bessie Foulke, Willit Stover, Robert Brown, Cordelia Wilson, and William O'Neil.

Belle Vansant delivered the eleventh of a series of lectures on Cryptogams before the Botanical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 14th inst. Her subject was the last of the line, "Ferns and their Allies." She made an able and interesting presentation of the subject, and entertained her audience with the very many biological facts that are associated with the family of Vascular Cryptogams. She illustrated her subject with living specimens from the Conservatory of the University Botanic Garden, and with microscopic slides under the compound microscopes of the laboratory.

Among the interesting exercises of the Whittier Society on Seventh-day evening, 21st, were an oration on Charles Dickens, by Ethel Brinton, an original poem by Herbert Willets, and reading of the "Whittier Greenleaf," edited by Marion Rice.

The classes in Biology have been devoting considerable time, during the past few days, to grafting. Each member is expected to graft three trees, and if these grow he is privileged to take the young tree and transplant it at his home.

The Junior Oratorical contest will take place next Seventh-day evening, 28th. There will be seven contestants. Judge Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia, Hugh B. Eastburn, of Doylestown, and Annie Cooper Lippincott, of Riverton, will act as judges.

The Seniors recently planted a Norway maple at a place on the campus indicated in the plan prepared for the committee by Henry Palmer. *

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL. — The Catalogue and Circular, 1899-1900, of Swarthmore Preparatory School, Arthur H. Tomlinson, Principal, has been issued. It makes quite a considerable pamphlet and contains all needed information concerning the school, with a number of good illustrations.

The enrollment of students this year has been, altogether, 155. In the boarding department the charge for the school year is \$325. Charge for summer vacation is \$150. For tuition only the charges vary from \$60 to \$100. There are extra charges for modern languages, music, painting, etc.

The Commencement exercises this year will occur Sixth month 14. The School will reopen Ninth month 11.

APPOINTED AT GEORGE SCHOOL. — Mary T. Shoemaker, graduate of Swarthmore College, class of 1896, and at present principal of the Friends' School at Westfield, N. J., has been appointed assistant in English at George School for next year, in the place of Estelle Brinton, who has resigned to pursue a higher course of study at one of the universities.

SEVERAL thousand acres in South Florida will be devoted this year to the raising of espinosa, otherwise and familiarly known there as the Florida coffee-weed. It gets its name from its seeds, growing in pods, and somewhat resembling the coffee-bean. To what use it is put the Florida growers profess not to know. It is sufficient for them that it has a market. Like the sunflower seed, so largely raised in western Iowa, it is probably used as an adulterant. The plant is a native of Mexico, and its seeds have been imported into the United States in large quantities for a number of years.

THE general freight agent of one of the largest railways gives these startling statements: "Among the 200 clerks in my office 32 are cigarette smokers. Eighty-five per cent. of the mistakes occurring in the office are made by the 32. The cigarette smokers average two days off per month, while others but half a day off."

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

SOLEBURY, PA.—Fourth month 8, the Solebury Young Friends' Association held its monthly meeting. After a few moments of silence, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. George H. Ely read a paper on "The Porto Rico Import Tax Bill" from a Christian and national point of view. John S. William reviewed at length the principal local and world Current Events. Since the last meeting of the Association, death had visited us, and taken three members of the meeting. He paid tribute to the memory of J. Simpson Betts, an elder of the meeting; Watson Kenderdine, an active worker in the First-day school and the Young Friends' Association; Sarah Paxson, the oldest member of Solebury Meeting. George Roberts recited "The Chambered Nautilus," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Discussion: "Resolved, That the teachings of Christ are practicable to-day, as a rule of private and public life." Affirmative, Mattie Reeder, Martha B. White; negative, Frederick L. Smith. Many helpful thoughts were given on this very interesting subject.

The program for next meeting was then read, and after a period of silence the meeting adjourned, to meet Fifth month 13. M. B. W., Cor.

ABINGTON UNION.—Abington First-day School Union was held at Plymouth on the 21st instant. Joseph S. Evans, of Gwynedd, served as Clerk, and Ellen R. Phillips, of Ambler, as Assistant Clerk. Reports were presented from the different schools, ten in number.

Besides other exercises, two excellent essays were presented, one at the morning session on "What Constitutes true Quakerism?" by Miriam Tomlinson, of Byberry; and one at the afternoon session, "Social Side of the First-day School," by Frederick F. Windle, of Abington Friends' School. Both gave rise to interesting discussion.

Officers were appointed: Clerks, Mary H. Forman, Joseph S. Evans; Treasurer, James Q. Atkinson. The next session of the Union will be held at Gwynedd in Tenth month.

At the Conference on the following (First-day) afternoon there was a good attendance. The subject considered was Improper Publications. Benjamin Smith, Isaac Roberts, Alice A. Roberts, Mary R. Livezey, Silas Morris, James Q. Atkinson, Arabella Carter, Annie L. Croasdale, and others spoke. It was considered a good meeting.

MANSFIELD, N. J.—A meeting of Mansfield Young Friends' Association was held Sixth-day evening, Fourth month 6, at the home of Joseph F. Taylor, with thirty-two members in attendance.

A portion from the Discipline was read by Joseph F. Taylor. "A brief history of, and dates when Friends' meeting-houses were built in New Jersey" was prepared by Robert Taylor, being very interesting and instructive, followed by some discussion.

A beautiful Indian story was read by Anna Bunting, teaching a lesson of love, obedience, and duty to our fellow people. Owing to sickness of two others who were to respond to the appointments, the evening's program concluded after listening to a description of a trip to the Bermuda Islands, their location, climate, and scenery, inhabitants and pursuits, by Cyrus S. Moore, who has recently returned from there. It was appreciated much by all present.

The Executive Committee read the program for next Association. The meeting adjourned to meet at Thomas A. Bunting's, Sixth-day evening, Fifth month 11.

E. W. Z., Secy.

MICKLETON, N. J.—At a meeting of the Mickleton Young Friends' Association, Fourth month 21, the president read the 40th chapter of Isaiah as opening exercise. On account of the First-day School Union our meeting was postponed one week.

A portion of a chapter of Janney's History was read by Martha White. A Quotation Contest lasting fifteen minutes was given by Emily W. Coale, Mabel B. Haines, and Edward

Borden, and was listened to with much interest. One of the number was not able to be present.

M. Elma Livezey read "Picture Writing," from Hiawatha. Benjamin Heritage then finished reading the paper on the Life of Agassiz. A beautiful recitation, entitled "The Little Maid's Sermon," was given by Mary Heritage. Benjamin C. Heritage read an excellent paper that had been prepared by Grace L. Wright on Edwin Markham, which all appreciated, and was followed by Emily W. Coale reading his poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

An interesting collection of current topics was then read by Elma H. Livezey. The appointments were read for next meeting and new questions assigned. Meeting adjourned until Fifth month 12. E. L. D., Sec.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—At a meeting of the Young Friends' Association, held in Friends' meeting-house, Moorestown, N. J., Fourth month 13.

The minutes of last meeting were read. Martha H. Hollinshead was appointed to act as secretary of the Spring Conference, to be held at Race Street, Philadelphia, Fifth month 14.

The evening's program consisted of a very interesting paper, prepared and read by Martha C. DeCou, a review of "A Quaker Ideal," by Francis Frith. A sketch of the life of Benjamin Hallowell, by Miriam J. Evans, was followed by personal reminiscences of him from some of his pupils. Martha C. Lippincott read Whittier's "Quaker of the Olden Time."

Adjourned to meet Fifth month 25.

ANNA HOLMES, Sec.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The New York and Brooklyn Young Friends' Association met Fourth month 8 in Brooklyn, and on the 22d in Manhattan Borough.

At the former meeting Van Vechten Waring read a paper on "Homes," encouraging home-making, and proposing that young Friends endeavor to establish their homes as near together as possible, and even suggesting the desirability of their forming Friendly settlements, where their Friendly energies would have opportunity for growth and expansion, and would suffer less of the dissipation to which they are subject when the Friendly homes are scattered all over a wide area, as they usually are in our great cities. Much sympathy was expressed with the thoughts of the paper.

At the latter meeting Henry M. Haviland read a paper on "The Quaker Message to the Twentieth Century," in which he expressed the view that the Quaker tendency towards a purer, simpler religion is in accord with the modern protest against creeds, and against popular conceptions of God as merely a more lofty human being, and that Quakerism should more earnestly teach its ancient message that religion is a thing of righteousness not rites. The usual discussion followed. ELIZABETH MASON ROBERTS.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

THERE gathered at the pleasant "Farm Home" of Joseph and Martha Harlan, near Beloit, Ohio, on the 4th of Fourth month, over fifty of their relatives, friends, and neighbors to help them celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The event proved a very enjoyable and, we trust, profitable occasion. The time was happily spent in social converse, with reminiscences of by-gone days of fifty years ago. After dinner had been served some handsome and useful presents were made them as tokens of the high esteem in which they were held by their many friends, and tinged with golden hue, a reminder of the golden harvest reaped from seeds sown by the way.

Addresses prepared for the occasion were then read, also remarks offered from several ministers present, with declamations from the grandchildren. All were appropriate and interesting. Regrets and congratulations were received from absent friends. They acknowledge with grateful hearts God's love and mercy in the prosperity that has attended their labors and an untarnished family name, feeling indeed their "lives

have fallen in pleasant places." All members of the family were present except the eldest son, who passed from this life over two years ago. Truly they realize the promise to be theirs, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and he shall sustain thee"—"He shall never suffer the righteous to be removed."

ONE OF THE COMPANY (age nearly 82).

THE FIRST SKYLARK OF SPRING.

Two worlds hast thou to dwell in, Sweet,—
The virginal, untroubled sky,
And this vexed region at my feet,—
Alas, but one have I!

To all my songs there clings the shade,
The dwelling shade, of mundane care;
They amid mortal mists are made,—
Thine, in immortal air.

My heart is dashed with griefs and fears,
My song comes fluttering, and is gone.
O high above the home of tears,
Eternal Joy, sing on!

Not loftiest bard, of mightiest mind,
Shall ever chant a note so pure,
Till he can cast this earth behind
And breathe in heaven secure.

Sing, for with rapturous throes of birth,
And arrowy labyrinthine sting,
There riots in the veins of Earth
The ichor of the Spring!

The serpent Winter sleeps upcurled:
Sing, till I know not if there be
Aught else in the dissolving world
But melody and thee!

Sing, as thou drink'st of heaven thy fill,
All hope, all wonder, all desire—
Creation's ancient canticle
To which the worlds conspire!

Somewhat as thou, Man once could sing,
In porches of the lucent morn,
Ere he had felt his lack of wing,
Or cursed his iron bourn.

The springtime bubbled in his throat,
The sweet sky seemed not far above,
And young and lovesome came the note;—
Ah, thine is Youth and Love!

Thou sing'st of what he knew of old,
And dreamlike from afar recalls;
In flashes of forgotten gold
An orient glory falls.

And as he listens, one by one
Life's utmost splendors blaze more nigh;
Less inaccessible the sun,
Less alien grows the sky.

For thou art native to the spheres,
And of the courts of heaven art free,
And carriest to his temporal ears
News from eternity;

And lead'st him to the dizzy verge,
And lur'st him o'er the dazzling line,
Where mortal and immortal merge,
And human dies divine.

—William Watson.

MANY eminent names were attached to the petition asking for permission to place a memorial of John Ruskin in Westminster Abbey. The Dean has given his consent, and provisionally selected a site for the proposed memorial. A committee has been named to carry out the necessary arrangements.

MR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT.

Union Signal.

IF Mr. Sheldon has accomplished nothing more he has succeeded in causing an "arrest of thought" on the very important subject of the influence and responsibility of the daily newspaper.

His newspaper has called forth much criticism, some of it, to our mind, entirely pointless. The most surprising piece of adverse comment is that which denounces an attempt to edit a paper "as Jesus would" as all the way from silly to blasphemous on the ground that Jesus could not be conceived of as editing a paper. Up to the time that he began his public ministry, Jesus was a carpenter. There is no reason why he might not just as well have been a blacksmith, or a stone-cutter, or any other honorable craftsman. Neither is there any reason why he might not have edited a paper, except that at that age of the world there were no newspapers to edit. So far from its being either silly or blasphemous for any worker in any honorable vocation setting before himself the aim of doing his work as Jesus would do it, we have sanction for so doing in Jesus's identification of himself with his disciples in the words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye have done it unto me." It is to be admitted, as Mr. Sheldon explicitly admits, that people will honestly differ in their opinions of what Jesus would do under any given circumstances and that all of us are sure to make some mistakes. But no reasonable person would urge this as an argument against striving to attain the high ideal.

There is to-day no greater power for good or evil than the daily paper. It is chiefly through its agency that the attainments of each man become speedily the property of all men; that science and invention make their phenomenal progress, and that reform movements that once required centuries for their development are accomplished in a few years. The daily press is the arena where truth fights out its battles with all foes. The press is, therefore, one of the greatest agencies of human progress. But human progress is only another name for the coming of Christ's Kingdom among men. Therefore the editor of the daily newspaper may very properly on his knees ask "How would Jesus edit my paper?"

This is what Mr. Sheldon did. How far he succeeded in correctly answering the question we do not undertake to say. Of one thing, however, we feel assured, that if all our daily papers were to devote as much of their space to telling the truth about the liquor problem as did the Topeka *Capital* during Mr. Sheldon's term as editor, there would soon be no liquor problem to consider.

It has been alleged that Mr. Sheldon's paper did not furnish the news. If the criticism is just it was a serious mistake and one into which religious people are peculiarly liable to fall. The basis of the mistake comes from the old erroneous idea which divided man's life into secular and religious. When people fully appreciate that Christianity is not only a life but that it is all our life, we shall cease to make this mistake. The merchant should be just as religious when

he is selling his goods as the minister is when he is preaching a sermon. So, too, all truth is God's truth; scientific and mathematical as well as religious. Kepler as truly "thought God's thought" after him when he discovered the laws of planetary motion as did Paul when he enunciated the doctrine of justification by faith. Some truth is more important than other truth, but we can neglect no truth without loss. Indeed, all truth is so inseparably connected that we cannot dogmatize concerning its relative importance. It is said that railroads are having more influence than missionaries in breaking down caste barriers in India. No Hindu can become informed concerning the established facts of natural science and continue to believe in the inspiration of his sacred books; for the Vedas teach things about the natural world which are now known to be false. Truth is one. Every fresh discovery confirms in most unexpected ways all other truth in remote and apparently disconnected fields. "The kingdoms of this world," of science, of philosophy, of commerce, of politics, are to "become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." Their development is part of the work necessary to the establishment of his kingdom on the earth. The prime function of the newspaper is to tell the news, and in so doing it is spreading truth and hastening the coming of the kingdom.

But just here comes up the question, Why do not newspapers more generally approximate the right standard? Editors claim that they furnish the kind of papers that people demand, and that if they defy the public desire, the paper must die and the editor starve. We know that the public taste grows by what it feeds on, but, after all has been said of the newspaper's responsibility for the taste of its readers, the responsibility cannot all be laid upon the editor. It is a deplorable fact that there is a large class of readers who prefer the details of the last prize fight to those of the latest scientific discovery; who gloat over the disgusting revelations of the police court, while they never glance at the accounts of any humane or charitable movement. The newspapers could refuse to cater to these people but could educate very few of them to anything better. Unfortunately, however, there is a class of readers whose influence is more positive. There are even Christian readers who do not want the truth and will not read it if it conflicts with their own views. There are Christian republicans and Christian democrats who will not allow a paper to enter their houses if it arraigns the party of their choice. And there are women as well as men who promptly "stop their paper" if it dares to differ with them on any of the great issues of the day. Undoubtedly there is a crying need that editors should ask themselves what Jesus would do in their places, but the reforms of the press might be greatly accelerated if the subscribers would ask themselves the same question.

MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST has decided to establish a museum of art and archaeology at the University of California. She has planned for the collection on a large scale of objects illustrating the history of fine arts throughout the world.

A CITY NIGHT SCENE.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

"Don't drink anything more to-night. Please don't."

"Stop your infernal whining and come along. I guess I know when I've had enough."

It was 1 o'clock in the morning, cold and stormy. A young woman, bare-headed, thinly clad, and shivering inside a ragged blanket shawl that was thrown over her calico dress, clung to the arm of a big, hulking fellow, evidently her husband, who made his way unsteadily toward a bunch of saloons not far from the heart of the city.

The words recorded above and a rough shake of the slight girl whom he held firmly by the shoulder, were the man's answer to her tearful pleading. He staggering, she beseeching him to return, they passed the flatiron corner of the block at the intersection of — and Genesee streets, neither observing a silent figure muffled to the chin in a warm ulster, that stood in the shadow of the building watching them. This man was the proprietor of one of the saloons. He stood still until he saw the pair halt before the door of his place, which had just been closed for the night.

A late pedestrian who had observed all three approached. The saloon-keeper, whom he knew by sight, remarked casually:

"There's trade headed for my place. I'll have to go over and open up."

Still the distracted woman's pleading and the man's churlish replies could be heard, but it made no difference to the saloon-keeper. Soon a light was burning over his bar.

The late pedestrian heard the sound of a scuffle, the saloon door swung open and the girl, crying as if her heart would break, burst out of the place, disheveled, and ran up the street. After a little the light in the saloon went out, the intoxicated man emerged, staggering more than before. Then the saloon-keeper also came out, locked the door, buttoned his warm ulster up to his chin and with a satisfied and contented air started toward home.

THE PORTO RICO ACT.

New York Evening Post.

THE Governor of the island is to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and he is to have all the powers of a Governor of a territory of the United States. The legislative power of "the People of Porto Rico" is to consist of an Executive Council of eleven members, and a House of Delegates of thirty-five members, but a majority of the Council is to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This is the true kernel of the Foraker bill. No measure can pass the Porto Rican Legislature without receiving the sanction of a body of which we appoint a majority. This is Imperialism without disguise. When Spain offered what she called self-government to the Cubans she retained this right of appointing a majority of the upper house of the Legislature. We then said that such a system was a mockery of self-government, and ought not to be

accepted by the Cubans. It was not accepted, and we went to war with Spain on that issue in part. Lest any bill that we do not like should slip through this Executive Council and escape the Governor's veto, it is provided that any bill passed by the Council may be annulled by Congress. In other words, self-government is expressly denied to "the People of Porto Rico."

Why is it denied? A little farther on we read that all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges, or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the Executive Council with the approval of the Governor; but all franchises so granted shall be reported to Congress, which reserves the power to amend or annul the same. Thus, in the granting of charters for railways, gas or electric-light companies, banks or other corporations, "the People of Porto Rico" are to have no voice except as they elect five members of the Executive Council, against six appointed by the President of the United States. The candidates for these six places are already numerous. They will have a fine opportunity to exploit the island. It will be said that Congress can disapprove of any grants of franchises that are unwise or unjust, but will Congress do so? Congress has no time to attend to its own proper duties now. Who is to guarantee protection to the people of Porto Rico against corporate oppression and spoliation when they have not even a delegate in Congress to lift a voice for them or to point out their grievances?

John Quincy Adams.

WHEN his age was eighty years, John Quincy Adams was met on the streets of Boston by an old friend, who, taking his trembling hand, said: "Good morning! And how is John Quincy Adams to-day?" "Thank you," the ex-President replied, "John Quincy Adams himself is well, sir; quite well. Thank you. But the house in which he lives at present is becoming dilapidated. It is tottering upon its foundation. Time and the seasons have nearly destroyed it. Its roof is pretty well worn out. Its walls are much shattered, and it trembles with every wind. The old tenement is becoming almost uninhabitable, and I think John Quincy Adams will have to move out of it soon, but he himself is quite well, sir, quite well."

The Presidents on Temperance.

PERHAPS it may not generally be known, says an exchange, that twelve former Presidents of the United States, at the earnest solicitation of Edward Cornelius Delavan, of New York, appended their names to the following "temperance declaration"—

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits and drink is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it could tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that, should the people of the United States, and especially the young men, discountenance entirely the use of it, they could not only promote their personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

The Presidents so signing were: Andrew Jackson, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson.

Karnak and Babylon.

M. LEGANI, in setting up the fallen columns of Karnak, Egypt, recently discovered a city gate. It is the first found in Egypt, is of great height, and bears the date of the eighteenth dynasty. A second important discovery at Thebes is a large tomb of the eleventh dynasty in perfect preservation.

Dr. Koldewey, director of the excavations at Babylon, has informed the Oriental Society of the discovery of a canal built of Aramean bricks, which is believed to be the long-sought East Canal. A temple called Ernach of the goddess Ninniach was laid bare, and stones found inscribed from the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

Minister Wu on Women's Dress.

THE Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, who made so bright an address at the University of Pennsylvania meeting on the 22d of February, has been interviewed in Chicago on the subject of American women's dress.

"What do you think of our women's dress?" I asked.

"Each nation has its own custom in this regard," answered the Minister. "There must be a reason for the way in which the women of this country and Europe clothe themselves. There is the low-necked evening gown and the display of bare arms, and the long, trailing skirt, which is worn, as I observe, even on the streets."

The "evening dress" having been discussed—

"Ah, yes," said Minister Wu, and then added, after a pause: "I suppose that you do consider it beautiful. In this, as in all matters of taste, one must follow the custom of the country. 'But the long skirt that trains along the streets—what is your reason for that?'"

Again the interviewer rose to the occasion with the suggestion of modesty as a probable cause.

"But it drags in the dirt. It is so inconvenient. I never see a lady walking on the street that she does not have to use one hand to hold up her skirt. Would you consider it immodest for ladies to wear garments that would not drag in the dirt?"

Finding myself with a weak cause I asked Minister Wu what he could suggest in the line of improvement for the evening dress and the long skirt. He pondered for a moment and said:

"If you ask me what I think would be reasonable I should say, 'Use less cloth at the bottom and more at the top of the dress!'"

The Philippine Situation.

New York Evening Post.

FIRST, says Mr. Hoar, "I would declare now that we will not take these islands to govern them against their will." Nothing could be simpler than that, nothing easier, nothing more in accord with our lifelong republican teachings, and all the doctrines, political and religious, that we have learned to hold dear. It would cost nothing to say those words. Notwithstanding all the reasons we have given those people to hate us, we know absolutely that if we should now pronounce such words, every gun would be laid down by the Filipinos. The flow of blood would cease. Our own men could come home, all except a mere police force to maintain order in the larger towns. Nor has the time gone by when such words could be spoken with honor. If it be true, as we are assured from day to day, that the rebellion is subdued and that naught remains but a few scattered guerilla bands, our military prestige is already vindicated. It is rather humiliating to talk of our military prestige in connection with the beggarly forces of Aguinaldo, as they are represented to have been, but if there be such a thing, we may fairly claim that it has been vindicated. We may affirm, too, that any more spilling of blood is unnecessary and wanton. Our pride, if we can call it such, in subduing those poor creatures, burning their huts, and driving them houseless into the swamps and the jungle, ought to be fully gratified without losing any more of our own men or killing any more of theirs.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE whole session of the United States Senate, on the 23d instant, was devoted to a discussion of the Quay case. The most notable speech was that of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who spoke in opposition to the seating of Quay. On the following day, 24th, the vote was taken, as had been agreed, at 4 o'clock, the question being on the report of the Elections Committee adverse to giving Quay the seat. The vote resulted, Yeas 33, Nays 32. The report of the Committee was therefore sustained, and Quay was not admitted to a seat.

The vote to sustain the Committee's report was composed of 17 Republicans, 20 Democrats, and 5 Silverites and Populists, the negative of 32 Republicans, 6 Democrats, and 3 Silverites and Populists. Four Senators did not vote and were not paired.

THE report of the Elections Committee of the United States Senate on the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, was presented in the Senate on the 23d instant. The finding of the committee is that the election of Clark is null and void on account of bribes, attempted bribes and corrupt practices by his agents, and of violation of the laws of Montana, defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise. The report includes a resolution "that William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Montana."

SEVERE fighting continues in the Philippine Islands. A dispatch from Manila on the 22d said the preceding week had been "one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded." The number of Filipino wounded, the dispatch added, "is hardly guessable. Considering that they entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die." Probably one thousand Filipinos were "finished" by "the week's work."

The same dispatch reports the Filipinos "have been aggressive in almost every department of Luzon." General Pio del Pilar's band has reappeared. Several United States posts have been attacked.

SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, delivered an extended and comprehensive speech on the Philippine question in the United States Senate on the 17th inst. All the features of importance in relation to the subject were carefully and ably considered. He urged a more just and humane policy towards the Filipino people, and insisted that if they were treated as the Cubans are proposed to be, the war would soon cease.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta on the 23d instant said: "The latest official reports from the famine districts say that the misery existing there is indescribable and unparalleled, and that the present relief is quite inadequate. The mortality among the cattle is also so severe that the authorities are trying to adapt farm implements so that human power can replace that of bullocks. Such a measure has never before been necessary." English soldiers at Shahpur were attacked by a mob of natives, and roughly used. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, reports that the recent rain storms have not improved the situation, and that the demands for relief are increasing, now reaching 5,319,000 persons.

WAR operations in South Africa during the week preceding this writing have been indecisive. They have been mainly in the Free State, south-east of Bloemfontein, around Wepener, where the Boers have been besieging an English force. Late dispatches—to 24th inst.—indicate that General Roberts has sent out from Bloemfontein a large part of his force in a movement to surround the Boers. There has been no movement of the English army in force northward from Bloemfontein. General Cronje is at St. Helena. The dispatches from General Roberts, reflecting on subordinate commanders, caused much earnest discussion in England.

THE Ecumenical (world-embracing) Missions Conference began in New York City on the 21st, about 2,000 delegates, including missionaries from all parts of the world, being present. It will continue nine days, excluding First-days. Seven missionary organizations of five religious bodies are represented: Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison presided, and made the opening address. President McKinley spoke on the evening of the 21st. Two such conferences have been previously held, in 1878, and 1887, both in England.

NEWS NOTES.

THE historic old "meeting-house"—usually called church—at Concord, Mass., now belonging to the Unitarian body, was entirely burned on the 12th inst. The main structure was built in 1712; there had been alterations in 1792 and 1841. It will be rebuilt. Emerson attended here in the closing years of his life; his funeral, also, and those of Hawthorne and Thoreau, took place from it.

A NEW YORK dispatch, 20th inst., says: "The criminal courts and the city prisons are overcrowded. In the Tombs Prison are 460 untried prisoners, and, as the new section of the prison will not be ready until next November, it has been necessary to put three prisoners in one cell. Fifty-five boys have been placed in twenty-four cells. Never has there been so many prisoners as now."

IT was disclosed last week, in a debate in Congress (House), on the naval appropriation bill that a "cadets' hall" at Annapolis would cost the prodigious sum of \$12,000,000. One representative remarked that all the dormitories on the Yale University campus, accommodating 1,800 to 2,000 students, did not cost as much as this one building designed for 350 cadets.

A DISPATCH from Ocean Grove, N. J., says the officials of that town visited the house of "a prominent citizen," where "a large number of ladies" were engaged in a "progressive whist party," and served notice that the terms of the lease of the property forbade card-playing. They thereupon adjourned to a hall in Asbury Park, and "the game proceeded."

THE Transvaal Government has asked Gen. Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena, and also a neutral Consul to watch the interests of the prisoners, in the same manner that Adelbert S. Hay (American Consul) guards the interests of the British at Pretoria.

DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, formerly president of Brown University, now superintendent of public schools of Chicago, has been elected Chancellor of Nebraska State University, and has accepted the place, to take effect Seventh month 1.

A LARGE number of Presbyteries meeting within the last fortnight have taken action in favor of the revision of the Westminster Confession by the Presbyterian General Assembly, which is soon to meet.

Several large business houses and manufacturing concerns in Chicago, and the Chicago, Burlington, Quincy railroad, have made a rule prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes by employees during business hours.

CHARLES EASTWICK SMITH, who died in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., left one-sixth of his estate to the Academy of Natural Sciences. The bequest is estimated to be about \$65,000.

LICENSE was an issue in 125 Illinois towns holding elections on the 17th inst. It was granted in 55 towns, and refused in 70, the gains being on the side of prohibition.

THE total capital projected in new cotton factories in South Carolina this year is \$5,005,000, and in enlarging old mills \$670,000. Total, \$5,675,000.

THE spelling Puerto Rico, adopted for a time at Washington (not in the INTELLIGENCER) has now been dropped, and it is again officially spelled Porto Rico.

THE "World's Convention" of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is to be held this year in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 22-29.

NOTICES.

* * The Committee on Philanthropic Labor Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends will meet in the Meeting-house, 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, 1900, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

The Sub-Committees meeting as follows:

The Indian, in Room No. 2, at 10 a. m.

Peace and Arbitration, in Room No. 3, at 9 a. m.

Colored People, Race Street Meeting-house, 9.30 a. m.

Improper Publications, in Room No. 4, at 9 a. m.

Purity, in Room No. 3, at 9 a. m.

Women and Children, in Room No. 5, at 9 a. m.

Temperance and Tobacco, in Room No. 1, 11 a. m.

Educational and Publication Committee, in Room No. 1, at 9.30 a. m.

Legislation Committee, in Race Street Parlor, 10 a. m.

JAMES H. ATKINSON,
421 Chestnut St. } Clerks.
ELEANOR K. RICHARDS, }

* * Quarterly Meetings, and other meetings will occur as follows:

FOURTH MONTH:

28. Westbury, 15th St., New York City
Scipio, Scipio, N. Y.

30. Nebraska H. Y. M. Lincoln, Neb.

FIFTH MONTH:

1. Concord, Wilmington, Del.

2. Purchase, Amawalk, N. Y.

7. Nine Partners H. Y. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

8. Philadelphia, Race St.

10. Abington, Horsham, Pa.

10. Shrewsbury and Plainfield, Shrewsbury, N. J.

12. Miami, Waynesville, O.

Salem, West, O.

14. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

16. Easton and Granville H. Y. M., Granville, N. Y.

19. Short Creek, Concord, O.

21. Fairfax, Hopewell, Va.

23. Stillwater, Somerset, O.

25. Duaneburg, Ghent, N. Y.

26. Blue River, Highland Creek, Ind.

28. New York Yearly Meeting.

Warrington Q. M., Pipe Creek, Md.

28. Canada H. Y. M., Pickering, Ont.

29. Burlington Q. M., Crosswicks, N. J.

30. Southern, Easton, Md.

31. Bucks, Buckingham, Pa.

* * First-day evening meeting to-morrow, 29th inst.) will be held at 35th St. and Lancaster Ave., West Philadelphia, at 7.30 p. m. The general attendance of Friends is very desirable.

* * A Circular Meeting under the care of a committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting will be held at Chichester, Del. Co., Pa., on First-day, Fifth month 6, at 3 o'clock p. m.

MARY P. HARVEY, Clerk.

* * The Western First-day School Union will be held in the meeting-house at Centre, Del., on Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. All interested are invited to be present.

HORACE L. DILWORTH, } Clerks.
ELLEN P. WAY, }

* * Merion Meeting (near Philadelphia), convenes on First-day, at 10.30 a. m., and the first-day School about 11.30 a. m. Friends and others coming from Philadelphia by trains leaving at 9.15 and 9.45 a. m., are met by conveyance (without charge) at Narberth station, Penna. R. R.)

THE recent death of a member of a Sedalia, Mo., firm disclosed the fact that for thirty years the firm had kept no account books. It did a strictly cash business, and divided the day's receipts each night, share and share alike. When a bill of goods was purchased, each member of the firm paid one-half of the money, carried in his pocket.

A HANDSOMELY dressed woman who was passing through a Brooklyn street on one of the recent cold days observed that a horse was standing uncovered, while his blanket lay on the ground beneath him. She picked it up, buckled it securely and passed on without seeming to realize that she had done anything unusual.—[New York Tribune.]

THE 66th birthday of President Eliot of Harvard University reminds a writer in a Boston newspaper of a story he once told of himself at a Harvard alumni dinner, something like this:

"I cannot acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old. I have evidence to the contrary. When I was proctor at Cambridge a few years after my graduation I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old Eliot.' A few nights ago, on the other hand, I met a group of students in the street, and when I had passed them I heard one say to the others, 'I wonder where Charlie has been so late.'"

NOTHING great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—[Emerson.]

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful; it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.



Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

* * The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for the following meeting for ensuing months:

FOURTH MONTH:

29. Broad Creek, Md.

FIFTH MONTH:

6. Warrington and Huntingdon, Pa.

13. Eastland.

20. Aisquith Street, Baltimore.

27. York

J. H. J. CORNELL, Chairman.

* * A Conference under the care of the Philanthropic Committee of the Yearly and Quarterly Meetings will be held in the Meeting-house at Makefield, Bucks Co., Pa., on First-day, Fourth month 29, 1900, at 3 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Prof. Charles M. Stabler. Subject: Peace and Arbitration. All are respectfully invited to attend. On behalf of Committee.

SUSANNA RICH, Clerk.

* * The Philanthropic Committee of Westbury Quarterly Meeting has arranged for a Conference to be held in the Meeting-house East 15th St. and Rutherford Place, New York City, on Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, at 2.45 p. m. Subject: "Demoralizing Publications." To be presented by Mary A. Nichols.

HARRY A. HAWKINS, } Clerks.
MARY W. ALBERTSON, }

* * The semi annual meeting of the Bucks County First-day School Union, will be held at Fallsington, Penna., on Seventh-day, Fourth month 28, opening at 10.30 a. m.

All interested Friends are cordially invited.

ISABEL L. WORTHINGTON, } Clerks.
ROBERT KENDERDINE, }

* * The following compose the Committee to assist securing homes for strangers in attendance at Philadelphia Yearly Meeting:
Charles E. Thomas, 868 N. 26th street.
Tamar Hartley, 1511 Swain street.
Martha D. Hough, 1340 Spruce street.
Matilda K. Lobb, 1702 N. 18th street.
Sarah L. Haines, 1513 Marshall street.
Joseph M. Truman, Jr., 1500 Race street.
Rebecca B. Comly, 1529 N. Gratz street.

* * Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches, as way may open, will attend meetings as follows:

FOURTH MONTH:

29. Schuylkill, 10.30 a. m.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

It is claimed that the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, Ga., was the first woman's college in the world. It was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of that town, in 1836.

THE amount of national bank stock held by women in America is estimated at \$130,000,000, and the amount of private and State bank stock at \$137,000,000.

Disarmament of Nations; or, Mankind One Body.

By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION.

A vigorous and earnest presentation.

Fact and argument.

Very suitable for the year 1900.

Paper cover. 27 pages. 5 cents single copy, including postage. \$1.00 for 25 copies.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Publisher,

N. W. Cor. 15th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC
BRADLEY } New York.
BROOKLYN }
JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO
Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
SALEM
Salem, Mass.
CORNELL
Buffalo.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.

HALF the trouble people have with paint, nowadays, is because they hurry the painter. If you want the old-fashioned kind of painting—the kind that lasts—employ a competent painter and see that he uses Pure “old Dutch process” White Lead [these in margin are genuine brands] and allow time enough between coats for the paint to dry.



FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled “Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints” forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

REDUCED RATES TO CINCINNATI.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT OF PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Cincinnati during the session of the People's Party National Convention, on the 9th of next month, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all stations at the rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on May 7 only, and returning leaving Cincinnati not later than May 12.

LAST PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR TO WASHINGTON.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The last of the present series of Pennsylvania Railroad three-day personally-conducted tours to Washington, D. C., will be run on the 3d of Fifth-month. The rate, \$14.50 from New York, \$11.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, includes transportation, hotel accommodations, and transfer of passenger and baggage from station to hotel. These rates include accommodations for two days at the Arlington, Normandie, Riggs, or Ebbitt House. For accommodations at Willard's, Regent, Metropolitan, or National Hotel, \$2.50 less. All tickets good for ten days, with special hotel rates after expiration of hotel coupons. An experienced Chaperon will also accompany the party.

Side trips may also be made to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington; Old Point Comfort, opposite which the Monitor and Merrimac met in their memorable struggle; and Richmond, Va. These side trip excursion tickets may be obtained by holders of Pennsylvania tour tickets at the following rates: Mount Vernon, 75 cents; Old Point Comfort, \$3.50 via steamer, \$6.00 all rail; Richmond, \$4.00.

For itineraries, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, Henry Phipps, and James B. Dill are each less than 5½ feet high. Another illustration of the fact that the number of stories is no indication of the contents of the attic.—[N. Y. World.]

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE Southern Railway announces that the total eclipse of the sun, Fifth month 28, will be visible at various points along its line in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. For this occasion a rate of four cents per mile, one way, for the round trip will be made, for parties of ten or more, travelling together on one ticket, short line distance to govern in computing rates.

Specific advice of movements will have to be given in advance in order to get authority for the dates of sale, the limit of tickets, and the points to which it is desired that they be sold.

For further information apply to Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Two men were arguing upon the question of the need of a general and immediate spelling reform, and the discussion waxed earnest. “Look here, Ferguson,” said one of the two at last, “why are you so bitter in your opposition to reforming the language?” “Because,” replied the other with emphasis, “I have just invested twelve dollars in a new dictionary!”

THE secret of success is constancy to purpose.—[Disraeli.]

THE demand for snuff is increasing rapidly, and the big tobacco companies are paying more attention to this branch of the business, but the one great market for snuff in the United States is still in the South and Southwest.

THE ages of the four generations of the royal family in the direct line of succession are: The Queen, 80; Prince of Wales, 57; Duke of York, 34; Prince Edward of York, 5.

IF a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though she is blind, she is not invisible.—[Bacon.]

YOU can buy a chimney to fit your lamp that will last till some accident happens to it.

Macbeth's "pearl top" or pearl glass" is that chimney.

You can have it—your dealer will let it—if you insist on it. He may tell you it costs him three times as much as some others. That is true. He may say they are just as good. Don't you believe it—they may be better for him; he may like the breaking.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, J. Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUEL DUTCHER Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.
On hand or to order.

45 North Thirteenth Street.

William D. Yarnall & Co.

REAL ESTATE, CONVEYANCING.
WEST PHILADELPHIA, AND DELAWARE CO
Properties of Every Description Bought,
Sold, Rented, or Exchanged.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED
We have unusually good securities to offer.

ESTATES SETTLED.
FIRE INSURANCE in Leading Companies.

ARCHITECTS
No. 9. 526 Main Street, Darby, Pa.

MR. BONES' ADDRESS.

A LECTURER who was gifted with rather unusual but none the less praiseworthy good sense is the subject of a bright story in London *Tid-Bits*:

He was invited to speak at a local gathering, and, being nobody in particular, was placed last on the list of speakers. The chairman also introduced several speakers, whose names were not on the list, and the audience was tired out when he said, introducing the lecturer: "Mr. Bones will now give us his address."

"My address," said Mr. Bones, "is 551 Park Villas, S. W., and I wish you all good-night."

A MAN went into a store in Fairfield, Me., the other day, and remarked that everything, excepting boots, that he had on, viz., stockings, shirts, underclothes, outside clothes and cap, were spun, woven, and made by his mother.

A LITTLE four-year-old occupied an upper berth in the sleeping car. In the middle of the night his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Tourse I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer."—[Woman's Journal.]

AN Arkansas woman and her seven children recently travelled to Minnesota on one ticket. The children were all within the prescribed age limit, there being two sets of twins.

In Manila a Filipino was asked to identify some soldiers against whom charges had been made. The man couldn't do it. "All Americans look alike to me," he said.

"DOESN'T golf interfere with work?" asked the young man. "Certainly not," answered the enthusiast. "Work interferes with golf."—[Washington Star.]

Dependable Footwear.

This is a great Shoe store, because every worthy grade is here, in all the popular leathers and regular sizes, at the lowest prices it is safe to pay; and because you can't find doubtful or out-of-date stock here at any price:

Women's S. & C. Special Shoes—These win new friends every day, as they deserve; comparison with any of the \$3.50 sorts sold elsewhere results in favor of this popular \$3.00 shoe. Here in twenty approved styles.

Men's Shoes—in all the wanted styles and leathers. You get a good shoe, in any fashionable shape, for \$3.50; a better one at \$4.00, and a still higher grade at \$5.00.

Boys' Shoes—a fine assortment in the sturdy sorts for ordinary wear, and the finer dress shoes—\$1.75 to \$4.00.

Children's Shoes—sizes 8½ to 10½, all the wanted leathers—\$1.25 to \$2.50.

Misses' Shoes—sizes 11 to 2, all grades from the substantial S. & C. School Shoes at \$1.50 and \$2.00, to the best quality of dress shoes at \$3.50.

Mail orders receive prompt and accurate attention. Address orders "Department C."

Strawbridge & Clothier, PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON, Wall Papers and Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

Carpetings, Linoleum, Window Shades, etc.

Benjamin Green, 33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of Attractive Styles

Popular Prices
Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co., 1624 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Ellwood Heacock,

UNDERTAKER
and EMBALMER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

TELEPHONE 5807.

1313 Vine Street, Philad'a.

Calls outside of city answered promptly.

MONEY IN PRIZES To the Person who can form the GREATEST NUMBER OF WORDS from the letters in the word

L-E-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E

we will give \$10; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$5; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$3; and to each one of those forming the next largest number, \$1 will be given—until \$25 in all shall have been distributed. The contest is open to everyone—men, women, and children. A great number of words can be made from *Leatherine*, thus: *hat, lather, leather, eat, tra*, etc., etc. In forming a word it should be remembered that no letter may be used more times than it appears in *Leatherine*, and proper names must be excluded.

The only condition to this contest is that everyone who competes shall purchase a bottle of *Leatherine* from their grocer or shoe dealer, and when sending the list of words, shall give the name of the dealer where the *Leatherine* was purchased. If, however, your dealer does not keep it, send us *his name with your list of words, and enclose 25 cents for a package of Leatherine*. Let everyone send their list promptly. The offer will not close until August 1st, but in case two persons should send in the same number of words, the one whose list is received first will be given preference in awarding the prizes.

Leatherine is well worth buying without any hope of a prize. It is a dressing for rendering shoes absolutely waterproof, and is a perfect substitute for overshoes. IT IS ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS RECOMMENDED BY EVERYONE WHO USES IT. It will not injure the finest leather, but will make it soft and comfortable, and twice as durable. It removes the horror of new shoes, making the leather pliable and easily adjusted to the feet. Address

THE "IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER" MFG. CO.
212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. JACKSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
 No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
 FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities
 ■ Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on deposits.

Established 1874.

'Phone 1-43-95-D.

R. G. ALFORD,

Hardware, Tools, and Cutlery,
 House Furnishing Goods,

S. W. cor. 22d and Callowhill Sts.
 Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Varnishes, Paint.

WILLIAM B. RAYBOLD,

Paper Hanging
 Frescoing and
 Decorating

724 Buttonwood St., Philad'a.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates of interest and scarcity of desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well secured on improved lands in a substantially developed section, where values have been maintained. For information address,

ISAAC FORSYTHE,
 503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa.

F. GUTEKUNST,

FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

43 FLOWERS, 30¢ 20 Pkts. Seeds, 23 Bulbs



Most popular varieties, postpaid.
 1 pkt. Mary Semple Asters, 4 colors.
 1 " Alyesum, Little Gem, [mixed].
 1 " Beautiful Hybrid Begonias.
 1 " Bonquet Chrysanthemum.
 1 " Umbrella Plant.
 1 " Carnation Marguerite.
 1 " Double Chinese Pink.
 1 " Heliotrope, mixed.
 1 " Forget-me-not Victoria.
 1 " California Golden Belle.
 1 " Petunia Hybrid Mixed.
 1 " Phlox Drummondii.
 1 " Poppy, New Shirley.
 1 " Sunshine Pansy.
 1 " California Sweet Pea.
 1 " Lovely Butterfly Flower.
 1 " Giant Verbena, mixed.
 1 " Diamond Flower.
 1 " Washington Weeping Palm.
 1 " Japan Morning Glory.

23 BULBS—Two grand new
 "Scarlet King" Canna Lilies,
 "Scarlet King" and Variegated;
 1 double Tuberose; 2 Hybrid Gladi-
 oles; 2 Butterfly do.; 4 Spanish Iris;
 2 Tuberose clmb'g Wietaria; 10 lovely m'x'd Oxalis.
 NEW FLORAL GUIDE—124 pages,
 FREE with every order.

The Conard & Jones Co. Box Z, West Grove, Pa.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Capital \$2,000,000.

Chartered 1836

Surplus, \$5,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUS-
 TEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR
 CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND
 CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORT-
 GAGES.

DEPOSITORY UNDER PLANS OF REORGAN-
 IZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary, ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROBERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.



To Repair
 Broken Arti-
 cles use

Major's
 Cement

Remember
 MAJOR'S
 RUBBER
 CEMENT,
 MAJOR'S
 LEATHER
 CEMENT.

Richmond Reports.

Copies of the Report of the Friends' Confer-
 ence at Richmond, Indiana, 1898, may still be
 had, by addressing

HERBERT P. WORTH,
 West Chester, Penna.

H. C. BODEN & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Walnut and 13th Sts.

OPTICIANS

Special attention paid to making and adjusting glasses
 from Oculists' prescriptions.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
 NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
 HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
 BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
 IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYS-
 BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHANTYKIN, WIL-
 KIN, WILKIN, IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
 AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
 SPEED.

Merchants' Trust Company,

611-613 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL (subscribed), \$500,000.00
 CAPITAL (paid in), 250,000.00
 URPLUS, 50,000.00
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 39,094.49

Interest allowed on Deposits. Titles to Real Estate
 insured, and conveyancing done. Loans made on Mort-
 gage and Approved Collateral. Surety entered for Ad-
 ministrators and others. The Company also acts as
 Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc. Safe Deposit
 Boxes to rent from \$2 and upwards, per annum.

JOSEPH R. RHOADS, President.

JOHN F. LEWIS, Vice-President.

ROBERT MORRIS EARLY, Sec. and Treas.
 WM. B. LANE, Title and Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

NICHOLAS BRICE, EDWARD S. SAYRES,
 SPENCER M. JANNEY, J. BOLTON WINPENNY,
 S. DAVIS PAGE, ELLWOOD BECKER,
 JOSEPH R. RHOADS, EDWIN S. DIXON,
 JOHN F. LEWIS, WARREN G. GRIFFITH,
 THOMAS R. GILL, SAMUEL BANCROFT, JR.,
 CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, EDWARD G. MCCOLLIN,
 ALFRED I. PHILLIPS.



GEORGE C. NEWMAN,
 806 Market St.

FINE ARTS

Mirrors, Pictures,
 Frames, Etc.

Friends' Book Association, OF PHILADELPHIA

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
 Blank Book Manufacturers,
 Engravers, and Printers,
 Artists' Materials,

Kindergarten, School Supplies.

Everything relating to the Kinder-
 garten and School.

S. W. corner Fifteenth and Race Streets.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, FIFTH MONTH 5, 1900.

Publisher's Department.

"How to Advertise."

THE Proctor & Collier Company, Cincinnati, send us an interesting and handsomely printed pamphlet, entitled "How to Advertise," being "a few pages of suggestion to prospective advertisers who wish to succeed, as well as to present advertisements who are not now successful." "Some specimen advertisements," illustrated and attractive, are added after the reading matter. Copies of this pamphlet would be of interest, no doubt, to all who have considerable advertising to place.

NEW ARBORTON,

OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

Kept by Friends. Nicely located one-half block from the sea, near hot and cold sea-water baths.

For particulars, address,

HANNAH BORTON,

7 Sea View Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.

M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

THE HOWARD,

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.

First-class, heated throughout, home-like.

Send for terms and booklet. M. SCHNEIDER.

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach. Open the entire year. Elevator to street level. JAMES HOOD.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell St., London.

This commodious (Temperance) Hotel will meet the requirements of those who desire at moderate charges, all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms. Bath Rooms on every floor. Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. All floors fireproof. Perfect sanitation. Night Porter. Telephone.

Terms, \$2 to \$2.50 per day, including Room Attendance. Table d'hôte Breakfast and Dinner Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Telegraphic Address: "J. TRUSLOVE, Proprietor. Thackeray, London."

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.

The residence of the late Israel L. Bartram, of Willistown, Chester county Pa., eleven miles west of city limits; two miles from Philadelphia and Newtown Square Railroad; one mile from Philadelphia and West Chester Trolley Line.

House contains 14 rooms, 1 room. A large shady lawn sloping to the road. Mill Creek runs through the farm. Any person wishing a desirable home for the summer, please correspond with

MORDECAI T. BARTRAM,

White Horse P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,

14 S. BROAD STREET, PHILA

Telephone 1-42-25 D.

ACCOUNTANT, COMPETENT, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT as Bookkeeper, Collector, Timekeeper or any position requiring trustworthiness and ability. J. C. Hancock, 1932 Girard Ave.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A SUMMER HOME for a few persons, assuring pleasant surroundings, large, shady lawn, airy rooms. Those not going to and from city daily preferred. Address No. 19, Station N., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a comfortable home with private family, 20 minutes from Broad St. Station, 8 minutes' walk from station (Cynwyd). Address No. 138, this Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON can be accommodated with rooms and board in a Friends' family. One block from street cars passing railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address SARAH R. MATTHEWS and SISTERS, 1920 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of Friends' Book Association of Philadelphia, will be held in Room No. 4, at Race Street Meeting-house, on Second-day, Fifth month 14, 1900, at 7.30 p. m., when the annual report will be presented and an election held for Directors to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL B. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS desiring accommodation during New York Yearly Meeting are requested to communicate as early as possible with the committee, giving full names and other information that may be helpful in arranging for the comfort and convenience of guests. Address, ELIZABETH B. CAPRON, 42 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y. JOSEPH T. McDOWELL, 116 W. 13th St., New York City.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

A Trans-Continental Tour

Via Canadian Pacific Railroad, Great Lakes, and Northern Pacific Railroad.

A small, "personally conducted" party will take the trip to the Pacific Coast, starting July 9th, visiting Montreal, Banff Hot Springs, the wonderful Selkirk Glaciers, Yellowstone Park, Niagara, etc. Send for a descriptive circular.

REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

MARY S. BERRY, 3208 Race Street, West Philadelphia.

I DO ALL KINDS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK

For Amateurs. Developing plates or films, any size; printing on any kind of paper; bromide enlargements from any size negatives; lantern slides from negatives or photographs. I give my personal attention to all business and can guarantee satisfaction. Bring your work here and be sure of good results. Friends and others are invited to call and examine my stock of photographs of Friends' meeting-houses, etc. The collection is exceedingly interesting and rare.

Call or send for my booklet, "Historic Landmarks of Philadelphia." Price, 25 cents, postage paid. It contains 25 reproductions of photographs of interesting places in Philad'a.

E. M. THURBER, 1221 Arch Street.

Young Friends' Association.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held in the Auditorium of Young Friends' Association Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, on Second-day evening, Fifth month 7, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAM.

BIRDS: THEIR ETHICS AND ECONOMIC VALUE,
Emily G. Hunt, M. D.

All persons interested are invited to be present.

EMMA FELL PAXSON, Secretary.

Liberty Bell Leaflets.

Translations and Reprints from Original Historical Documents.

Edited by Martin G. Brumbaugh, A. M., Ph. D. and Joseph S. Walton, Ph. D.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

- No. 1. Inducements and Charter from States General of Holland to Settlers on the Hudson.
- No. 2. The West Jersey Constitution of 1677.
- No. 3. Penn's Frame of Government of 1682 and Privileges and Concessions of 1701.
- No. 4. Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania.
- No. 5. Gabriel Thomas' Description of Penna.—Part 1.
- No. 6. "Description of Penna."—Part 2.

Price, Five Cents per Number.

THE PRANG PLATINETTES

Exquisite reproductions of famous masterpieces of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. Beautiful in finish, substantial and permanent. Size of picture, 7 x 9 inches. Price, unmounted, 5 cents each. Also Cabinet Artotypes, 3 cents each.

FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION

S. W. Corner Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

PETTIT ORNAMENTAL IRON AND FENCE COMPANY

Office and Show Rooms,

46 N. Eleventh St., Philad'a, Pa.

Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Fencing, Lawn Furniture, Fire Escapes, etc.

Morgan Bunting

Arthur Shrigley

BUNTING and SHRIGLEY

ARCHITECTS

Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association, (LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing *west of the Mississippi river* a discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers. Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 5 cents per line, one time; 4½ cents per line each insertion, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates which will be furnished upon application. No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,
N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.
** TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.—XVIII.,	341
POETRY: STRENGTH,	341
HUMAN BROTHERHOOD. By Edward Grubb,	341
WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE 19TH CENTURY:	
Benjamin Hallowell (Continued), . .	343
CHRISTIAN LIGHT AND HEAT,	344
OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS. No. 19, . .	345
FRIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME:	
XVI.—West Chester, Pa.,	346
EDITORIAL:	
The Philippine Crime,	348
Notes,	348
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, . . .	348, 349
CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS' ASSOCIATIONS,	349
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:	
The "Queries" in England,	350
THE SCHOFIELD SCHOOL,	350
TRAVEL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, . .	351
THE RIOTS AT SCARBOROUGH,	351
LITERARY NOTES,	352
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	352
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,	352
CONFERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC., . .	353
COMMUNICATIONS,	354
PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES,	354
THE MT. PLEASANT SCHOOL,	354
POETRY: Patient All Day; Two Little Girls,	354
ENGLISH RULE AND THE INDIAN FAMINE,	355
THE CULTURE OF THE BANANA,	356
ALCOHOL A POISON,	356
"DIED POOR,"	357
MISCELLANY: The Paris Exposition Build- ings; Drowning at Mt. Pleasant; "Not Fit for Independence;" Sol- diers in the Philippines; An Army Surgeon's Views,	357, 359
CURRENT EVENTS,	358
NEWS NOTES,	358
NOTICES,	359, 360

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

THE BLICKENSBERGER TYPE-WRITER

NEATNESS, SPEED,
SIMPLICITY.

No. 5, \$40. No. 7, \$50.

ELIZABETH LLOYD, Agent,
DARBY, PENNA.

Many MOTHERS can testify to the VALUE of DELAVAU'S REMEDY

AS A CURE FOR

WHOOPIING COUGH and CROUP, also for
BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH,
and ORDINARY COUGHS.

AT DRUGGISTS.

Established 1810 at 824 North Second Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch trade—established three generations ago—and up to date in every feature of the business, we are able to offer the best and most serviceable watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,

11 S. 9th St., (below Market, opposite Post Office.

If your watch needs attention take it to a careful and reliable jeweler. You may have had experience with careless work, and in any event you will appreciate the fact that the best is none too good. I aim to do nothing but the most careful and accurate work, and as my customers remain with me from year to year I am satisfied that they get as good attention as could be had elsewhere. My prices are reasonable.

If your watch needs *regulating* or *setting* bring it to me. I will charge you nothing for the service.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

W. L. BERRY, 22 S. Second St., Phila.

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa
Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

CHARLES BURTON,

Practical House and Sign Painter,

Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa
Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICES: { 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
{ Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

JOHN FABER MILLER,

325 SWEDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.

CONSHOHOCKEN Special attention given to serv-
DAIRIES. ing families. Office 603 North
Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOSEPH L. JONES.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,

Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.

To 1020 GREEN STREET.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

Friends' Central School, FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.

JOSEPH S. WALTON, } Principals.
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.

For catalogue, apply to

GEORGE L. MARIS, Principal,
George School, Penna.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, venti-
lation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of
individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to

GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., Principal,
Or, Jenkintown, Pa.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec'y, Ogontz, Pa.

Cheltenham Hills School,

Wyncote, Penna.

For girls and boys. For circulars, address,
ANNIE HEACOCK, Principal.

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls,
under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit
for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.

For particulars address,

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.

For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.

Chappaqua, New York.

YOUNG FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION,

140 North Fifteenth St., Philad'a.

During Yearly Meeting Week,

Dinner, 25 cts., 12 to 2 p. m.

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

Accommodations for a few guests by the
night. Inquiries will be answered by

ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk

Public Telephone No. 36-68.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844.
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 5, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 18.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XVIII.

DIFFERING, as we do, more or less as to means and methods, if we indeed have the "mind of Christ," we shall rejoice in whatever of good is really accomplished.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

From a letter, written in 1870.

STRENGTH.

HE looked for some strong arm to lean upon :
Of one who learned life's riddle, and could climb
Through his philosophy to truth sublime ;
Who past the regions of pale doubt could lead,
And in one's weakness be its strength indeed.

Not in such wise comes strength to any soul ;
'Twixt thine own being and the Infinite
There is no separation ; prove thy might ;
Rest thee in God, and life's full stream of power
For thee shall flow resistless every hour.

—*Mary Woodward Weatherbee.*

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.¹

BY EDWARD GRUBB (SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND).

THE very object of considering the ways and the degrees in which men and women in the past have learned the will of God is that we ourselves may be better able to learn and practice it. . . . The thought of the Bible as a record of the gradual unfolding of men's ideas of God and duty has made it a new book for many of us. When we see how the thoughts of men have developed in relation to the circumstances of their lives,—when we discern that the progress of humanity has been due in all ages to the faithful and resolute adherence by a few men to new and higher thoughts, in face of opposition from the many, it should make us humble in estimating the extent of our present knowledge, and eager that we too may be quick to hear and resolute to obey the new words that God has for us.

By Human Brotherhood we must understand the idea that other men and women stand to us *in a family relation*,—that their good is as much to be considered as our own good,—that it is wrong to make gain for ourselves, whether material or moral, out of their loss. In this sense it is clear that there has never been a time in human history when Brotherhood has not been *in some degree* believed in and practiced. Pure Individualism is unknown, except as a disease, in human life. As far back as we can push our investigations, we shall find the Family, or

the Clan, or Tribe, making demands on individuals for self-repression in the interests of others. Such self-repression is the dawn of Morality ; the recognition of the claims of others, however dimly felt, however narrow the field, is the beginning of Brotherhood.

The development of morality is, as T. H. Green showed in his "Prolegomena to Ethics," very largely coincident with the widening of the field within which Brotherhood is felt to exert its claims. There is, of course, scope for moral progress in other ways,—as in the recognition, in detail, of the sort of conduct which Brotherhood demands towards those whom it includes in its grasp ; names are found for different virtues, and systems of morality developed. This we may trace in the writings of the Greek philosophers on the one hand, and of the Jewish legislators on the other. But, behind this and infinitely more important, we recognize the feeling of Brotherhood itself as the condition of all right conduct whatever towards our fellows. All the moral law on its human side was summed up by our Lord in the Golden Rule ; Love, said the Apostle, is the fulfilling of the Law.

Now, looked at from the purely historical point of view, there are two things which especially mark off Christianity as the most important factor in the development of moral ideas which the world has ever seen.

First.—It broadened the idea of Brotherhood to cover all mankind.

Second.—It placed it on a surer basis, a basis that all could appreciate.

I. In studying the lofty morality of many of the Greek philosophers, like Plato and Aristotle, we do not always recognize its inevitable limitations, limitations due to the fact that there were at least three important classes of people whom, in the existing condition of society, the claims of Brotherhood were not regarded as reaching,—viz : barbarians, slaves, and women.

Professor T. H. Green has powerfully shown the poverty of moral ideas which this limitation caused. It would take too long to go into this. I will only illustrate it by saying that missionaries have told me that one of the greatest difficulties they have found among morally backward people (like the Malagasy) is to get them to recognize that they have any duty at all to those who are not in some way intimately connected with them.

If we turn to the Romans it is remarkable to find among the Stoic thinkers, particularly of the time of the Empire, that the idea of a Universal Brotherhood has begun to dawn. From Cicero and Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, sentences can be quoted in which the oneness of the human race is stated in

¹ Extracts from a paper read at the Birmingham, (England), Summer School, 1899.

language which Christianity cannot surpass. "The whole universe," wrote Seneca, "which you see around you, comprising all things both divine and human, is one. We are members of one great body. Nature has made us relatives, when it begat us from the same materials, and for the same destinies. She planted in us a mutual love, and fitted us for a social life." This doctrine was no doubt the outcome, in part, of the broadening of the views of men caused by a universal Empire and by the "Roman Peace." But it remained a pious opinion held by a few poets and philosophers; there is no sign that it was made "current coin" among the mass of men.

Among the Jews, again, it is very clear that ideas of universal brotherhood had little place. The noble, moral teaching of the prophets deals, in the main, with the conduct of Jews one to another. Their whole history, speaking broadly, was one of exclusiveness—of "a people that dwelt alone, and should not be reckoned among the nations." (Numbers, xxiii., 9.) Their first principle was that Jehovah their God loved them and hated the heathen. By the exile they were cleansed indeed of idolatry, but stiffened in their isolation. The charge familiarly brought against them in the cities where they were dispersed was that of "hatred to the human race."

Their teachers in the days of Christ were instructing them that kind actions done to aliens were wrong. The design of Paul to admit the Gentiles to the privileges of Christianity on an equality with the Jews roused the latter to frenzy. Some few, it may be, like the later Isaiah, and the writer of the Book of Jonah, rose far above such national intolerance; but their teaching for the most part fell upon unheeding ears.

It is surely an indication of the Divine origin of Christianity that out of a people so trained in the narrowest exclusiveness the idea of universal brotherhood should, for the first time as an effective force in human history, have sprung. Jesus not only taught it, he lived it. It was not so much the command to "be perfect," like the Father who "causeth his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust;" not alone the story of the Good Samaritan or of the Laborers in the Vineyard; it was his eating with the outcasts of humanity, his friendship with Zacchæus the tax-gatherer, his talking familiarly to an alien and degraded woman at the well of Sychar,—these were the means by which he sowed the seeds of a doctrine that should revolutionize the morals of the world.

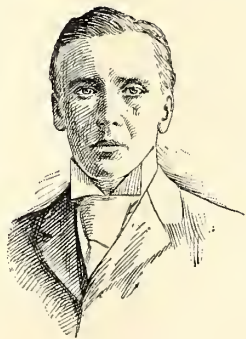
II. A great part of the force of the new idea was due to the basis on which Jesus placed it. The notion of human brotherhood, in other words of the ideal equality of all men, is not . . . one that can be proved by the exercise of human reason. It is impossible to deduce it from the facts of experience. . . . What Christ did was to place it on the footing of a divine revelation. That is to say, it became a part of, a necessary consequence of, the revelation of the character and love of God, which Jesus brought to men by his own life and death and resurrection. For the first time in human history he taught men to say, with fullness of feeling, "Our

Father;" and the Fatherhood of God, embraced not as a barren dogma but as a felt reality, carried with it the brotherhood of man. "God became to men the Eternal Father, Christ the Eternal Brother." The Incarnation taught men not alone to see God in Christ, but to see Christ in all men. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me," easily carried with it "Ye believe in me, believe also in humanity." "Inasmuch as ye have done [a kindness] to one of the least of these, my brethren, [to one of the obscurest of human kind,] ye have done it unto me."

These, then, are two of the secrets of the reforming power of Christianity: for the first time it made the thought of universal brotherhood possible to the mass of men; and it made that thought no longer a dreamy speculation of Roman stoics and jurists, but gave it, to those who believed in Christ, the certainty of a divine revelation.

Now there can be no question that this thought of universal brotherhood was received in its power and freshness by numbers of the first Christians. Professor Peake has told us in this Summer School of Paul's view of the solidarity of the human race, as typified in Adam. By many, indeed, who had been trained in the exclusiveness of Judaism, it was no doubt with difficulty accepted. Even the Apostles found it so. The vision on the housetop at Joppa, which brought it home to the soul of Peter, did not secure that at Antioch he should manifest the courage of his convictions. Many of the bitterest opponents of Paul's broad-church teachings were clearly professed believers in Christ. But to others, and especially to Gentiles, it was felt to be of the very essence of the Gospel they had embraced. They responded with bounding hearts to the glorious words of Paul, that in Christ there is neither Greek nor Jew, male nor female, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free. While they drew a very sharp distinction between those who were Christians and those who were not, they looked upon all men as at least potentially recipients of the same Spirit. Many (though not all) of the early Christians refused to fight, because they recognized mankind as their brothers.

(Conclusion to follow.)



EDWARD GRUBB.

The author of the paper above, Edward Grubb, M. A., is one of the active Friends of England, a man of middle age. He resides at Southport, on the west coast, and is a teacher. He was several years engaged in teaching at Scarborough. For sometime he has assisted William Edward Turner in editing the *British Friend*. He is one of the most active of the English Friends engaged in the recent revival of Biblical study, and was the secretary of the Committee which made the arrangements for the Birmingham Summer School. His little volume, "First Lessons on the Hebrew Prophets," is familiar to many in this country; his larger volume, "Social Aspects of the Quaker Faith," was published last year.

Our inner world shapes the outer for us. Our relations to others are constantly taking character from our disposition toward them.

WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

SKETCHED BY ONE OF HIS SONS, AND EXPANDED.

(Continued from Last Week.)

ANOTHER incident of the farming experience while at "Rockland" in this period is illustrative of Benjamin's character and methods. "I never held," he says, "more than one office in Maryland." He was appointed "sub-supervisor" of a section of public road, near his home.

"A law had been passed requiring every able-bodied man to work one day on the road, furnish a substitute, or pay one dollar and twenty-five cents, thus requiring as much road tax of a laboring man as of one who owned a farm and many horses. The law was very unpopular with the colored people, and I did not like it myself. However, as it was the law, and the road needed mending, I accepted the forty days' labor that were apportioned to my division of the road, and notified the persons, in companies of six or eight a day, to meet me at the road. I was there punctually, but my hands came in very slowly each day, straggling along till nine o'clock.

"One day I saw a man sitting for more than half an hour on the fence a little distance off. At length he got down, when it was at least half-past nine, and came slowly to the place where the others were at work. I soon saw that he was going to do nothing that would be work, and I reflected a little time for a right way to meet the case. At length I said to him, 'William, how old art thou?' 'I am nearly twenty-four.' 'So old?' I said, 'I thought thou could not be more than fourteen or fifteen.' 'What made you think so?' 'Why, thou seemed so weak, so very weak; would just take a little earth on the shovel, and after motioning two or three times, just toss that little earth a few feet—thou didst seem so very weak.' The others all smiled, for they had noticed him. 'Why,' said he, 'I am as strong as any of these men, and can do as much work,' and suiting his actions to his words, he started in, and by night he had done a full day's work, and was in the best of humor, as indeed were all my company that day, the little incident having seemed to do them all good."

In the autumn of 1843 he was asked to accept the position, then vacant, of professor of chemistry in the medical department of Columbian College at Washington, and did so, lecturing three times a week to classes of fifty or sixty students. He found the engagement agreeable in many ways, but thought best to resign at the end of the year. In 1845 he was prevailed upon to come to Philadelphia to take charge of the High School, now "Friends' Central," which was then about to be established. Dr. John D. Griscom, James Martin, and others urged his acceptance of the place, and it assumed in some degree the aspect of a religious duty. He came, however, with some misgivings, and remained but one year. In the "Autobiography" he describes the nature of the work, very different from that at Alexandria, which now fell to his charge. He began (in Ninth month, 1845), with "nearly seventy scholars, form

children seven or eight years old to boys of fifteen or sixteen." Isaac Bond and Joseph Foulke, Jr., both of whom had come as students, he secured as assistants, and "we three," he says, "with Clinton Gillingham, who was my principal assistant, conducted the school for some months."

Of Benjamin Eakins (only recently deceased, and for many years teacher at Friends' Central School), Benjamin relates an incident. Benjamin Eakins was then, 1845, the teacher of writing at the Cherry Street School. "He was a true, live teacher," Benjamin Hallowell says. He taught penmanship philosophically, and taking the hand-writing of a person would correct it—not change it entirely.

"In this his idea was greatly in advance of that of Benjamin Rand, to whom I went to learn to write in 1819. He entirely changed my hand, and had me to write exceedingly slowly, training the muscles to new movements, while the old habits were striving for employment, till my hand-writing became like the speech of old Ambrose Vass, a Frenchman I used to know in Alexandria. He learned English late in life, and when he was old he could not tell which words were English and which French, in the expression of his ideas, and mingled them altogether in the same sentence.

"When I asked Benjamin Eakins about 'changing my hand,' he asked how long I had been writing. I told him for forty years. He said, 'It will then take about forty years more to unform the habits thus acquired, and afterwards another forty years to acquire as ready a use of the pen as you now have.'

On leaving Philadelphia his evening class presented him with "a fine transit instrument," as an evidence of their regard. His Uncle Comly, so long his friend and helper, died about that time, leaving him a small legacy, most of which Benjamin laid out in an astronomical clock. There was, however, a balance, and with this he says, "I obtained a drab broadcloth cloak for my dear Margaret, which looks well yet after thirty years' service."

Returning thus to "Rockland," at the close of the year's school work, he found that his nephews, who had conducted the Alexandria school for four years, desired to give it up. He therefore resumed charge of it in the autumn of 1846, shortening the term time by beginning a month later (in 10th month) and closing a month earlier (in 6th month), making nine months altogether. He began with a small number of students, but the school "gradually filled up, and it was not long before we had more applicants than we could accommodate." An observatory was built, adjoining the school-room on the west, and Benjamin found great pleasure in having his transit instrument, his astronomical clock, and his telescope put in place. In 1847 he spent part of the summer vacation in the laboratory of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., at New Haven, increasing his knowledge of chemistry, and then visited Boston to obtain some practical instruction under Prof. Charles T. Jackson in the analysis of soils. In 1854, Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, invited him to deliver a course of lectures on Astronomy, which he did.

Looking forward, now, to a permanent withdrawal from the school, Benjamin built in 1854-5 a new house opposite the school property, "with the expectation of *resting* there." His son Henry, and his son-in-law, Francis Miller, were to take the school. These plans, however, failed; Henry's health proved unequal to the strain and confinement of school work, and Francis preferred, if alone, to establish a school at Sandy Spring. "So I gave him a field of nearly thirty acres of 'Rockland' farm, on which he built quite a handsome house for a boarding-school, called it 'Stanmore,' and moved there in the summer of 1858."

"When Francis decided on this change, I advertised the boarding-school property for sale, with the 'good-will' of the establishment, and sold it to William S. Kemper, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who had been for some time connected with the University of Virginia, and his two sons had been well educated at that institution." The new principal took charge after vacation, 1858, and Benjamin gave up the school, finally.

His success had been very remarkable. The testimony concerning his ability as a teacher came and still comes from many sources. In following chapters will be given what Dr. Mahlon S. Kirk, and Dr. Edward H. Magill, both associated with him as teachers, have to say on the subject. Meantime an incident or two may be related of school life. One refers to the school bell. The story is as follows:

"Along about 1849 or '50, the scholars were getting somewhat unruly—a precursor, perhaps, of the war spirit some ten years later. There was a large, very fine bell (procured, I think, from England), in the belfry which is shown in the lithograph view of the school. There was a rope from this bell, coming down over pulleys to an entry near the school-room. The bell was rung every morning at 6 o'clock for rising, and at 7, 12, and 6 p. m. for meals. It sounded loud, and could be heard all over Alexandria.

"One morning, which I remember well to this day, fifty years afterwards, when Charlie the colored waiter went to ring the bell, he pulled on the rope, but not a sound was heard. He had noticed that many of the boys were up unusually early that morning, and had wondered at it.

"Of course our father and the teachers were very much surprised and annoyed,—but they took no notice publicly. An examination showed that the bell had been removed in the night from the belfry, some forty feet from the ground, and had totally disappeared. A consultation was held that night between my father, brother Henry, Francis Miller, and Prof. George Jackson, one of the teachers, and after deliberation, each was assigned a certain part of the grounds, covering perhaps an acre, for search. Of course they were all at sea—the bell might have been buried on the premises, or it might have been taken and thrown into the Potomac river.

"Keeping entirely quiet on the subject during the day, each one made search at night after the boys had gone to bed, and so they continued for six nights! On the seventh night, when all were pretty

well discouraged, and they had examined carefully almost every inch of the ground, they came to the wash-room, a basement room with brick floor, covered with wooden slat-work to keep the feet dry. With small hope of finding the bell, one of them lifted a section of the slats, and feeling with the hand found a slight elevation, and upon investigation, there was the bell, all rusted and black from its seven days' burial!

"Well, they were a happy party to be sure! They went at once to the carpenter, had him come up in the night and put the bell in its place, splice the rope which had been cut, and next morning at 6 o'clock, Charlie gave an extra hard pull, and the old bell rang out loud and clear once more, and you may judge of the surprise of the boys! I believe the ring-leader, though suspected, was never convicted."

In one particular certainly Benjamin's long experience as a teacher had been singularly fortunate and happy. "We never," he says, "lost a boarding-student by death. We nursed a student through that loathsome disease, the small-pox, and several times a number of students through scarlet fever, measles, mumps, etc. All recovered, and I believe all were returned to their friends as strong and healthy as we received them. We had one student who broke the small bone of his leg, and two that sprained their ankles, which were the most serious accidents that ever occurred among our boarding-students, as far as I can now recall, although we had for many years from sixty to eighty at a time. The retrospect is very pleasant, too, that neither at Fair Hill, where I was a teacher for about two years, nor at Westtown, where I taught nearly three years, did a single death occur among the students of either sex."

(To be Continued.)

CHRISTIAN LIGHT AND HEAT.

A paper read before the Friends' Association, Langhorne, Pa., by Annie Fothergill.

"I AM the Light." Though this is a time-worn text, and much used by Friends, like so many of the wonderful texts of the Bible, the more accurate our knowledge in science and other subjects the more applicable it is to our every-day lives, and the more plainly do we see the truth and beauty of the life of Jesus.

I have always admired the old heathen who worshipped the sun. Perhaps even they in their blindness saw as much of the "Light" as we of to-day. However, we have no more fitting symbol of the all-wise, all-loving Father, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, and without whom we could have no life—no light—no heat.

Where there is light there must be heat, and it is of this I wish to speak. To use our symbol, God the Light, just as the light of the sun produces heat or energy, if we, professing Christians, possess this Light of our Father, we will give out energy to his cause.

In nature we have three modes of distributing heat—Conduction, Convection, and Radiation. Yet often we Christians expect everyone to work in the same groove, and in the same way. For this reason

many of us become weary in our little toils, and think because we are not doing as some one else does, and also because we do not see immediate results, that our work is a failure. Such is not the case; there is always an effect from a cause, and if we do our part, in the true spirit of meekness and lowliness, there must be a result.

There is no such thing as absolute cold, and as heat and light are so closely associated, there is no such thing as absolute darkness. Here is a happy thought for us; we must each and every one of us to some extent possess this Divine Light, and now how can we show that Light?

Perhaps the most simple way of distributing heat is by Conduction. One particle becomes heated, and passes it on to the next, etc., until the whole body becomes hot. So we may find persons who possess this Divine Light, or Energy, but their influence is not exerted until they come into immediate contact with others. To these it is granted to do a noble work, beginning with their own family, their own friends, their own servants. For who can measure the result of even one kind word, or one generous act?

The next method is by Convection, as in the boiling of water, when the particles nearest the fire become hot and rise and others fall to take their places, etc., until the whole is heated. This, it seems to me, is the kind of energy the Christian shows when in trouble. So many times we meet persons who do not show us at once their virtues. But when a great calamity overtakes them, we are astonished to see their endurance, and that adversity has perhaps enriched or mellowed the character. To these it is given to aid the sorrowing, for having once passed through the trial, they can be truly sympathetic, and from experience can show the Light.

Lastly we have Radiation, such as the heat given off by the stove. When we enter the room we can feel the heat coming out in every direction to meet us. So some persons possess this energy of Christ in such a manner that all who are any place near them can feel the influence. How often we have entered a room and just looked at some good face, beaming with light and truth, and how often that spirit has exerted its influence on us in such a manner that we have gone away refreshed and with new desires in our hearts.

Thus we all must in some degree possess the Light, though we may have different modes of showing it.

And thus the spring-tide brings to mind, how carefully we tend our plants and flowers. How many months the beautiful Easter lilies have been watched and given proper light and heat, that they might now be perfect. Or, how often has the gardener when the sun for a time withheld his light, night fell, and frosts threatened,—how often has he made a fire and guarded his tender plants!

Do we guard so carefully spiritual growth?

Every Christian has his night to pass through, every Christian needs to be guarded from the frosts of criticism, trials, and adversity.

Are we always charitable? Do we help our brother to exert his influence, and let his light so shine that he may glorify his Father in Heaven and show his good works?

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 19.—FIFTH MONTH 13, 1900.

HOSEA.

GOLDEN TEXT.—My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, so also will I reject thee.—Hosea, iv., 6.

Scripture Reading.—Psalms, xlii., xliii.¹

As nearly as can be determined from his writings, Hosea lived in the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II., and in the brief and troubled period which followed his death. His prophecies are of a slightly later date than those of Amos. The conditions which the Judean predicted Hosea experienced. Jeroboam II. died about 740 B. C. His reign had been marked by great external prosperity; he received tribute from many conquered neighbors, wealth abounded, and the nation seemed strong and united to those who looked only at the surface. But Amos has shown already the insidious weakness, the rottenness at heart, which was masked by a brave outward show. Luxury, debauchery, oppression—all the various forms of selfishness—sapped the national life, and when the hand of the strong king left the helm the ship of state was at the mercy of the elements. The son of Jeroboam occupied the throne for only a few months. Partisan conflicts destroyed all chance of a united nation. Party leaders appealed for help now to Assyria, now to Egypt; "phantom kings came forward in rapid succession with the form, but without the reality, of royal power" (Driver). Finally Hosea, the last of these "phantom kings," after gaining the throne by the help of Assyria, intrigued with Egypt against his former supporter and brought down upon Samaria the long-delayed destruction. Samaria was taken after a three years' siege (722 B. C.), and the warnings of the prophets were fulfilled in the destruction of the city and the captivity of the people.

Hosea was widely different in character and life from the rugged prophet of Tehoa. In Amos we cannot but remark a kind of aloofness from the life which he lashed with his scorn. His sternness lacks in sympathy. He has looked down from his mountain heights upon the people of the cities, but he has not entered into their life. He brings them the message of destruction without fear, but without compassion. His absence of feeling and passion is displayed in the very arrangement and literary skill of his prophecies. Hosea, on the contrary, was a part of the fevered, strenuous life of Israel. It is inferred, from the illustrations and references, that his home was in one of the large towns. He shows considerable acquaintance with the history and tradition of his people, and his nation is to him no cold abstraction, but an object of sincere devotion. His

¹ The first three chapters of Hosea, with which this lesson is chiefly concerned, makes use of language freer than we are accustomed to in our mixed classes. A class reading from the Psalms has, therefore, been substituted, and it is advised that members of the classes read these chapters at their homes.

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 5, 1900.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

Please add on all letters, P. O. Box 924.

THE PHILIPPINE CRIME.

How long is our slaughter of the people in the Philippines to continue? How much further does the United States desire to scourge those unhappy islands?

In the week before last the dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Manila reported that probably one thousand people had been "finished"—killed, or wounded to death—by the soldiers sent from this country. A little while before this, General Otis said in his official report that in the period from New Year to the end of the Third month his troops had killed 1,426 natives, and had captured—"mostly wounded"—1,453 more, making a death list of from two thousand to three thousand.

It would not have been thought possible three years ago that the United States could be guilty of such a crime as this. It had been believed that the American people were humane and just. It had been said unqualifiedly, at all times and in all places, that they held firmly to the principles of freedom not only for themselves but for others, and that they desired to stand as an example to all nations of the virtues of humanity and justice. If a prophet could have foretold them in 1897, as Elisha foretold to Hazael, the slaughter which they would inflict upon the people of the Philippine Islands before the century should be ended, they would have said with real and not simulated indignation, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Such has been our descent from honor to dishonor. We ask how long are these things to continue? How long are the American people to continue responsible for such a crime?

This is a question which must be individually answered. The whole people are a mass made of individuals. Each must bear his or her own share of the general responsibility. Each one who does not do what is possible to put an end to the evil done in the name of all must be held, surely, to a solemn account, here or elsewhere, now or at another time. It cannot be that the killing of men, women, and children, the wholesale destruction of villages, the desolation of homes, and all the nameless horrors which accompany an unrelenting war, will be unno-

ticed and unatoned for in the great account. As individuals those in whose name, with whose assent, with whose money, these things are done will have sometime and somewhere to answer for their share of it.

"There be six things which the Lord hateth ;
Yea, seven which are an abomination unto him :
Haughty eyes, a lying tongue,
And hands that shed innocent blood; . . ."

The soldiers who perpetrate the slaughter are sent for the purpose from this country. They go in our ships. They carry the national flag. They wear the national uniform. They are fed, paid, and kept by us all. The taxes which we pay into the public treasury are applied to this use. The responsibility comes home directly and positively, without a possibility of evasion. Excuses will not avail. This is a war made by every American man and woman who does not both disavow it and strive to end it.

FRIENDS who attend the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia are cordially invited by the Young Friends' Association to make use (free of charge) of the accommodations in the resting-room for women, on the second floor, and the reception-room and office on the first floor. Letters may be addressed care of the office, inquiries will be answered, packages can be left, etc.

CORINNA SHATTUCK, one of the American missionaries in Armenia, has been attending the Ecumenical mission meeting in New York City, and will be visiting near Philadelphia next week. On Sixth-day, the 11th instant, it is expected she will address a meeting in the meeting-house of Friends on Twelfth street, this city, and we are asked to invite all interested to attend. Corinna Shattuck was stationed at Oorfa, in Asiatic Turkey, when the terrible outbreaks and massacres occurred, and her courage and constancy contributed largely to the preservation of those who escaped death, as also to the reorganization by which they have been enabled to survive that terrible experience.

BIRTHS.

BROOMELL.—Near Russellville, Chester county, Pa., Third month 29, 1900, to Edward and Tacie Coles Broomell, a daughter, who is named Gladys.

MORRIS.—In Philadelphia, Fourth month 18, 1900, to Charles M. and Florence Brown Morris, a daughter, who is named Anna Rebecca.

SHOEMAKER.—At Lansdowne, Pa., Fourth month 16, 1900, to Lewis Foulke and Lucretia McIlvain Shoemaker, a daughter, who is named Helen.

STRINGHAM.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., Fourth month 4, 1900, to Irving J. and Eleanor Deyo Stringham, a son, who is named Ralph Irving.

MARRIAGES.

CLOTHIER—EARNSHAW.—Fourth month 26, 1900, at Riverton, N. J., Morris Lewis Clothier, of Philadelphia, eldest son of Isaac H. and Mary C. Clothier, of Wynnewood, Pa., and Lydia May Earnshaw, of Riverton, daughter of the late John W. S. and Cornelia Corlies Earnshaw.

PANCOAST—SMEDLEY.—Under the care of the Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Western District, Philadelphia, (Twelfth Street), Fourth month 24, 1900, Leonidas Horner Pancoast, of Philadelphia, son of Samuel B. and the late Priscilla B. Pancoast, of Woodstown, N. J., and Mary Atkinson, daughter of Bennett L. and the late Anna M. Smedley, and granddaughter of the late Townsend Hilliard, of Philadelphia.

RUCKMAN—FELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, under the care of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Fourth month 26, 1900, John Horner Ruckman, of Lahaska, Bucks county, Pa., son of Thomas Hart and Eliza Hart Ruckman, and Anna Trego, daughter of David Newlin and Martha Trego Fell, of Philadelphia.

SOUTHALL—GRUBB.—Fourth month 12, 1900, at the Friends' meeting-house, Clonmel, (Ireland), Gilbert Southall, 55 Carlyle Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, son of Alfred and Anna Strangman Southall, of Birmingham, to Eva Lucy, elder daughter of Joseph Henry and Lucy Elizabeth Grubb, Bruce Villa, Clonmel.

DEATHS.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at her home at Goshen, Lancaster county, Pa., Fourth month 10, 1900, Elizabeth S., wife of J. Penrose Ambler, in her 76th year; a member of Little Britain Monthly Meeting.

She was the daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Hambleton) Smedley, the latter a minister among Friends. While her strength had been gradually declining, she had seemed to be in her usual health that day, and in the morning performed the household duties, to which she always gave her attention. In the afternoon, seated in her accustomed place by the window, with her knitting in her lap, the messenger met her, and silently, without warning, without suffering, she entered into life.

CALEY.—At her home 315 North Monroe street, Media, Pa., Fourth month 13, 1900, Lucy C. H., widow of the late Samuel Caley, aged 81 years. Interment at Friends' burial-ground, Newtown Square, Pa.

Throughout her life she was ever the devoted, self-sacrificing daughter, wife, mother, friend. She was a beautiful example, worthy of imitation, patient and cheerful always, and those whose blessing it has been to know her will not forget the lesson her life has taught. "How radiantly beautiful she is," was the thought as her spirit was passing, and the close was so peaceful the desire was that our last moments might be as truly blest. Her life was a striking illustration of the Scripture saying, "there is no adornment of womankind at all to be compared with the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit."

Beautiful testimonies were borne at the funeral, Fourth month 17, by Mary Travilla and others.

GRIEST.—At her home near Flora Dale, Adams county, Pa., on First-day morning, Fourth month 15, 1900, Mary Ann Griest, widow of the late Josiah Griest, in the 83d year of her age; a member, and for many years an Elder, of Menallen Monthly Meeting of Friends.

The remarkable patience of this dear Friend under long-protracted bodily affliction, is worthy of more than a passing thought. Her quiet, unobtrusive life bore strong testimony before the world of the regulating and supporting power of the Divine Spirit, in which she put her trust. The far-reaching influence of such an example in the home is a priceless legacy to the surviving son and daughter.

MATTHEWS.—At her home, Waterford, Va., Fourth month 25, 1900, Sarah G. Matthews, aged 83 years, widow of Edward Matthews.

MATTHEWS.—Of pneumonia, at her home, 837 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md., on First-day morning, Fourth month 15, 1900, Mary L., wife of Thomas O. Matthews, and daughter of the late George and Sarah S. Matthews.

[A notice in the Baltimore county *Union* says the funeral took place on the 18th, from Gunpowder Friends' meeting-house, near Philopolis, where impressive remarks were made by Dr. O. Edward Janney and Charles Russell. On the pre-

vious evening, at her home, a meeting was held, when Dr. Janney, John J. Cornell, Alice Robinson, and Martha Townsend spoke. The deceased was especially active in the work at Aisquith Street Friends' meeting-house, Baltimore, where she and her husband, several years ago, organized a First-day school. She was assistant superintendent and teacher up to the time of her illness. Her death was deeply mourned by the scholars and others of the school. She was always bright and energetic, and her life closed most beautifully, her last words being, "The gate is open for me."]

PARRISH.—Fourth month 29, 1900, Sarah, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph and Susannah Parrish, in her 83d year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

Of a kind, loving disposition, she was ever regardful of the comfort of others, and interested in efforts for their welfare; she had been on the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Colored Persons since its organization in 1864.

PASSMORE.—In West Chester Pa., Fourth month 28, 1900, Samuel Wilson Passmore, in the 76th year of his age.

He had been an invalid for several years. He was a birthright member among Friends, and so remained. He was a son of the late Andrew M. and Judith Passmore, of East Nottingham, Chester county, Pa., and a brother of George B. Passmore, of Oxford, who died about eight years ago. Four sisters survive him, Phebe, widow of E. Mortimer Bye, of Wilmington; Ruth and Emma, who are single and living in Oxford, and Mary, wife of Samuel L. Martindale, of Oxford. A fifth sister was the wife of Seneca P. Broomell, of Baltimore. His wife and nine children (one other being deceased) survive him. During his last illness his patience and cheerfulness were retained to a remarkable degree.

PENROSE.—Near Neshaminy, Bucks county, Pa., of typhoid fever, Fourth month 26, 1900, Lydia Hallowell, only daughter of William and Hannah Paul Penrose, aged 20 years.

Also: Fourth month 29, 1900, of typhoid fever, Hannah Paul, wife of William Penrose.

RICHARDS.—In Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pa., Fourth month 23, 1900, Samuel S. Richards, in his 78th year; a member of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.

Interment at Plymouth Meeting ground on the 28th.

STRAWN.—At Quakertown, Pa., on the morning of Third month 14, 1900, Margaret P. Strawn, in the 79th year of her age; a much esteemed elder of Richland Monthly Meeting.

WILLIAMS.—Fourth month 15, 1900, Anthony Williams, in his 55th year; an elder of Abington (Montgomery county, Pa.), Monthly Meeting.

TRIBUTE.

So sad and yet so beautiful was the departure of our dear friends, Esther and Margaret Pierce. Mother and daughter crossing the river together, dying as they had lived, united and loving, going out like twin stars across the firmament. As we think of the names of Moses and Esther Pierce there comes to our minds a beautiful picture of domestic comfort, of artistic surroundings, and of loving greetings. The tears flow fast at the thought of how the picture is to fade into a sweet loving memory, and we are to go forward a little longer with hearts full of the tenderest recollections. Sermons they have preached to us in actions, not in words, and they echo in our hearts and will continue to vibrate there until the thread is forever severed. For those closely bound by ties of nature we feel the keenest and most loving sympathy, and let us all who knew and loved them try to follow.

Ellenville, N. Y.

MARY ELLA W. CLARK.

CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A MEETING of the General Conference of Friends' Associations will be held in Race Street meeting-house, Philadelphia, on Second-day evening, Fifth month 14, at 8 o'clock.

The subject for the evening will be the "Life Work of Aaron M. Powell."

1st. "The Spirit and Method of his work in Relation to Anti-Slavery and Peace," presented by Plainfield, N. J., Association.

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 5, 1900.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

Please add on all letters, P. O. Box 924.

THE PHILIPPINE CRIME.

How long is our slaughter of the people in the Philippines to continue? How much further does the United States desire to scourge those unhappy islands?

In the week before last the dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Manila reported that probably one thousand people had been "finished"—killed, or wounded to death—by the soldiers sent from this country. A little while before this, General Otis said in his official report that in the period from New Year to the end of the Third month his troops had killed 1,426 natives, and had captured—"mostly wounded"—1,453 more, making a death list of from two thousand to three thousand.

It would not have been thought possible three years ago that the United States could be guilty of such a crime as this. It had been believed that the American people were humane and just. It had been said unqualifiedly, at all times and in all places, that they held firmly to the principles of freedom not only for themselves but for others, and that they desired to stand as an example to all nations of the virtues of humanity and justice. If a prophet could have foretold them in 1897, as Elisha foretold to Hazael, the slaughter which they would inflict upon the people of the Philippine Islands before the century should be ended, they would have said with real and not simulated indignation, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Such has been our descent from honor to dishonor. We ask how long are these things to continue? How long are the American people to continue responsible for such a crime?

This is a question which must be individually answered. The whole people are a mass made of individuals. Each must bear his or her own share of the general responsibility. Each one who does not do what is possible to put an end to the evil done in the name of all must be held, surely, to a solemn account, here or elsewhere, now or at another time. It cannot be that the killing of men, women, and children, the wholesale destruction of villages, the desolation of homes, and all the nameless horrors which accompany an unrelenting war, will be unno-

ticed and unatoned for in the great account. As individuals those in whose name, with whose assent, with whose money, these things are done will have sometime and somewhere to answer for their share of it.

"There be six things which the Lord hateth;
Yea, seven which are an abomination unto him:
Haughty eyes, a lying tongue,
And hands that shed innocent blood; . . ."

The soldiers who perpetrate the slaughter are sent for the purpose from this country. They go in our ships. They carry the national flag. They wear the national uniform. They are fed, paid, and kept by us all. The taxes which we pay into the public treasury are applied to this use. The responsibility comes home directly and positively, without a possibility of evasion. Excuses will not avail. This is a war made by every American man and woman who does not both disavow it and strive to end it.

FRIENDS who attend the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia are cordially invited by the Young Friends' Association to make use (free of charge) of the accommodations in the resting-room for women, on the second floor, and the reception-room and office on the first floor. Letters may be addressed care of the office, inquiries will be answered, packages can be left, etc.

CORINNA SHATTUCK, one of the American missionaries in Armenia, has been attending the Ecumenical mission meeting in New York City, and will be visiting near Philadelphia next week. On Sixth-day, the 11th instant, it is expected she will address a meeting in the meeting-house of Friends on Twelfth street, this city, and we are asked to invite all interested to attend. Corinna Shattuck was stationed at Oorfa, in Asiatic Turkey, when the terrible outbreaks and massacres occurred, and her courage and constancy contributed largely to the preservation of those who escaped death, as also to the reorganization by which they have been enabled to survive that terrible experience.

BIRTHS.

BROOMELL.—Near Russellville, Chester county, Pa., Third month 29, 1900, to Edward and Tacie Coles Broomell, a daughter, who is named Gladys.

MORRIS.—In Philadelphia, Fourth month 18, 1900, to Charles M. and Florence Brown Morris, a daughter, who is named Anna Rebecca.

SHOEMAKER.—At Lansdowne, Pa., Fourth month 16, 1900, to Lewis Foulke and Lucretia McIlvain Shoemaker, a daughter, who is named Helen.

STRINGHAM.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., Fourth month 4, 1900, to Irving J. and Eleanor Deyo Stringham, a son, who is named Ralph Irving.

MARRIAGES.

CLOTHIER—EARNSHAW.—Fourth month 26, 1900, at Riverton, N. J., Morris Lewis Clothier, of Philadelphia, eldest son of Isaac H. and Mary C. Clothier, of Wynnewood, Pa., and Lydia May Earnshaw, of Riverton, daughter of the late John W. S. and Cornelia Corlies Earnshaw.

PANCOAST—SMEDLEY.—Under the care of the Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Western District, Philadelphia, (Twelfth Street), Fourth month 24, 1900, Leonidas Horner Pancoast, of Philadelphia, son of Samuel B. and the late Priscilla B. Pancoast, of Woodstown, N. J., and Mary Atkinson, daughter of Bennett L. and the late Anna M. Smedley, and granddaughter of the late Townsend Hilliard, of Philadelphia.

RUCKMAN—FELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, under the care of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Fourth month 26, 1900, John Horner Ruckman, of Labaska, Bucks county, Pa., son of Thomas Hart and Eliza Hart Ruckman, and Anna Trego, daughter of David Newlin and Martha Trego Fell, of Philadelphia.

SOUTHALL—GRUBB.—Fourth month 12, 1900, at the Friends' meeting-house, Clonmel, (Ireland), Gilbert Southall, 55 Carlyle Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, son of Alfred and Anna Strangman Southall, of Birmingham, to Eva Lucy, elder daughter of Joseph Henry and Lucy Elizabeth Grubb, Bruce Villa, Clonmel.

DEATHS.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at her home at Goshen, Lancaster county, Pa., Fourth month 10, 1900, Elizabeth S., wife of J. Penrose Ambler, in her 76th year; a member of Little Britain Monthly Meeting.

She was the daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Hambleton) Smedley, the latter a minister among Friends. While her strength had been gradually declining, she had seemed to be in her usual health that day, and in the morning performed the household duties, to which she always gave her attention. In the afternoon, seated in her accustomed place by the window, with her knitting in her lap, the messenger met her, and silently, without warning, without suffering, she entered into life.

CALEY.—At her home 315 North Monroe street, Media, Pa., Fourth month 13, 1900, Lucy C. H., widow of the late Samuel Caley, aged 81 years. Interment at Friends' burial-ground, Newtown Square, Pa.

Throughout her life she was ever the devoted, self-sacrificing daughter, wife, mother, friend. She was a beautiful example, worthy of imitation, patient and cheerful always, and those whose blessing it has been to know her will not forget the lesson her life has taught. "How radiantly beautiful she is," was the thought as her spirit was passing, and the close was so peaceful the desire was that our last moments might be as truly blest. Her life was a striking illustration of the Scripture saying, "there is no adornment of womankind at all to be compared with the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit."

Beautiful testimonies were borne at the funeral, Fourth month 17, by Mary Travilla and others.

GRIEST.—At her home near Flora Dale, Adams county, Pa., on First-day morning, Fourth month 15, 1900, Mary Ann Griest, widow of the late Josiah Griest, in the 83d year of her age; a member, and for many years an Elder, of Menallen Monthly Meeting of Friends.

The remarkable patience of this dear Friend under long-protracted bodily affliction, is worthy of more than a passing thought. Her quiet, unobtrusive life bore strong testimony before the world of the regulating and supporting power of the Divine Spirit, in which she put her trust. The far-reaching influence of such an example in the home is a priceless legacy to the surviving son and daughter.

MATTHEWS.—At her home, Waterford, Va., Fourth month 25, 1900, Sarah G. Matthews, aged 83 years, widow of Edward Matthews.

MATTHEWS.—Of pneumonia, at her home, 837 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md., on First-day morning, Fourth month 15, 1900, Mary L., wife of Thomas O. Matthews, and daughter of the late George and Sarah S. Matthews.

[A notice in the Baltimore county *Union* says the funeral took place on the 18th, from Gunpowder Friends' meeting-house, near Philopolis, where impressive remarks were made by Dr. O. Edward Janney and Charles Russell. On the pre-

vious evening, at her home, a meeting was held, when Dr. Janney, John J. Cornell, Alice Robinson, and Martha Townsend spoke. The deceased was especially active in the work at Aisquith Street Friends' meeting-house, Baltimore, where she and her husband, several years ago, organized a First-day school. She was assistant superintendent and teacher up to the time of her illness. Her death was deeply mourned by the scholars and others of the school. She was always bright and energetic, and her life closed most beautifully, her last words being, "The gate is open for me."]

PARRISH.—Fourth month 29, 1900, Sarah, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph and Susannah Parrish, in her 83d year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

Of a kind, loving disposition, she was ever regardful of the comfort of others, and interested in efforts for their welfare; she had been on the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Colored Persons since its organization in 1864.

PASSMORE.—In West Chester Pa., Fourth month 28, 1900, Samuel Wilson Passmore, in the 76th year of his age.

He had been an invalid for several years. He was a birthright member among Friends, and so remained. He was a son of the late Andrew M. and Judith Passmore, of East Nottingham, Chester county, Pa., and a brother of George B. Passmore, of Oxford, who died about eight years ago. Four sisters survive him, Phebe, widow of E. Mortimer Bye, of Wilmington; Ruth and Emma, who are single and living in Oxford, and Mary, wife of Samuel L. Martindale, of Oxford. A fifth sister was the wife of Seneca P. Broomell, of Baltimore. His wife and nine children (one other being deceased) survive him. During his last illness his patience and cheerfulness were retained to a remarkable degree.

PENROSE.—Near Neshaminy, Bucks county, Pa., of typhoid fever, Fourth month 26, 1900, Lydia Hallowell, only daughter of William and Hannah Paul Penrose, aged 20 years.

Also: Fourth month 29, 1900, of typhoid fever, Hannah Paul, wife of William Penrose.

RICHARDS.—In Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pa., Fourth month 23, 1900, Samuel S. Richards, in his 78th year; a member of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.

Interment at Plymouth Meeting ground on the 28th.

STRAWN.—At Quakertown, Pa., on the morning of Third month 14, 1900, Margaret P. Strawn, in the 79th year of her age; a much esteemed elder of Richland Monthly Meeting.

WILLIAMS.—Fourth month 15, 1900, Anthony Williams, in his 55th year; an elder of Abington (Montgomery county, Pa.), Monthly Meeting.

TRIBUTE.

So sad and yet so beautiful was the departure of our dear friends, Esther and Margaret Pierce. Mother and daughter crossing the river together, dying as they had lived, united and loving, going out like twin stars across the firmament. As we think of the names of Moses and Esther Pierce there comes to our minds a beautiful picture of domestic comfort, of artistic surroundings, and of loving greetings. The tears flow fast at the thought of how the picture is to fade into a sweet loving memory, and we are to go forward a little longer with hearts full of the tenderest recollections. Sermons they have preached to us in actions, not in words, and they echo in our hearts and will continue to vibrate there until the thread is forever severed. For those closely bound by ties of nature we feel the keenest and most loving sympathy, and let us all who knew and loved them try to follow.

Ellenville, N. Y.

MARY ELLA W. CLARK.

CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A MEETING of the General Conference of Friends' Associations will be held in Race Street meeting-house, Philadelphia, on Second-day evening, Fifth month 14, at 8 o'clock.

The subject for the evening will be the "Life Work of Aaron M. Powell."

1st. "The Spirit and Method of his work in Relation to Anti-Slavery and Peace," presented by Plainfield, N. J., Association.

2d. "A Review of his Work in Temperance and Social Purity," presented by John L. Carver, of Media, Pa., Association.

3d. "His Religious Life," by Mary Travilla, of West Chester Association.

After the first two papers ample time will be given for discussion, but at the close of the last paper the meeting will conclude. The officers chosen for the evening are: J. Hibberd Taylor, of West Chester Association and Martha H. Hollinshead, of Moorestown Association.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.

SUSANNA M. GARRETT, Secretary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE "QUERIES" IN ENGLAND.

SEVERAL allusions have recently been made, in discussion of Friendly affairs, to the "English system of the Queries." I understand that Friends in England do not send up their answers as we do to the Yearly Meeting. Would you please explain this?

A. M. S.

Solebury, Pa.

Answer.

London Yearly Meeting (which embraces all Friends in England, Wales, and Scotland, with supervisory authority over those in Ireland), has twelve Queries. Their general purport is much the same as those of our American Yearly Meetings, though they are not in the same language, nor do they follow the same order. Several are more "doctrinal" than any of ours.

These Queries are "read and considered" in the subordinate meetings, but summary answers are not "sent up," as with us, to the Yearly Meeting, except in the case of two of them. The rule, as stated in the London Yearly Meeting Discipline, is as follows:

"The Queries are to be read and seriously considered, at least once a year, by Monthly and Preparative Meetings, in such order and distribution throughout the year, and otherwise in such manner as may seem to each meeting most suitable; and quarterly meetings are to make such arrangements for the periodical reading of them as may appear to them best. Meetings may, at their discretion, have these Queries or any of them read after their Meetings for Worship, whenever it may be thought profitable to do so."

Answers are required to be sent, "in the Spring," by monthly meetings to quarterly, and by quarterly to the Yearly Meeting, on the following points:

(Part of Second Query) "Are your meetings for worship regularly held, and how are they attended?"

(Part of Tenth Query) "Are your meetings for Church affairs regularly held, and how are they attended?"

The following is a further provision:

"With regard to those Queries to which no answer is required, monthly meetings are encouraged to report to their quarterly meetings, from time to time, on such of the subjects comprised in them, as they may think desirable. Quarterly meetings are recommended to transmit such reports, or a summary of them, to the Yearly Meeting."

Returns of membership, etc., are required to be sent by all quarterly meetings to the Yearly Meeting, each year. These statistical returns are definite and minute. They give (1) the number of members, (2) number of "attenders," not members; (3) number of ministers, elders, and overseers; (4) number of members "residing abroad"; (5) number of admissions to and removals from the quarterly meeting during the year; (6) number of marriages during the year; (7) any other matters required by the Yearly Meeting.

The quarterly meetings are required annually to send to the Meeting for Sufferings, (Representative Committee), reports of meetings established, laid down, or "united."

The quarterly meetings are also required, once in three years, to send up to the Yearly Meeting "a report on the state of their meetings." These reports are grouped, so that one-third come each year,—the Southwestern in one group, the Eastern in one, and the Northern in one,—eighteen altogether. They are read at length in the Yearly Meeting, discussed, and printed in the minutes.

THE SCHOFIELD SCHOOL.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

A LATE decision of the Supreme Court of this State impels me to again appeal to those who are stewards of more than they need for life's necessities. The case was that of Vida Neblett, of Greenville, S. C., who died in 1898, leaving a will giving to the Neblett Library Association \$20,000. Her aunt brought suit to set aside the will, on the ground that in 1892 they agreed that whoever died first should leave her money to the other. Wills were said to have been made to that effect by both, but neither will was put in evidence, though demanded by the attorneys. The Court has decided that the *oral agreement* must stand, and so the Library Association loses the money. Fortunately the building for the Library is not involved, as it was her private residence, and she gave it to the Association while living.

It is hard for us Friends and non-lawyers to understand the decision; but how often do we see money going in quite different directions from what the testator intends.

Eighteen years ago a Boarding Hall for girls was such a necessity that we put up a frame building, raising the money week by week to get it in a condition to use. It now needs constant repairs, and is a continual expense. There is danger from fire, as the kitchen and laundry join. Last week we were saved from a conflagration by the prompt action of the cook, and a student, Cornelia Johnson. It was in the evening, and the cook discovering smoke coming from the closed laundry, called C., who ran up one stairs, down another to find flames reaching to the ceiling. The girl sprang to the tubs and threw buckets of water up to the top, far above her head, before the other help arrived. The walls are of pine, and it burns rapidly. Ten minutes later the saving of the building would have been almost impossible.

Nearly every one of such institutions has had its fire experience, yet we are vigilant and watchful.

There are fifty-seven girls crowded into the building, and a new brick one is now a pressing necessity. Ten thousand dollars would do it. I can only lay this *great need* before those who know their own means. Of course my heart pleads for a Friend to do this, because I feel money given by a Friend carries an unending influence for good. No matter what theology is taught here, as fitting for the student, simple and pure Christianity is the basis, and this institution came to birth out of the principles of the Society of Friends. The beloved face (presented by her son Charles) that hangs in the Deborah Fisher Wharton Hall is a presence for good to the students. Will one, two, or three erect this building? A home where girls are learning that highest of all achievements, *uplifting homes*, making them a type of heaven.

Aiken, S. C.

MARTHA SCHOFIELD.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made in New York that the northern Pacific has completed the negotiations for the purchase of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

THE Phoenix Bridge Company, of Phoenixville, Pa., has received the contract for a bridge over the St. Lawrence river, at Quebec, to cost \$4,000,000.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

TRAVEL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

It is a late afternoon in the fall of 1899. A small party of travellers is approaching one of the highest passes in the Rocky Mountains; all day they have followed the road from the west that winds in serpentine curves across the sandy, sage-covered plain, meeting no one and seeing almost no signs of human life. But as the sun nears the horizon they come upon a little homestead, close beside a small mountain stream, and sheltered by the cottonwood trees that seem to be always present wherever water is found.

This, however, is not to be the travellers' resting-place for the night. Pressing on, they are soon ascending the incline that leads into the mouth of Mosca Pass. Here again are seen the homes of the pioneers. Two log cabins a short distance apart, with the usual accompanying out-buildings and fences, give to the otherwise solitary place a home feeling that is very grateful to the weary travellers. One of the houses is closed, the other is occupied by two lone women—alone for the time at least—and as night comes on one is seen to go out to the pasture on the mountain-side for the cows, with a gun on her shoulder.

How beautiful is all nature, and yet how inexpressibly lonely! Such immense grandeur of mountain and plain is awe-inspiring. Looking down and out, on the right hand are seen veritable mountains of red sand, their sharp, jagged edges and soft hollows showing the fantastic work of the wind, while the yellow light of the setting sun throws shadows here and there, or brings out in bold relief the bluffs and pinnacles of these ever-changing mountains of shifting sand. Far away to the right and left stretch the grand old Rockies, and near at hand, towering over all, the glistening snow-white Spanish Peaks.

Slowly sinks the sun across the shimmering expanse of plain, and with his going comes the cold breath of evening. The mountains in the background with their dark growth of pine and cedar take on the gathering gloom, and night is at hand. The travellers soon have a blazing camp-fire, and a little stove also throws out a welcome heat. An excellent supper is soon prepared, and although the water from the noisy brook close by freezes in the pail and eggs congeal in the shells, no one takes cold, for the air is dry and does not chill; it only pinches, and seated between the two fires they enjoy the hearty repast with appetites sharpened by the cold and the day's journey. Supper being ended and everything in place again, the weary travellers retire to rest. A bed in the covered wagon and one on the ground with plenty to protect from the cold, they sleep soundly and securely. Long before the sun can shine into their retreat, although the mountain-peaks are all aglow, they are again at it, for a hard day's climb is before them, and an equally hard descent on the other side before they can hope to find another camping-place. Of this day's adventures and subsequent camp we may write later.

Fort Collins, Col.

FANNIE C. LOWNES.

THE RIOTS AT SCARBOROUGH.

THE following Address has been issued by the Friends whose property was injured and whose families were endangered during the recent riots:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SCARBOROUGH.

Fellow Townsmen,

It is our desire that the sores arising from the recent visit of Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner to Scarborough may speedily be healed. As one contribution to this end, we wish to state, that it is not our intention to make any claim against the Borough Fund for property damaged or destroyed during the riot which occurred on the night of the "Reception" given by one of our number.

The loss of property, though not light to some of us, is as nothing compared with the peril to which some of those dearer to us than life were that night exposed; or with the loss of free speech won for us by brave men and women of old.

We respectfully submit to our fellow townsmen of all creeds and parties that the wrecking of buildings, and especially midnight assaults on the homes of women, children, and aged persons, are acts of cruel lawlessness which nothing can justify.

Enquiries made seem to show that the violence was chiefly the result of the delusion that the visitor to our town, a Colonial fellow-subject of British blood, who had come to lecture on "The Conditions of a Durable Peace in South Africa," was a Boer, whose life might fairly be taken; and that it was encouraged by some who are supposed to know better. Edmund Burke's entreaty to his fellows, "so to be patriots as not to forget to be gentlemen," seems still to be needed.

We are all at one in desiring the honor and greatness of our country; we are intensely anxious for the good name of the British Empire amongst the nations of the earth. But we hold that the fostering of prejudice and enmity even against our foes, is in the long run hurtful to ourselves; and that injustice to strangers never leads to justice to our own people.

Our convictions on some great questions are, we know, different from those of the majority of our fellow countrymen; but for these convictions we must render our account not to men but to God.

If we are wrong, resort to lynch law will not set us right, whilst it inflicts serious injury on the whole community.

We desire to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, many expressions of support and sympathy from both strangers and friends. History often has to reverse the popular verdicts of the day, and we believe it will reverse the verdict of violence which has been given against us.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM ROWNTREE.

ALLAN ROWNTREE.

JOSHUA ROWNTREE.

JOHN WATSON ROWNTREE.

W. S. ROWNTREE.

GEORGE ROWNTREE.

JAMES H. ROWNTREE.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Scarborough, 21st March, 1900.

ENGLAND sold to foreign countries 338 steamers and 266 sailing vessels in 1899.

LITERARY NOTES.

ELLWOOD ROBERTS, of Norristown, Pa., author of "Lyrics of Quakerism," "Old Richland Families," etc., has just published a handsome volume of 236 pages, entitled "Plymouth Meeting." It contains the results of laborious research among the records of Friends, and elsewhere, concerning the establishment of the meeting (one of the oldest and most interesting in Pennsylvania), and the settlement of the township, with much authentic historical, genealogical, and biographical data, now published for the first time.

The book is illustrated, and the edition printed is but 150 copies. Price, \$2, post free. Address the author as above.

In *Scribner's* this month, the leading article is on "Some Picturesque Sides of the Exposition." It is both written and illustrated by the artist E. C. Peixotto. He has spent a number of months in Paris recently, and these drawings give an artist's impressions of the very picturesque group of buildings which will be soon crowded with visitors from all portions of the world. A timely and very interesting article is that on the now-begun Underground Railway in New York City. Much has been printed about it, but the first presentation of exactly what it means, and how it will be carried out, and how the tunnel and its stations will actually appear, is contributed to this number by William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. The illustrations drawn under his supervision, shows precisely what this great engineering work will be like.

Two more numbers in the series of "Liberty Bell Leaflets," edited by Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh and Dr. Joseph S. Walton, have now been issued. These are numbers 5 and 6, and give that valuable old document Gabriel Thomas's "Account" of Pennsylvania, in the early years of the Colony,—1681-96. It was originally published in London in 1698.

This series of leaflets is very valuable to students of Pennsylvania history. (Philadelphia: Christopher Sower Co.)

In *McClure's Magazine*, this month, the remarkable study of the Life of Jesus, by "Ian Maclaren" proceeds. This instalment describes the relations of Jesus to the Samaritans and Pharisees, and of the social feud between these two classes. The paper is fully illustrated by C. K. Linson, four of the illustrations being in color. In the same issue an article by Professor Simon Newcomb tells all about the time and course of the total eclipse of the sun which is to occur on the 28th instant, and also what astronomers have previously learned by such eclipses and what they hope to learn by this one. A profusely illustrated article by Earl Mayo describes the great Atlantic liner *Oceanic* in her unequalled magnitude of ten thousand tons' weight and a seventh of a mile of length.

The *Review of Reviews*, this month, discusses all leading questions, generally supporting the "powers that be." It thinks Porto Rico well treated and that it is a happy thing to have Carnegie and Frick "make up," so that they may proceed with their gigantic operations. Any one else, we are assured, may do just as they have done—if he can. Prof. John R. Commons describes the new system of proportional representation, under which elections are about to be held in Belgium. The methods of fighting the bubonic plague in Honolulu are described by Reuben D. Silliman. An article on the Boer Leaders sympathetically portrays the late General Joubert, General Cronje, now at St. Helena, and General Botha, the young farmer who has succeeded Joubert in command.

By the collapse of a condemned foot bridge belonging to a side show in the Exposition grounds at Paris on the 29th ult., caused by the overweighted towers, six persons were killed and about forty injured. The structure, which was not in use, crashed on the crowd passing below.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

MAKERS OF LITERATURE. Being Essays on Shelley, Landor, Browning, Byron, Arnold, Coleridge, Lowell, Whittier, and Others: By George Edward Woodberry. Pp. 440. \$—. New York: The Macmillan Co.

LET THERE BE LIGHT. The Story of a Workingman's Club, Its Search for the Causes of Poverty and Social Inequality, [Etc.] By David Lubin, Pp. vi. and 526. \$—. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Indian Commissioners. 1899. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.

Educational Department.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, LONG ISLAND.

GRACE L. ROBINSON, Ph. B., of Syracuse University, has been added to the faculty. She has the work in Drawing and Botany, and takes some work from each of the teachers in the academic department.

To meet the increased demand for instruction in music, two new pianos have been purchased this year. One was placed in the library when work began last fall, and one has now been placed in the parlor.

Fourth month 12th, a Greek entertainment was given at the Academy by J. P. Leotsakos, of the University of Athens, Greece. His lecture was illustrated by seventy-five stereopticon views, many of which were in colors. Prof. Leotsakos graduated from the University of Athens, and was a member of the Greek parliament. His father was in command of the military force that deposed King Otho, in 1862.

One hundred and fifteen lantern slides have recently been received from Albany. These are used in an excellent oxy-hydrogen lantern, owned by the school. These views are supplied for a small fee by the Regents of the State University. They are used by the faculty in giving informal lectures pertaining to the work in their departments. Ross Jewell recently used fifty of these slides in giving a lecture on Hawthorne's "Marble Faun."

Thirty pupils and teachers attended a lecture on liquid air given in Glen Cove by two of Mr. Tripler's assistants. The experiments were very interesting.

Eighty new books have been added to the library. These are almost all of recent issue. The Regents duplicate all sums of money raised for library books and for permanent scientific apparatus. We now have the use of two hundred library books from the Regents travelling libraries at Albany.

* *

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.

The annual Hicks Contest in Declamation took place on the evening of the 24th ult. The contest, which is open only to members of the Eunomian Literary Society, was entered by Bird T. Baldwin, 1900; Harry N. Benkert, 1901; Cyrus D. Marter, '02; Robert L. Pearson, '02; and John T. Thomas, '03. The first and second prizes were awarded respectively to Bird T. Baldwin and John T. Thomas.

Dr. L. O. Howard's weekly lectures on Agricultural Entomology continue to hold the interest which from the first they have aroused. It is hoped that in future more of such lecture courses may be arranged.

On the 25th ult. the Senior Class in Sociology visited the Media jail, the Elwyn Home for the Feeble-Minded, and the House of Refuge at Glen Mills. The entire day was spent in visiting these institutions and inquiring into their methods of work. These weekly excursions form an invaluable supplement to the work of the class-room.

The contest in extemporaneous speaking by the young men occurred on the evening of the 27th ult. The speakers were Ernest J. Taylor, '02; Nathan H. Mannakee, '02; T. Ellwood Lightfoot, '02; Cyrus D. Marter, '02; T. Walter Gillyson, '01; Robert R. Walker, '02; Samuel T. Stewart, '03; Arthur M. Dewees, '03; Bird T. Baldwin, 1900; Roger B. Farquhar, 1900; Mark Thistlethwaite, '01, and William H. Thatcher, 1900. The three prizes were awarded respec-

tively to Bird T. Baldwin, 1900; Mark Thistlethwaite, '01, and T. Ellwood Lightfoot, '02.

The afternoon of the 27th ult. was made memorable by a delightful lecture by J. Rendel Harris of Cambridge, England. The subject, "Recent Recoveries of Ancient Christian Documents," was treated in a most interesting and instructive manner. The interest of the lecture itself was greatly enhanced by the easy and charming manner and pleasing personality of the lecturer.

M. S. H.

A SUGGESTION.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

I was interested in the statement in last week's issue, in the article by "E. L.," relative to the now unused Friends' school building at Bristol, Pa. Why is there not an opportunity there for some capable and enterprising young Friend teacher to open a school?

The suggestion has been made in my hearing that young women who have had experience in teaching might look about for other places where there are now no Friends' schools, and see whether one is not needed. There are surely a number of places in which schools might succeed quite as well as in some of the places where they are now established. Besides Bristol, there might be mentioned, I think, Doylestown, Trenton, Norristown, and Lancaster. These are among the larger places; I have no doubt there are many smaller ones.

If we had some more Benjamin Hallowells, certainly it could be done.

S. T.

Fourth month 30.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL, BALTIMORE.—The first anniversary of the corner-stone laying of the Friends' new school building, Baltimore, was celebrated on the 24th ult. The pupils, teachers, members of the school committee, and a number of the friends of the school gathered in the lecture-room, and addresses were made by the Principal, John W. Gregg, the associate principal, Eli M. Lamb, Dr. O. E. Janney, and Jonathan K. Taylor. The principal was much gratified that 202 pupils had been enrolled the first year, and he spoke very encouragingly of the prospects of the school for the next year.

J. K. Taylor, chairman of the school committee, said the bequest of the late John Jewett of about \$25,000 as an endowment fund would greatly assist in improving the equipment of the school each year. J. Jewett had previously contributed \$5,000 towards the erection of the buildings.

PRINCIPAL AT KENNETT SQUARE.—Jane P. Rushmore, who has been for several years principal of Friends' School at Londongrove, Chester county, has been appointed principal of Martin Academy, Kennett Square. She will succeed Edgar Stinson, who declined a reappointment.

The Kennett *Advance* says: "She has had charge of the Friends' school at Londongrove for several years, where she has been a very successful teacher. She is a woman of unusual ability, and will be a great gain to the school and to the neighborhood."

NOTES.—Helen R. Hillborn, A. B., Swarthmore, 1894, who has had charge of the Friends' School at Darby, has accepted a position in the teaching force of Friends' School, Wilmington, Del., for the coming year.

Marius John of Illinois, a George School graduate of '99, and who has been a student at Leland Stanford University, California, expects to go to Manila soon in the service of the Red Cross to help care for the sick and wounded of the United States army.

CAROLINE HAZARD, president of Wellesley College, does not believe that the higher education lessens woman's chances of marriage. She has compiled statistics showing that just as many Wellesley girls as Harvard men have married in the last five years.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

QUAKERTOWN, PA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held Fourth month 19, at the home of Jane M. Foulke. There was a good attendance. Isaac Reeder called the meeting to order and read the 13th chapter of Romans.

A recitation was given by Lizzie M. Straun, entitled "Grandmother's Answer." A portion of Thomas's History of the "Society of Friends in America" was read by Frank Ball. A part of the Discipline was read by Lucile Levick. Ella Baldwin read a pretty little poem, "The Loom of Life."

Essays were read by E. Irene Meredith, and William P. Roberts, subject, "The Power of Example." We were made to feel the forcible truth of the words read, that a good example is most valuable in forming a good and virtuous character, yet the duty of setting a good example is no more imperative than that of following it. It is a sad, sad thought that the influence of a wrong example has been the ruin and downfall of many. So if we would follow a good example we must keep it ever before us. There is none like that of Jesus to make us pure and good.

Current Topics were read by Milton Johnson. The roll was called, and responded to by sentiments. After a short silence the meeting adjourned to meet the 17th of Fifth month at the home of William P. Roberts.

A. S. B., Cor. Sec.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—There was a large attendance at the monthly meeting of the Friends' Association, held at the residence of Samuel and Julia K. Stout, on the 17th of Fourth month, and the discussion of topics presented was participated in by many of those present.

Julia Stout read an appropriate selection, which was followed by another by Alfred W. Wright, Whittier's "Story of James Naylor."

Susie J. Sheppard gave a recitation, "The Pastor's Vacation."

M. Anna Moore read an earnest essay against "Card-Playing," lamenting the waste of time in connection with this and kindred amusements. The general tone of the remarks following the paper was calculated to discourage the practice as unfavorable to religious growth and moral advancement.

A paper on the "Value of Attendance at Religious Meetings," was read by Sarah Chambers. It was followed by an animated discussion as to silent worship, one of the topics touched upon by the writer.

Charles Platt answered in the negative the question, "Have Friends a Right to Disown Members?" He took the ground that the Heavenly Father follows even the erring and wayward in love, and that He never casts off any.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Cecilia Zimmerman on DeKalb Street, on the 22d inst.

BUCKS UNION.—Bucks First-day School Union was held at Falls on the 28th ult., Isabel L. Worthington and Robert Kenderdine, clerks. The morning session was mainly devoted to the statistical reports from the ten schools of the Union.

The total number of pupils in the schools is 912, of whom 468 are members with Friends. There are 82 officers and teachers, 69 of whom are members.

A proposal to have but one meeting a year, instead of two, was not approved, the feeling being that it would cause a diminution of interest. George H. Ely, answering the question, "Should we abandon the formal method of answering queries and adopt the English method?" assigned to Solebury school, was inclined to favor the English plan.

Willett Stover, of George School, read an excellent paper on the Doukhobors, and this was followed by a biographical sketch of Tolstoy, by Ellen D. Lewis, of Buckingham, read by Robert Kenderdine. Prof. Nutt, of George School, supplemented this paper by a talk on Tolstoy, saying, "He is one of the half dozen real Christians in the world at the present day; that is, one who believes his Bible and tries to follow literally the example of Jesus." Sympathetic refer-

ence was made to the missing faces, and vacant seats, especially of the one so lately made vacant in the death of Samuel Swain, who for so many years, whenever able to do so, had attended the meetings of the Union and taken active part in the proceedings.

The next meeting of the Union will be held at Solebury.

CORNWALL, N. Y.—Cornwall Friends' Association met at the home of John H. Hunter, 22nd of Fourth month. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Theodore K. Barton. After a short silence, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved, and the roll was called.

A paper prepared by Edmund Cocks, entitled "Influence of Thought," was read by Rowland Cocks. Isaac M. Cocks being absent, his selection was read by Charles F. Seaman. Elizabeth K. Seaman read the 4th chapter of "Worthy Friends of the Nineteenth Century," (Benjamin Hallowell), followed by a selection from the INTELLIGENCER on "First-day Observance," read by Baldwin F. Brown. Each article drew forth expressions of appreciation.

Sentiments were given by nearly all present.

It was decided to discontinue the Socials for the season, and later to have a pic-nic.

For our next meeting Alice May Brown was appointed to prepare a paper, Emily Macy to have a selection, and Elizabeth K. Seaman to continue the reading of "Worthy Friends of the Nineteenth Century."

Then adjourned to meet at the home of William H. Macy, in four weeks.

MARIANNA SEAMAN, Sec.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

PEOPLE out here (Colorado) think Quakers are like the enclosed clipping would suggest. I am told that Friends' "pastors" give letters to their members to take to other churches, when they leave. Two came into the Methodist church here, last week, in this way.

[The clipping is from the Ida Grove, Iowa, *Pioneer*, and reads:

"On next Sunday evening at the Friends' church there will be given an Easter programme consisting of recitations, etc. Special music has been prepared. Everyone is invited."]
W.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

IN a letter dated at Fort Collins, Colorado, on the 22d ult., Fannie C. Lownes speaks of the trip made by her husband and herself with teams, last fall, from Albuquerque, N. M., to Fort Collins, and adds:

"We travelled 600 miles in twenty days, and crossed four mountain ranges, seeing and enjoying much that was grand in nature. The season was advanced and we were obliged to hasten, although it would have been pleasant to linger. We have not found this country a good place to farm, and it is a very hard place to make a start. The winters also are long and often severe. So we have concluded to go to Sherman, Texas, where I have a brother who has employment, and assures us that we can get a desirable home. This week, if the weather will permit, we expect to start on a longer journey than the one taken last fall. We will have no mountains to cross, and it will be through a cultivated country."

William S. Clark and wife and daughter, of Street, Somersetshire, England, arrived at New York on the 19th ult., and have since been visiting and travelling. They are prominent Friends in England; Helen Bright Clark is the daughter of John Bright—and was recently alluded to in the INTELLIGENCER in connection with her vindication of her father's attitude towards war. They attended last week the conference at Hampton Institute, Va., and have since gone to Tuskegee, Alabama, to see the Booker Washington School.

THE whistle valve on a Chicago and Northwestern engine broke on a recent night, and the whistle screeched incessantly until the end of the engine's run, about sixty-five miles.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL.

IN a private letter recently received from Abby D. Munro she says: "The school year is fast drawing to a close. I have been a very hard winter for me, but I have been carried wonderfully through thus far.

"The average attendance of pupils for March was 294. As usual, at this time, we are in arrears. Up to March 1, all is paid up, leaving but a few dollars in the treasury. You can imagine how eagerly I watch the mail, with \$380.36 due on April 1."

It is to be hoped that the interest in the subject of the education of these colored people will still be maintained. We have here, as at Aiken, one little field of—if we may use the term—Foreign Mission work, and it is being well done by two faithful women, who have long borne and still are bearing the burden of this work. Let them be aided, for their "faith never faileth."

PATIENT ALL DAY.

GIVE me joy, give me joy, O my friends;
For once in my life has a day
Passed over my head and out of my sight,
And my soul has naught to unsay.
No querulous word to the fair little child
Who drew me from study to play;
No fretful reply to the hundred and one
Who question me, gravely and gay;
No word to the beggar I fain would take back.
No word to the debtor at bay;
No angry retorts to those who misjudge,
And desire not a nay, but a yea:
No word, though I know I remember them all,
Which I would, if I could e'er unsay.
Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends,
For the patience that lasted all day!

—A. D. T. Whitney.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

I'M twins, I guess, 'cause my ma says
I'm two little girls. An' one o' me
Is good little girl; an' th' other 'n she
Is bad little girl as she can be.
An' ma says so 'most every day.
An' she's the funniest ma! Cause when
My doll won't mind, an' I list cry,
Why, nen my ma she sob an' sigh,
An' say, "Dear good little girl, good-by!
Bad little girl's comed here again!"

Last time 't ma act that a'way
I cried all to myself awhile
Out on the steps, an' nen I smile,
An' get my doll all fixed in style,
An' go in where's ma's at, an' say:
"Mornin' to you, mommy dear;
Where's that bad little girl wuz here?
Bad little girl gone clean away,
An' good little girl's comed back to stay."

—James Whitcomb Riley, in the *Century*.

THERE were 903 post-offices in 1800; to-day we have 75,000—that is, in America alone. It took a letter sixteen days to go from Philadelphia to Lexington, Kentucky; twenty-two days to Nashville, Tennessee. The cheapest letter postage was eight cents, and to send a letter more than a hundred miles cost a shilling. Three million letters and papers were then sent in a year; at the present time the post-office handles about 30,000,000 pieces of mail in a single day.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

SITTING down or lying down is not necessarily resting. You must learn the secret of relaxing, letting go, removing all tension. Do not wait until you become tired, but snatch a moment here and there, and then just let yourself rest.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

ENGLISH RULE AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Springfield Republican.

THE ultimate test of government is the condition of the people. English rule in India is over a century old, yet if there is a God-forsaken people to-day on the earth's surface it is that wretched section of humanity in the land of Clive, Lawrence, and Kipling, that is dying by the thousands from simple hunger. The secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, has lately admitted in the British House of Commons that the present famine is the most serious that has occurred during the past hundred years. That is equivalent to saying that it is as terrible as any that has occurred in the known history of the country, before or after the British conquest. So far as the nineteenth century is concerned, the succession of famines indicates conditions of deterioration rather than of growing prosperity among the masses, while the century ends with an awful climax in the worst famine of them all.

If British rule has been the blessing to India that many have claimed, why does it fail so utterly to meet the simplest and most fundamental of tests? Improvements in the administration, the purification of the courts, and the prohibition of a few heathen rites amount to nothing if the mass of the people are unable to procure food. The ability to live and produce wealth is a condition more essential to any civilization than the manner in which we live or the particular organization of industry. No government can be pronounced good under which the population suffers from recurring famines of great extent and increasing intensity. And no more terrible indictment can be brought against a ruler than the simple fact that millions of his subjects periodically die of starvation. It is absurd to pronounce famines "an act of God." No intelligent person now loads upon the Almighty the responsibility for the great famines in Ireland during the past century. To be sure, the potato crop failed, but why was it that the Irish people had nothing except a few potatoes between them and starvation? In India there has been a failure of the monsoon. That was "an act of God." Yet why should 61,000,000 people suddenly be threatened with death from hunger because of the lack of rain?

In the recent brief debate in the House of Commons one or two daring members did not hesitate to attack British rule in India as being in a measure responsible for the present state of affairs. Sir William Wedderburn, who knows India thoroughly, opened the debate by moving "that in view of the grievous sufferings which are again afflicting the people of India, and the extreme impoverishment of large masses of the population, a searching inquiry should be instituted in order to ascertain the causes which impair the cultivators' power to resist the attacks of famine and plague; and to suggest the best preventive measures against future famines." Sir William attacked British officialism, and laid particular stress on the point that the Indian ryot, or peasant, is not encouraged to provide against drouths. Samuel Smith, supporting the motion, brought up the appalling poverty of the people. "In Madras in the past eleven years," he said,

"the number of evictions for non-payment of rent amounted to 152,000, the number in the preceding eleven years having been 840,000. Such a state of things stands self-condemned. We are governing an excessively poor country far too expensively."

Mr. Maclean, a government supporter, who could not be accused of partisan bias against the party in power, and who has spent a large portion of his life in India, visiting the country again only last year, made a vigorous assault upon present conditions. When last in India, he said, he was struck with the apathetic and despairing attitude of the native population, who, under recent calamities, had had taken from them even the last remnants of hope. The real cause of their impoverishment was heavy taxation. The salt tax was a most oppressive burden to the poor man. As a matter of fact, all the resources of India were mortgaged to England. All the great business, the shipping, railways, banks, and great industrial institutions of all kinds were in the hands of Englishmen, who, drawing large salaries, transmitted their savings to England. What were the consequences to the native population? Famine followed famine, cattle died, household goods were pawned, and having no means to replenish their farms, the natives lived mere slaves to the village usurer. Parliament had willingly voted £60,000,000 for the war in South Africa and Mr. Maclean urged the House to fulfill their obligations to the noblest of British possessions—India.

The trouble with India, according to Mr. Maclean, whose right to speak on this question is not disputed, is substantially the old trouble with Ireland, that other monument of the failure of British rule. Financially and industrially it has been made a mere tribute-bearer. India is literally the financial slave of the British money power. The sum of \$60,000,000 is annually sent to England by the Englishmen in India, which they have drawn from the wealth of the country. And heavy taxation, according to expert observers, is "the real cause of India's impoverishment." These charges certainly help to explain the situation, and to make it clear that the responsibility for India's present condition cannot be entirely charged against the people of India themselves.

The closing year of the 19th century is probably the most inglorious in British history during the century's passage. Sir William Wedderburn's motion was rejected by the House of Commons. The British are lavishly and passionately spending their money by the hundred millions to crush the nationality of a brave people in South Africa, yet millions of the queen's India subjects starve.

A. A. PUTNAM, an electrical engineer of Rochester, talked his last will and testament into a phonograph a few days ago. Then with a hot copper wire he signed his name on the wax roll of the phonograph, the witnesses doing likewise, and the "Document" was thereupon completed.

LAST week is spoken of in the Manila despatches as one of the bloodiest since the insurrection broke out. Nearly 400 insurgents were killed, many captured, and many more wounded. It is calculated that the week's work "finished" 1,000 of them. This is what Bishop Potter calls an "academic question."—[New York World.]

THE CULTURE OF THE BANANA.

L. M. Wills, in the National Magazine.

IN rich land the banana will obtain its full growth in from twelve to fifteen months, yielding a bunch of fruit weighing from 25 to 100 pounds. The average height of a plant is between twenty and twenty-five feet, but they often reach the height of thirty feet, and will continue to produce, without replanting, from ten to thirty years. Its leaves are often fifteen feet long and from two to eighteen inches wide, and of a most vivid green color. These leaves come from the centre of the banana stalk, making their appearance, wrapped around the center rib, like a flag around a flagstaff. Upon reaching its full length, it unrolls and waves in the balmy air like magnificent plumes, frequently stretching across the narrow paths, and so shuts out the sun that you seem to be riding or walking through a green tunnel. When these leaves first unfold they are one long, large leaf, but, being very delicate, they soon become shredded by the wind. The "peons" often cut a leaf and use it for an umbrella during the tropical showers.

After sending out a dozen or more of these beautiful leaves, a leaf much like the others, but not over two feet long, then appears, signifying the plant is about to blossom. This blossom, which in reality is the bunch of bananas, starts from the very root of the plant, making its way straight up through the centre of the stalk, coming out just above the small leaf. When the bunch or blossom first appears it has an oblong shape, and is of a deep rich red color; three or four days later the large, red blossom begins to bend toward the ground, and as it does this the long red leaves fall off, one after the other, showing that the bunch of fruit is formed of a long stalk encircled with layers of fruit, commonly called hands; each hand made up of several individual bananas, commercially known as fingers, and at the end of each finger is a small, bell-shaped yellow blossom. When the bud first comes out the end of the banana points directly up toward the sky, and as the blossom turns toward the ground the bananas, or fingers, keep turning in an opposite direction, so that the bananas grow pointed up, instead of hanging down, as seen in the stores in this country. The fruit is never allowed to ripen on the plant, but is cut when about three-quarters or seven-eighths full, according to the season of the year and the number of days required for transportation.

When cutting fruit on a banana plantation an overseer, with one or two cutters and a dozen or more men, are sent out into the different districts of the plantation. When they come to a bunch properly matured, they cut with a machete a little notch in the banana stalk as high as they can reach. This allows the top of the stalk with the bunch of fruit to bend until the carrier can reach the small end with his hand. The sap flowing from this stalk, when cut, will color either paper or cloth with an indelible brown stain, and has often been used for writing. Then the cutter cuts off the stalk about four or five inches from the bananas, the carrier taking the bunch either on his head or shoulder, while the cutter cuts the

then old stock clear from the remainder of the mat, leaving it on the ground to decay.

A banana stalk yields but one bunch of fruit, and would die if it were not cut down when the fruit ripens or matures. One mat will produce from one to three bunches a year, growing continuously, as fast as one stalk is cut another taking its place. A remarkable thing about this plant is that if you cut into a half grown stalk near the root, or any part of the stalk, a small blossom or bunch of bananas, fully formed, will soon shoot through the cut; but if allowed to grow, will never reach any market value.

Many people affirm that the banana and the plantain are the same fruit, but this is incorrect, although they grow like the banana, an experienced person can readily distinguish the difference by the color, as well as by the size of the small ribs in the leaf. The plantain grows in a bunch, but with only two or three hands to the bunch, and each finger or individual plantain is as large as the banana, and is more of a crescent shape. They are never eaten raw. The natives cook both the plantain and the banana, but prefer plantain.

ALCOHOL A POISON.

Union Signal.

(1) DR. BLEULER, Switzerland (*Journal of Inebriety*, April, 1899, page 178). "The physiological effect of alcohol is that of a poison, whose use is to be limited to the utmost. Even the moderate use as now practiced is injurious."

(2) Dr. Belval, France (*French Journal of Hygiene*): "Perfectly pure ethyl-alcohol itself exercises a dangerous action upon the animal economy and must be considered as a true poison."

(3) Dr. Adolph Fick, late professor of physiology, Wurzburg University, Germany (international reputation): "In an exhaustive definition we shall have to class every substance as a poison which, on becoming mixed with the blood, causes a disturbance in the functions of any organ. That alcohol is such a substance cannot be doubted. Very appropriately has the English language named the disturbance caused by alcohol beverages, intoxication, which by derivation, means poisoning."

(4) Dr. J. F. Payne (address published in *London Lancet*, December, 1888), considering at length the question as to whether alcohol is a poison, defines a poison as "a substance capable of injuring the body, either by causing damage to the tissues or by producing functional disturbance." He concluded that alcohol is a poison in both senses.

(5) Dr. A. Forel, professor of nervous diseases, University of Zurich, Switzerland: "Alcohol, even when diluted as in wine, beer and cider, is a poison which changes pathologically the tissues of the body and leads to fatty degeneration. Of course, I am not speaking here of the smallest doses. However, the latter (for example a glass of wine or a half liter of beer) is also injurious because it injures the brain by producing paralysis and disarrangement of function; that is clearly demonstrated by experiments of Kraepelin, Smith, Furer, Aschaffenburg, etc. The

ame has never been controverted. The most moderate drinking of alcohol is quite useless for the individuals, but by means of example and fashion produces an incalculable social injury and misery of the mass because all cannot remain moderate and the strictly moderate remains at least the exception."

"DIED POOR."

"It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker; "the saddest I have attended for many years."

"That of Edmonson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor—poor as poverty. His life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with golden promises that were destined never to know fulfillment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr," was answered. "Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned one who had spoken of his patience and endurance.

"No, sir. He died poor, just as I have stated. Nothing that he put his hand to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said the other, "and thought he died rich."

"No, he has left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of his estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity."

"And precious examples," said a third.

"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildered path," was the testimony of another.

"And high truths, manly courage, and heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich," was the emphatic declaration. "Richer than the millionaire who went to his long home on the same day, miserable in all but gold. A sad funeral, did you say? No, my friend, it was a triumphal procession. Not the burial of a human clod, but the ceremonies attendant on the translation of an angel. Did not succeed? Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off the victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow.—*Exchange*."

THE official registration in Cuba is now nearly complete. It shows that 66,869 Spanish residents of the island have preserved their allegiance to Spain under the terms of article ix. of the Paris treaty of peace. Of these, 31,274 are in the province of Havana.

GOVERNOR GENERAL WOOD has issued a decree directing that persons under twenty-three years of age shall not marry in Cuba without previously obtaining the consent of their lawful guardians. Persons over twenty-three need not procure such consent.

The Paris Exposition Buildings.

As a whole, the Paris Exposition could not be planned so as to present such a splendid *coup-d'œil* as did the Court of Honor at Chicago. Our World's Fair had the advantage of unlimited space, with the opportunity of spreading in all directions.

As Paris wished to have her Exposition within her own walls, she was obliged to take the largest open spaces which the city afforded, and to connect them as best she could. The broad waterways of the "White City" suggested the possibility of using the banks of the Seine far more than they have ever been used before. The quays have been widened, and in places raised to the level of the avenues which border them; hence the river may be called the main thoroughfare of the Exposition. Otherwise the space is the same as that occupied by the Exposition of 1889, with the added area embraced between the old Palais de l'Industrie, now removed, and the Place de la Concorde. On this piece of land the two great art palaces and the monumental entrances have been erected facing the very centre of the city.—[Ernest C. Peixotto, in *Scribner's Magazine*.]

Drowning at Mt. Pleasant.

THE *Laing School Visitor*, in the last issue which has reached us, reports the following:

"One of our pupils, a bright little boy ten years old, lost his life by drowning, a few days ago. He had gone to the wharf to carry dinner to one of the boat hands, when he accidentally fell overboard. A colored man, who has always been considered an expert at swimming, jumped over after him, but the tide was high, and the current strong, and both were drowned. This young man saved the lives of two white men, whose boat had been swamped last summer, by swimming a distance no one else would attempt. In token of his bravery, and the fact that he lost his life in trying to save that of another, his funeral expenses were paid by the employés of the trolley company, and a purse of money presented to his family, while they attended his funeral in a body, and we have since learned that money is being raised to build a little home for his family."

"Not Fit for Independence?"

ROBERT SOUTHEY, the English "Lake" poet, in his life of Admiral Nelson, written in 1813, thus wrote of the American people:

"They had broken the ties of blood and language, and had acquired the independence which they had been provoked to claim, unhappily for themselves before they were fit for it."

Southey is supposed to have been an intelligent man. It shows what queer ideas people will have about other people's fitness to rule themselves.

Soldiers in the Philippines.

[From a letter by Harry B. Coulter, of Fort Washington, Montgomery Co., Pa., published in the *Ambler Gazette*.]

WE left Cabanatuan, November 10th, with two days' rations and we saw no more rations for sixteen days. But we did not starve, you can bet. We could get all the chickens and ducks and eggs we wanted, and rice we got in abundance. I tell you we lived on the fat of the land for two whole weeks. The natives would kick about it, but we would give them a bat along side of the head and take it just the same, and other niggers would bring the stuff to us. At Tayug I found a fine silver watch, and it is a dandy.

PRACTICE yourself, for heaven's sake, in little things, and thence proceed to greater.—[Epictetus.]

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE military operations in South Africa, last week, resulted in clearing the south-eastern section of the Orange Free State of the Boer forces. General Roberts endeavored to capture them, but they withdrew northward without loss, taking cattle and wheat from the section they left. They are again making a stand in the rougher country north-east of Bloemfontein, near a place called Thaba N' Chu. London dispatches report them active, and making rapid and sharp attacks on the English lines. Many sick and wounded soldiers are returning to England. Two ships are reported as leaving Cape Town within a few days, with 477 such on board.

THE Boer "peace envoys," who have been for some time in Europe, endeavoring to secure aid to terminate the war, are now coming to this country. They expected to sail from Rotterdam, in a steamer for New York, on Fifth-day of the present week. They have received no official encouragement, it is said, anywhere in Europe, except in the reception by Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland. The German people, the French, and the Russians, all sympathize with the Boers, but their respective governments do not wish to interfere. The English ambassador in Paris is saluted, when seen abroad in the city, with cheers for the Boers.

THE new civil government of Porto Rico, under the law recently passed by Congress, was inaugurated on the 1st inst. Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, the new civil governor, formally entered on his duties. The ceremonies attending upon his induction to office were rather coldly regarded by the people at the capital, San Juan. The other chief officials under the new law, it is announced, will be promptly appointed by President McKinley.

THE relations between the United States and Turkey, reported last week as critical, depend at present upon the demand made of the Sultan for the payment of indemnity for losses of American missionaries in Armenia, at the time of the massacres. The sum demanded is about \$100,000. Evasive replies are given. The United States minister to Turkey, Straus, is in this country, and is not expected to return. The legation is in charge of the Secretary, Lloyd Griscom, of Philadelphia. Much interest is shown by diplomatists in Europe to see whether the United States will be able to collect its bill, by threats of force or otherwise. Two former ministers to Turkey, Lew. Wallace, of Indiana, and A. W. Terrell, of Texas, say it is not necessary to threaten or use force.

DISPATCHES from Manila last week, including one on the 26th, report further killing of the Filipinos. One dispatch said: "About 300 of the enemy have been killed recently in North Ilocos. About 600 to 700 rebels, a quarter of whom were armed with rifles, determinedly attacked the Americans, charging their positions and fighting at close quarters. The insurgents generally are aggressive in that province." At Lovag, April 17, 40 Filipinos were killed and 80 captured.

The "action" on the 17th, another dispatch indicates, was with "bolo men"—natives armed with bolos. The dispatch says: "Lieutenant Balch, with twenty cavalymen from the Thirty-seventh Regiment, cornered fifty bolomen in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo. General Bell's two regiments meet with many small squads of bolomen, and last week killed a total of 125."

These affairs are generally with little loss to the United States troops, and appear to be mere slaughter. One dispatch says, "the people of the district sympathize with the insurgents"—so called. Another reports the officials, the "alcaldes," of five towns as having been imprisoned for holding intercourse with the "insurgents."

THE plans to militarize the country appear to be persistently pressed forward. A bill has been reported favorably in Congress, to establish four permanent camps of instruction in different parts of the country, for use both by United States troops and the "national guard." In England and else-

where it has been found that public camps are centres of vice and demoralization. At New York, on the 27th, the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, in an inflammatory address, represented the "Monroe Doctrine" as in danger, and said the United States would probably have to fight for it or abandon it, lamenting that the time "is likely to arrive and find us unprepared,"—the purpose evidently being to stimulate large military expenditures.

ADMIRAL DEWEY and his wife reached Chicago from Washington on the 30th ult., having come on a special train fitted up for them. Their presence was in connection with the celebration in Chicago, on the 1st inst., of the second anniversary of the naval battle in Manila harbor. The exact character of the greeting likely to be accorded to Admiral Dewey had been much discussed, since his declaration of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President, but there were large crowds at the depot at Chicago, and along the streets, who seemed extremely enthusiastic. After the festivities in Chicago the Admiral is to visit some other places in the West.

A GREAT fire on the 26th ult. destroyed the town of Hull, Canada, on the Ottawa river, opposite the city of Ottawa, and having crossed the river did great damage also in the city. More than 2,500 buildings of all kinds were destroyed, causing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000. Probably 12,000 to 15,000 people were burned out of their homes, and several lives were lost. It is said to have been the most destructive fire ever experienced in Canada. Financial aid has been asked of American cities, and funds have been started in several.

NEWS NOTES.

GREAT floods occurred again in Texas, last week, and at Waco, on the 27th, half the city was flooded, and six or more lives were lost.

THE city of Richmond, Indiana, has voted a subsidy of \$225,000 for the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad, a proposed line from Cincinnati to Chicago.

THE Conference on Education at Hampton Institute, Va., occurred last week. The subjects considered related to the education of both white and colored. A number of prominent persons were present from the North.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the shipper must pay for the revenue stamps required on all express packages. This reverses a State Court's decision, which placed the tax burden upon the express companies.

AT Havana, Cuba, 28th ult., the wife of Gen. J. H. Wilson, United States military governor, was fatally burned. While alighting from her carriage, she stepped on a match which ignited, and set her dress in flames. The Wilsons are from Delaware; their home is near Wilmington.

THE proposed consolidation of bridge-building concerns has finally been effected under the title of the American Bridge Company, a New Jersey corporation, to be capitalized at \$70,000,000. It includes 28 companies whose plants command about 90 per cent. of the industry.

SEVEN thousand Japanese immigrants, bound for the United States, have landed at Vancouver, B. C., since First month. A steamer that arrived on the 23d ult., brought 1,056, and another steamer on the 24th, 600 more. They are supposed to be "contract laborers," brought in defiance of the law.

THE increased immigration is beginning to be felt in the less thickly settled sections of the Northwest. Unusual activity is reported in parts of South Dakota in the taking up of land for farms and cattle ranges, and it is stated that the immigrants appear to be possessed of more means than has been the case in recent years.

A GREAT fire on the 26th ult., destroyed the town of Hull, Canada, on the Ottawa river, opposite the city of Ottawa, and having crossed the river did great damage also in the city. More than 2,500 buildings of all kinds were destroyed, causing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000. Probably 12,000 to 15,000 people were burned out of their homes.

An Army Surgeon's Views.

IN the *Medical Journal* of Philadelphia, Dr. Chas E. Woodruff, an army surgeon, has an extended article on the residence of white people in tropical countries. Much of what he says relates to diet, the army "ration." He describes also the peculiar effect of the climate of the Philippine Islands in relation to drink.

The consumption of liquor after our occupation of Manila became suddenly enormous. The universal drinking, he maintains, implies a natural defensive craving. Men drink because they feel the need of it. In no other way can they overcome "the terrible nervous exhaustion which results from long-continued exposure to great heat and moisture. It is a veritable neurasthenia. There is no escape from the heat, day or night. One wakes up at night fairly drenched with perspiration. It wears out nervous force very quickly and surely."

Many striking instances of the sleeplessness and exhaustion from which the soldiers suffer are given by Dr. Woodruff, and he confirms the reports of the high percentage of insanity. This exhaustion reduces a man's resistance to every disease, and forces on white people the alternative of death or recuperation in a cool climate.

Dr. Woodruff regards as "exploded" the theory that white men can become "acclimated" in the tropics. The death-rate is far from being conclusive evidence. England has been sending home from India, for several generations, a constant stream of "acclimated" wrecks, to recu-

perate, if possible. We are beginning to do the same thing in the Philippines. If our soldiers are kept there for any considerable time, they will degenerate. They must be recalled, and their places taken by new recruits.

IN a recent lecture in England, on the history of colonies during the past hundred years, Sir Charles Dilke confessed that the rapid colonial development of the end of the century had brought about a practical reestablishment of slavery, under the form of "forced labor." This exists largely in Africa, under the European system, in the Hawaiian Islands, and elsewhere. In all south Africa the Kaffirs and other native tribes are "exploited" in this way.

IN one year, 1899, the authorized issue in the United States of industrial trust securities alone exceeded \$6,000,000,000. There is now scarcely a manufactured article in general use that is not controlled by a combination in some form.

Two years ago the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, better known as Spurgeon's Tabernacle, was destroyed by fire in an hour. It is now nearly rebuilt. The new edifice will seat 4,000, a few less than the old one.

AN agent of the Chilean Government will shortly come to the United States to purchase machinery for mining explorations, elevators, and locomotives for new roads.

AMERICAN merchants at Manila have appealed to Congress for relief from excessive taxation imposed by the military government.

NOTICES.

***A Religious Meeting will be held at Friends' Home for Children, 4011 Aspen St., West Phila., First day, Fifth month 6, at 3 p. m. Several ministering Friends are expected to be in attendance. All interested in the welfare of the Home are cordially invited to meet with S. T. R. EAVENSON, M. D.

***A meeting under the auspices of the Philanthropic Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting on the subjects of Temperance and Tobacco, Improper Publications, and Work among Women and Children will be held in Race Street Meeting-house Third-day evening of Yearly Meeting week, the 15th inst., at 7.45 o'clock.

Henry W. Wilbur, of New York, and Joseph S. Walton will address the meeting.

***The First-day evening meeting to-morrow, also Fifth month 20 and 27, will be at Race St., above 15th. On Fifth month 13, evening meetings will be held at Race St., 4th and Green Sts., 17th St. and Girard Avenue, and 35th St. and Lancaster Avenue, all at 7.30 o'clock. The company of Friends and others is invited.

***Merion Meeting (near Philadelphia), convenes on First-day, at 10.30 a. m., and the First-day School about 11.30 a. m. Friends and others coming from Philadelphia by trains leaving at 9.15 and 9.45 a. m., are met by conveyance (without charge) at Narberth station, (Penna. R. R.)

***The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for the following meetings for Fifth month:

- 6. Warrington and Huntingdon, Pa.
- 13. Eastland.
- 20. Aisquith Street, Baltimore.
- 27. York.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

***A Circular Meeting under the care of a Committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting will be held at Chichester, Del. Co., Pa., on First-day, Fifth month 6, at 3 o'clock p. m.

MARY P. HARVEY, Clerk.

Notices continued on page 360.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Makes hot breakfast-breads wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. In the easy, expeditious preparation of the finer cakes and pastries, Royal is indispensable.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

* * A meeting of the Friends' Temperance Workers will be held in the Friends' Meeting-house at 17th St. and Girard Ave., on this (Seventh-day) evening. All welcome.
WARREN E. EMLEY, Pres.

* * Quarterly Meetings, and other meetings will occur as follows during
FIFTH MONTH:

7. Nine Partners H. Y. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
8. Philadelphia, Race St.
10. Abington, Horsham, Pa.
10. Shrewsbury and Plainfield, Shrewsbury, N. J.
12. Miami, Waynesville, O.
Salem, West, O.
14. *Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.*
16. Easton and Granville H. Y. M., Granville, N. Y.
19. Short Creek, Concord, O.
21. Fairfax, Hopewell, Va.
23. Stillwater, Somerset, O.
25. Duaneburg, Ghent, N. Y.
26. Blue River, Highland Creek, Ind.
28. *New York Yearly Meeting.*
Warrington Q. M., Pipe Creek, Md.
28. Canada H. Y. M., Pickering, Ont.
29. Burlington Q. M., Crosswicks, N. J.
30. Southern, Easton, Md.
31. Bucks, Buckingham, Pa.

* * The following compose the Committee to assist in securing homes for strangers in attendance at Philadelphia Yearly Meeting:
Charles E. Thomas, 868 N. 26th street.
Tamar Hartley, 1511 Swain street.
Martha D. Hough, 1340 Spruce street.
Matilda K. Lobb, 1702 N. 18th street.
Sarah L. Haines, 1513 Marshall street.
Joseph M. Truman, Jr., 1500 Race street.
Rebecca B. Comly, 1529 N. Gratz street.

MRS. CARLAW MARTIN at the recent election of the school board in Dundee, Scotland, had the largest vote among the fifteen members elected. She received 12,312 votes, and the next highest candidate 11,588. One other woman was elected, and one defeated. Mrs. Martin is the wife of the editor of the Dundee *Advertiser*. She stood as an independent candidate.

BELGIUM is the most thickly settled country of Europe, with 224 inhabitants for every square kilometer. Then follow Holland with 152, Great Britain with 127, Italy with 111, the German Empire with 97, Switzerland with 76, Denmark with 58, etc. The least crowded countries in Europe are Russia with thirty-one, Sweden with eleven, and Norway with six inhabitants per square kilometer.

A FEW weeks ago we had a small pox scare, and general vaccination among the colored people followed. The "scare" died away, but not the effects of the vaccination, and our cook has ventured the assertion that "dat vaccilate am more was again dan de small pox hisself."—[Laing School Visitor.]

THE Dairy and Food Commissioner of New York says that only 200,000 pounds of oleomargarine are sold in that State in a year, as against 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds in Pennsylvania.

A SCIENTIFIC statistical work just published fixes the population of Europe at 381,000,000, an increase of 79,000,000 since 1870, or an annual increase of about 3,000,000.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY } Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMANN } Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS } Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK } Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY } New York.
BROOKLYN }
JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO } Philadelphia.
MORLEY } Cleveland.
SALAM } Salem, Mass.
CORNELL } Buffalo.
KENTUCKY } Louisville.

EVEN though you want but a pound of White Lead, you do not want to have some cheap mixture of Zinc, Barytes, etc., labeled "White Lead," foisted upon you simply because the dealer makes a greater profit on it.

Insist on getting **Pure White Lead**. It will be pure if the package bears one of the brands named in the margin. You can buy them in one, two, three or five-pound cans.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

WE have had an accession to the Shelter this month, in the person of old Aunt Sibby. She is able to help herself some by "minding children," while their mothers work on the farms, but has been without a home for a year or more, staying around among her friends. She once had a comfortable little home, but that, with everything she had, was destroyed by fire. It was pitiful to see her "handful" of belongings; all she had to show for a life of hard labor. We bade her welcome, promised her a chair and some things most needed, and her great joy and gratitude at finding a permanent home, at getting her "foot on de rock at las," as she expressed it, knew no bounds.—[Laing School Visitor.]

BRITISH Government expenditure is running now \$7,000,000 a week beyond revenue.

ONCE upon a time when Judge Gary, of Chicago, was trying a case, he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the room, lifting chairs and looking under things. "Young man," Judge Gary called out, "you are making a great deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?" "Your honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat, and am trying to find it." "Well," said the venerable jurist, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that disturbance."

NOTHING has been more remarkable in the history of the West than the entire change in Colorado in a few years from a silver-producing to a gold-producing State. Just a little while ago the gold output of Colorado, was \$3,000,000, a year; it is now more than \$30,000,000, the greater part of it coming from Cripple Creek.

LET no act be done at haphazard, nor otherwise than according to the finished rules that govern its kind.—[Marcus Aurelius.]

Where to Locate?

WHY, IN THE TERRITORY
TRAVERSED BY THE . . .

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

the Great Central Southern Trunkline,
. . . IN . . .

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE,
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA,
WHERE

Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Stock Raisers, Manufacturers,
Investors, Speculators,
and Money Lenders

will find the greatest chances in the United States to make "big money" by reason of the abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS,
TIMBER AND STONE,
IRON AND COAL
LABOR—EVERYTHING!

Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom from taxation, for the manufacturer.

Land and farms at \$1.00 per acre and upwards and 500,000 acres in West Florida that can be taken gratis under U. S. Homestead laws.

STOCKRAISING IN THE GULF COAST DISTRICT WILL MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Half fare excursions the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Let us know what you want, and we will tell you where and how to get it—but don't delay, as the country is filling up rapidly.

Printed matter, maps, and all information free.
Address,
R. J. WEMYSS,
General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONEY IN PRIZES

To the Person who can form the GREATEST NUMBER OF WORDS from the letters in the word

L-E-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E

we will give \$10; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$5; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$3; and to each one of those forming the next largest number, \$1 will be given—until \$25 in all shall have been distributed. This contest is open to everyone—men, women, and children. A great number of words can be made from *Leatherine*, thus: *hat, lather, leather, eat, tar*, etc., etc. In forming a word it should be remembered that no letter may be used more times than it appears in *Leatherine*, and proper names must be excluded.

The only condition to this contest is that everyone who competes shall purchase a bottle of *Leatherine* from their grocer or shoe dealer, and when sending the list of words, shall give the name of the dealer where the *Leatherine* was purchased. *If, however, your dealer does not keep it, send us his name with your list of words, and enclose 25 cents for a package of Leatherine.* Let everyone send their list promptly. The offer will not close until August 1st, but in case two persons should send in the same number of words, the one whose list is received first will be given preference in awarding the prizes.

Leatherine is well worth buying without any hope of a prize. It is a dressing for rendering shoes absolutely waterproof, and is a perfect substitute for overshoes. IT IS ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS RECOMMENDED BY EVERYONE WHO USES IT. It will not injure the finest leather, but will make it soft and comfortable, and twice as durable. It removes the horror of new shoes, making the leather pliable and easily adjusted to the feet. Address

THE "IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER" MFG. CO.

212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Disarmament of Nations; or, Mankind One Body.

By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION.

A vigorous and earnest presentation.
Fact and argument.

Very suitable for the year 1900.

Paper cover. 27 pages. 5 cents single copy,
including postage. \$1.00 for 25 copies.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Publisher,

N. W. Cor. 15th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

The British Friend.

The MONTHLY JOURNAL of the Society of Friends in the United Kingdom. Edited by WILLIAM EDWARD TURNER and EDWARD GRUBB, M. A.

The principal organ of liberal Quakerism in Great Britain.

Subscriptions due First month, 1900: Price, 6 shillings, 6 pence, post free, to all parts of the world.

Address WM. EDWARD TURNER, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, with remittance.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,

Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal,
1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone 2-29-38-D.

"No marm, dis yere boy ain got no fader no moder, no fambly to help him. I takes him in jes so marm. Ise de only backstander he's got," was the assertion of a pleasant-faced woman, as she brought a little, half-naked boy to us for clothes. The "back-stander" declared her willingness to feed the child, but could not buy clothes.—[Laing School Visitor.]

AN odd excuse for burglary was given by a one-legged boy, aged 13. He broke into a hardware store in Kansas City and was captured. He pleaded he wanted to steal some tools which would enable him to make a wooden leg for himself.

A COTTAGE on Loch Awe-side,—Lady Tourist to the cottager's wife—"And are these three nice little boys all your own? Mrs. McFarlane—"Yiss, mem; but him in the middle's a lassie."—[Household Words.]

LOMPOC, in Santa Barbara county, California, grows mustard for the whole nation. In that region 2,000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers.

THE Bishop of Chester proposes that the schools of England have suitable tablets on which to inscribe the names of students who win distinction on battlefields.

LARGE ocean going vessels can go up the St. Lawrence river as far as Montreal, over 1,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

In Scotland, as in England and Ireland, women can vote for all officers except members of Parliament.

THE Lord Mayor of London wears a badge of office which contains diamonds valued at £120,000.

SINCE 1891 Colorado has produced over \$75,000,000 in gold.

SAMUEL DUTCHER Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.
On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.

William D. Yarnall & Co.

REAL ESTATE, CONVEYANCING.

CITY, WEST PHILADELPHIA, AND DELAWARE CO
Properties of Every Description Bought,
Sold, Rented, or Exchanged.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED

We have unusually good securities to offer.

ESTATES SETTLED.

FIRE INSURANCE in Leading Companies.

ARCHITECTS

Phone No. 9. 526 Main Street, Darby, Pa.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.

In this immense stock are more than one thousand patterns in Carpets, including all the new Spring styles that have seemed to us worthy of a place here; also, over three hundred patterns of Chinese and Japanese Matting of dependable quality.

Body Brussels and Tapestry Carpets.

Body Brussels—the best grade only, of Bigelow, Whittall and Lowell makes; over two hundred patterns—\$1.00 to \$1.40 a yard.

Also, a special line of Body Brussels, twenty-two patterns that are not to be duplicated; standard makes, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a yard—these lots closing out at \$1.00 and \$1.10 a yard

Tapestry Brussels—from the celebrated Roxbury, Ntinson, Smith, Sanford, and Higgins factories; 208 desirable patterns—50 to 90 cents a yard.

Also, a fine selection of eighteen patterns, among them some of the most popular of last Autumn's styles; regularly 85c.—now 65c and 75c. a yard.

Mattings—newest importations.

China Matting—heavy, strong and durable; a great range of patterns—\$5.00 to \$15.00 a roll of 40 yards. We particularly mention our \$14.00 quality, in 40 patterns—a quality regularly worth \$16.00 a roll.

Japan Matting—novel designs in odd and artistic effects—\$5 to \$22 a roll.

Mail orders receive prompt and accurate attention. Address orders "Department C."

Strawbridge & Clothier,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. JACKSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
 No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities a Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on deposits.

Established 1874.

'Phone 1-43-95-D.

R. G. ALFORD,

Hardware, Tools, and Cutlery,
 House Furnishing Goods,

S. W. cor. 22d and Callowhill Sts.

Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Varnishes, Paint.

WILLIAM B. RAYBOLD,

Paper Hanging
 Frescoing and
 Decorating

724 Buttonwood St., Philad'a.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates of interest and scarcity of desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well secured on improved lands in a substantially developed section, where values have been maintained. For information address,

ISAAC FORSYTHE,
 503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa.

F. GUTEKUNST,

FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

43 FLOWERS, 30¢
20 Pkts. Seeds, 23 Bulbs



Most popular varieties, postpaid.
 1 pkt. Mary Semple Asters, 4 colors,
 1 " Alysium, Little Gem, mixed.
 1 " Beautiful Hybrid Begonias.
 1 " Bonquet Chrysanthemum.
 1 " Umbrella Plant.
 1 " Carnation Marguerite.
 1 " Double Chinese Pink.
 1 " Heliotrope, mixed.
 1 " Forget-me-not Victoria.
 1 " California Golden Belle.
 1 " Petunia Hybrid Mixed.
 1 " Phlox Drummondii.
 1 " Poppy, New Shirley.
 1 " Sunshine Pansy.
 1 " California Sweet Peas.
 1 " Lovely Butterfly Flower.
 1 " Giant Verbena, mixed.
 1 " Diamond Flower.
 1 " Washington Weeping Palm.
 1 " Japan Morning Glory.

23 BULBS—Two grand new
 "Scarlet King" and Variegated,
 "Canna Lily."
 1 double Tuberosa; 2 Hybrid Gladi-
 olus; 2 Butterfly do.; 4 Spanish Iris;
 2 Taberons clematis; 10 lovely mixed Ozalis.
NEW FLORAL GUIDE—124 pages,
FREE with every order.

The Conard & Jones Co. Box 2, West Grove, Pa.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Capital \$2,000,000. Chartered 1836 Surplus, \$5,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUS-

TEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORT-

GAGES.

DEPOSITARY UNDER PLANS OF REORGAN-

IZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary, ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROBERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.



To Repair
 Broken Arti-
 cles use

**Major's
 Cement**

Remember
**MAJOR'S
 RUBBER
 CEMENT,
 MAJOR'S
 LEATHER
 CEMENT.**

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,

Wall Papers and
 Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

Carpetings, Linoleum,
 Window Shades, etc.

Benjamin Green,

33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of

Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1624 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.



OPTICIANS

Special attention paid to making and adjusting glasses from Oculists' prescriptions.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
 NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
 HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
 BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
 IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYS-
 BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHAMO-
 KIN, WILLIAMSPORT, AND POINTS
 IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
 AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
 SPEED.

Ellwood Heacock,

UNDERTAKER
 and EMBALMER

1860.

TELEPHONE 5807.

1313 Vine Street, Philad'a.

Calls outside of city answered promptly.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, FIFTH MONTH 19, 1900.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing *west of the Mississippi river* a discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers. Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 5 cents per line, one time; $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per line each insertion, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates which will be furnished upon application. No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,

N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

*** TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.—XX.,	381
POETRY: TRUST,	381
PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, 1900,	381
WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE 19TH CENTURY:	
Benjamin Hallowell (Continued),	383
OLD TESTAMENT LESSON. No. 21,	385
THE SILVA OF HIGHER ALTITUDES,	386
METHODIST BISHOPS' ADDRESS,	387
EDITORIALS:	
Cowper,	388
Notes,	388
MARRIAGES, DEATHS,	389
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:	
Chautauqua Summer School,	389
A REQUEST,	389
NEWS OF FRIENDS,	390
NEW YORK FIRST-DAY SCHOOLS,	390
FRIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME:	
XVIII.—Providence and Swarthmore,	391
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,	392
CONFERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.,	392
LITERARY NOTES,	393
REPORT FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,	393
PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES,	393
POETRY: Lines Suggested by a Cherry- Tree in Blossom,	393
THE SHAD IN THE DELAWARE,	394
MISSIONS BY THE SWORD,	394
SLOWER SHIPS BUT MORE COMFORT,	395
A PEEP THROUGH A WINDOW,	395
BREAD OR CAKE?	396
DUTY FIRST,	396
"THE MAN WITH THE HOE,"	397
THE NURSERY VENTILATION,	397
MISCELLANY: The Doukhobors Planting; Cambridge University Extension Meeting; Drunkenness in Havana; The Piano Passing; No Vote, No Influence; The Mute Boy's Story; Rum and "Civilization"; Labouchere's War Plan; The Increase of Cities,	397, 398
CURRENT EVENTS,	399
NEWS NOTES,	399
NOTICES,	400

BOARDING.—WALLACE ST., 1619, DESIRABLE second story front room; also pleasant room on fourth floor; excellent board; table board.

NURSES.—A NEW YEAR IS ABOUT BEGINNING in the Nurses' Training School of the Women's Homoeopathic Hospital, which offers exceptional advantages. Application must be made to the Head Nurse, Hospital, 20th Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—COMPETENT PERSON FOR housework in small country cottage, four months. Address 1863 Willington St., Philadelphia Pa.

BOARD.—FRIENDS' FAMILY, TWO ADULTS, children and nurse (3 rooms) want board on farm near station (P. and R. preferred) gentleman comes to city daily. State terms, distance from station. X Y. Z.

WANTED.—KINDERGARTEN GRADUATE wishes position, or to teach little children. Address S., Box 3, Narberth, Pa.

WANTED.—HOUSEKEEPER ON A FARM IN a family of from four to six adults. Address P. O. Box 213, Bristol, Pa.

ACCOUNTANT, COMPETENT, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT as Bookkeeper, Collector, Timekeeper or any position requiring trustworthiness and ability. J. C. Hancock, 1932 Girard Ave.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A SUMMER HOME for a few persons, assuring pleasant surroundings, large, shady lawn, airy rooms. Those not going to and from city daily preferred. Address No. 19, Station N., Philadelphia, Pa.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON can be accommodated with rooms and board in a Friends' family. One block from street cars passing railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address SARAH R. MATTHEWS and SISTERS, 1920 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

TO LET.

Furnished house for the summer at Quaker Street, New York, on the D and H road $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from station, $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile from store, Post Office, and Friends' Meeting. Rooms large and airy. Bath-room, carriage-house and stables, ice house, large lawn. Address Mary J. Hoag, Quaker St., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC OF THE

**First-day Schools of
New York and Brooklyn**

WILL BE HELD

Seventh-day, Sixth Month 2, 1900.

The Steamboat Crystal Stream will leave Dock Street wharf, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 a. m. and the foot of East 24th Street, New York, (Recreation Pier) at 9.20 a. m.

The sail is to be up Long Island Sound to Oriental Grove, Long Island, about three miles from Great Neck R. R. Station.

All friends of the schools are invited to be on hand early and to bring their friends with them. Tickets, for adults 50 cents, and for children 25 cents, may be obtained at either pier on the morning of the Pic-nic, or before that from

ROBERT R. CARPENTER,
457 West 21st Street, N. Y.
FRANKLIN NOBLE,
459 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

H. C. BODEN & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Walnut and 13th Sts.

OPTICIANS

Special attention paid to making and adjusting glasses from Oculists' prescriptions.

Morgan Bunting

Arthur Shrigley

BUNTING and SHRIGLEY

ARCHITECTS

Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas Ellwood King & Co.

Manufacturers of Reliable Harness,
Riding Saddles, and Horse Clothing.

Trunks Repaired.
Johhing in general.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

3533 Lancaster Avenue, 3510 Race Street.

Branch Office 5049 Lancaster Ave.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN RESIDENCES

To Rent for the Summer.

WE now offer a Large List of Desirable Properties renting from \$100 to \$2000 for the season. Twelve at Swarthmore, \$35 to \$150. Month, season, or year. List on application. Photographs of many at office.

C. P. PETERS, 441 Chestnut St., Phila.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,
Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.

To 1020 GREEN STREET.

GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,

14 S. BROAD STREET, PHILA

Telephone 1-42-25 D.

YOUNG FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION,
140 North Fifteenth St., Philad'a.

DINING ROOM—Quiet and Homelike.

Wholesome Food, neatly and promptly served.

Dinner, 25 cts., 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

ROOMS

50 cents per night. \$3 and \$4 per week.

Friends and others are invited to make use of the facilities of the Association. Inquiries will be answered by ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

Public Telephone No. 36-68.

"Swarthmore Scenes."

A collection of twenty-five half-tone views of Swarthmore College and its environments with an introductory poem by J. Russell Hayes. Attractively bound in green or garnet covers. Price 50 cents, postpaid to any address. R. PETERS, JR., Swarthmore College, Pa.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844.
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 19, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 20.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XX.

REMEMBER, *dear friends, that you are but stewards. Seek clearly to discern how much of your income, or of your property, you ought to spare, and in what manner it may be well and wisely distributed for the good of others.*

From the Book of Discipline of London Yearly Meeting.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

TRUST.

I LIKE to feel that nothing may be lost ;
That aught of truth or beauty holds, or love ;
That every good deed tells, as from above
One rain drop falling, moistens the dry earth.
And though friends drift and on Life's ocean tossed,
Some kindred souls unwillingly float wide ;
Perhaps they might grow weaker side by side ;
And if to keenest sight comes deepest pain,
And then the cynic's smile,—where joy is not,
Pray one may see the rainbow in the rain,
And count the sight a blessing. Not in vain
He walks although alone, his daily round
Whose eyes are clear and yet whose heart is free
From bitterness and envy, though he see
Light friendships rob his trust and Fortune's tide
And seeming greatness raise its pomp and pride.

SARAH PALMER BYRNES.

Paris, France, Fifth month 1.

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, 1900.

ON Seventh-day, the 12th inst., the Meeting of Ministers and Elders convened at the usual hour with a somewhat diminished attendance, when compared with some former years. Nineteen representatives failed to respond, several of whom were excused on account of illness, and the prevalence of sickness and infirmities of age were mentioned as being responsible for the absence of others who are usually most faithful to all appointments.

This condition of affairs gave rise to much concern relative to the advanced age of the Friends composing this body, and great earnestness characterized the expression that Friends in middle and younger life be appointed to the service of elders ; not that the aged should be omitted, but that those younger be added.

Minutes were read for visiting Friends, one for O. Edward Janney, a minister, and for his wife Anna W. Janney, a member, from Park Avenue Monthly Meeting, Baltimore, and one for Robert and Esther H. Barnes, both ministers of Purchase Monthly Meeting, N. Y. Cordial expression of welcome was given to these Friends, as well as to those without minutes, and the response of O. E. Janney was one of encouragement that so many aged ones were still with

us, and he felt that there was a greater willingness than ever before amongst our young people to assume the responsibility of their membership with Friends.

But the citation of the numbers that had been called to their eternal home during the past year, made its impression, and many voices were raised to express the hope that others were being made ready to take up the mantles that were being dropped, so as to give comfort to the aged, courage and inspiration for the future of this important body. A Friend from Burlington Quarter gave the encouraging information that there are now more recorded ministers in that Quarter than at any time during the past fifty years.

To the reading and answering of the usual queries close attention was given. Regrets were expressed that so much time was spent in adjusting a summary answer that could not be made fully to embrace the condition of the eleven meetings reporting. It was felt this time could be more profitably devoted to the counseling of those assembled, and a proposition was made, and very fully united with, that in the future the meeting dispense with the summary. This was left for Friends to consider at their homes. An earnest prayer and a living silence closed the session.

FIRST-DAY MORNING.

There was a very large attendance at Fifteenth and Race Streets Meeting on First-day morning, the number being far beyond the seating capacity of the two houses. The Race Street end was filled before 10 o'clock, and the Cherry Street house soon after, and an overflow meeting was organized in the lecture-room of the school. Many persons were still outside.

In the Race street house shortly before 10 o'clock the meeting became quiet and was opened with a prayer by Joel Borton. He was followed by Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, who spoke at length, quoting the text "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all things else shall be added unto you." Esther B. Barnes, of Purchase, spoke from the text, "Could ye not watch with me one hour?" Keziah Wilkins, Joel Borton, Robert Barnes, and Hannah Linton also spoke. The meeting closed early.

In the Cherry Street room all the seats were filled and many were standing, when a Friend arose at half-past 10 and requested that the hour for worship might begin with the customary silence. After a few minutes prayer was offered by Margaretta Walton that all might enter into the divine presence and be strengthened. Isaac H. Hillborn arose with the words : "Father, the hour is come. Glorify thy Son that thy Son may glorify thee." He spoke at length. Peter Smedley, of West Chester, Pa., followed. Elizabeth Lloyd quoted the words of the Master, "Be ye therefore perfect." She said that all work that

does not tend toward human perfection is wrong and unprofitable, but the humblest toil or the largest endeavor that makes men better and purer is blessed in the sight of God.

Margaretta Walton expressed her sympathy with many young hearts, who were asking the question, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" and urged them to turn to God for the light that makes all things plain.

The meeting in the lecture-room had the ministry of Martin Meloney, Thomas W. Sheward, and Samuel Jones.

FIRST-DAY SCHOOLS, AFTERNOON.

The Race Street house was crowded in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, with those in attendance upon the annual exercises of the First-day schools. They were in charge of Isaac H. Hillborn, who opened with a Scripture reading.

There was then an opening exercise, in which all the schools, fifteen in number, participated, being those from Camden, Fair Hill, Germantown, Goshen, Girard Avenue, Gwynedd, Horsham, New Garden, Newtown, Plymouth, Race Street, West Chester, Willistown, West Philadelphia, and Merion.

The schools then gave recitations, etc., separately, and all joined in a closing exercise.

This was the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the kind. There seems to be a well maintained interest.

SECOND-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 14.

The regular sessions of the Yearly Meeting began at 10 a. m. In men's meeting there was about the usual attendance. After reading the opening minute, there were brief exhortations by one or two Friends, and prayer was offered. The names of the representatives being called, 100 out of 116 answered to their names. (At a later calling of absentees three more answered.) The minutes of the visiting Friends (already named in report of Ministers and Elders), were read, and their presence welcomed by many expressions to that effect.

The annual epistles from New York, Baltimore, and Indiana Yearly Meetings were read. That from New York, which though long was full of valuable and helpful matter, led to unusual expression, and many Friends spoke in relation to it. A committee to bring forward the draft of an epistle from this yearly meeting was appointed. Joel Borton laid before the meeting a concern he had felt that there might be a devotional meeting held each morning (except Fifth-day) from 9.15 to 9.45. After consideration, in which general unity was expressed, the proposal was left for final action to the afternoon session.

At the opening of the afternoon session one of the representatives reported that they proposed Emor Roberts for Clerk, and Isaac H. Hillborn and Charles F. Jenkins for Assistant Clerks; they were approved and appointed. They also proposed new members of the joint committee to audit the treasurer's account, etc., who were approved. The proposal of Joel Borton was approved, and he was authorized to present it to women's meeting. The epistles from Genesee, Illinois, and Ohio Yearly Meetings were read and remarked upon; Robert

Hatton spoke sympathetically of the small number of Ohio Friends, and the scattered situation of those belonging to Illinois. He felt encouragement, notwithstanding.

The Educational Committee's report was read. It will be printed in full. It reported the receipt of \$2,000 as a gift in aid of its work, and of \$30,000 to be known as the "Mary Jeanes Fund." The latter sum was directed to be paid over to the Yearly Meeting Trustees, the income to be used for educational purposes.

In women's meeting, at the opening of the morning session, prayer was offered by two Friends. Of the 108 representatives appointed by these meetings, 102 were in attendance. A Friend expressed thankfulness that so many of the older ones had been blessed with health to enable them to be present, and that so many younger ones were actively interested in the work of the meeting. Matilda E. Janney alluded to many dear faces that were missing, and expressed the feeling that God's message to his children was "be not discouraged."

A warm welcome was extended to visitors from other yearly meetings that were in attendance with or without minutes. Esther H. Barnes, of New York, expressed her gratitude that she was privileged to visit this meeting. Epistles were read from New York, Baltimore, and Ohio Yearly Meetings. Lydia H. Price expressed her thankfulness that, although our country is still engaged in war, the testimony of Friends in favor of peace is stronger than ever, and that the peace sentiment is growing throughout the country.

In the afternoon Sarah Griscom was continued as clerk, Matilda Garrigues as assistant clerk, and Florence K. Blackfan was appointed reader for this year. The report of the Committee on Philanthropic Work was then read and considered. It will be published in full.

The concern presented by Joel Borton then occupied the attention of the meeting to the close of the sitting. The proposal for devotional morning meetings was united with, and men's meeting notified to that effect.

HOME TRAINING.—It has been found impossible to give the average school child a working knowledge of correct English unless he or she has been carefully home trained. Is character building a so much easier task than inculcating a knowledge of the proper use and the accepted pronunciation of the vernacular? There is no profession that engages the active interest of human beings which is so criminally—the word is deliberately selected—managed as parentage. The proof of this radical assertion is to be found not alone in jails, reformatories, and asylums for the insane, but in the permitted diversions of any big city, and in the State, municipal, and national scandals that even now are smirching the name American. There are other stupendous cruelties and wrongs perpetrated by parents, but enough for the moment to draw attention to the dereliction of parents in the matter of moral instruction in one or two particulars—Thou shalt not steal, and thou shalt not bear false witness.—[Selected.]

WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

CHAPTER CONTRIBUTED BY DR. KIRK.¹

(Continued from Last Week.)

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL was a man of large stature and commanding presence. A melodious voice, courteous manner, and the bearing of a gentleman, added to a strikingly intellectual face, made him a conspicuous character. As his acquaintance extended these qualities commanded the respect and regard of the best people.

He entered on the career of teacher with a well-defined idea of what a school should be, and for its development he brought to bear untiring energy and ceaseless devotion to a calling nearest his heart,—the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation. He forced his ideas on no one, but should occasion present itself, he would frankly, forcibly, and convincingly give them to the parents, who quickly perceived the meaning and scope of his educational views, and were soon eager to place their boys under his care. Another endowment of that remarkable man was beginning to be known when he began his work at Alexandria, which drew to him for instruction many of the best young men of the country—his profound mathematical attainments. His school-room therefore was not long unfilled.

Students were called from their dormitories at six o'clock; half an hour later they assembled in the school-room, where a chapter from the Bible was read,—not in a haphazard way, but in a manner that would excite interest in the student. Bible stories were taken up and gone through with in a systematic manner. The beauties of Isaiah, the Psalms, and other portions of both the Old and New Testament were given forth with a melody of voice and a heart of feeling that riveted the attention, with nothing of the conventional cant, nor merely formal solemnity, which so often smothers the sentiment and destroys the effect of the exquisite language of that wonderful Book.

Breakfast followed at seven o'clock, and an hour later the work of the day commenced in the school-room. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry occupied the first hour. These subjects were illustrated with appropriate apparatus, which the students were requested to handle, examine their construction, and explain the use in connection with the subjects under consideration. Thus pneumatics, hydraulics, optics, electricity, and galvanism were taught. In the study of Chemistry the same plan was followed. Of course many a retort was broken, many a receiver destroyed by the untaught hands of the novice, but the accident was passed over lightly, and the assurance given to the timid operator that disaster would be less frequent as self-confidence grew.

Lower classes under the instruction of the teachers

were taken to the class-room, and the same methods were followed. Having attained a certain proficiency, and Benjamin's classes being out of the way, they would in time recite to him, and thus gradually through the term the entire school would pass under the guiding influence of his master-hand. The remaining hours of the morning were given to the various branches of mathematics. Each class had a definite hour assigned to it, generally on the alternate days of the week. These classes were numerous and covered every branch of mathematics. Thoroughness was expected in recitation, and to meet the high standard set, every assistance, at all times, was rendered the student by Benjamin Hallowell. By day or by night, in season or out of season, he was ever ready, ever willing to sacrifice his own convenience for the advantage of his student. Little wonder is it his students loved him, less wonder that their advancement was phenomenal. He seemed to possess the gift of imparting the love he had for mathematics to those who sought his instruction, and instead of the bug-bear the subject is to thousands under him it became an intellectual pleasure.

A considerable portion of the afternoon sessions was devoted to literary work. Benjamin was a fine reader, and under his instructions he carried his reading classes with pleasing results through the best English writers of both prose and poetry.

System and order prevailed everywhere. "Order is Heaven's first law," was a quotation often made before the students, and he insisted its practical observance should be maintained. He was a close observer; in a quiet way the characteristics of each student were studied; he knew, therefore, when and how to act that the rough elements should be softened and the finer points of disposition and character developed. It must not be inferred that everyone who entered the Alexandria boarding school was made perfect by the admission. Occasionally a character was encountered incapable of being brought into harmony with the order of the establishment, and whose presence was a menace to the best interests of his associates. Such a boy or young man, as the case might be, would be called to his home, would disappear from among his fellows; his effects would follow him in due season, and a wave of oblivion would cover the recollection of his existence in the School. The disgrace of *public* expulsion was of the rarest infliction, independent of the feelings of the parents and the self-respect, if, perchance, there be any left in the offender. The quiet suppression of an unworthy character, had a most salutary influence on the discipline maintained in the institution. Order, study, progress was the rule; boisterous conduct, unruly deportment, and indolence, it was well understood, would not be tolerated. The unflagging interest and unwearied energy, coupled with a certain charm of manner and courtesy of bearing, of the Principal excited a corresponding zeal in the scholar, and thus love, reverence, and a desire for improvement in mind and morals was a sentiment that pervaded the school.

The labors of the week closed on Seventh-day morning at 10.30 o'clock. Oftentimes when questions of public interest were agitating the community

¹ Dr. Mahlon S. Kirk, now of "Rockland," near Sandy Spring, Md., was an assistant teacher in Benjamin Hallowell's Alexandria School, going there in the autumn of 1849. The Autobiography (p. 159) speaks very highly of him. "I think it but just to say," is the testimony, "that Mahlon Kirk was the most reliable and efficient aid, at every point where I needed assistance, that I ever had."

or the country at large, he would take that occasion to draw the attention of his students to them. He would state clearly the points at issue, review the discussion taking place, and ask of his students a careful, dispassionate, and therefore an intelligent consideration of the points involved. He contended that every good citizen should interest himself in the welfare of his country. Indifference was not the part of a free-man. "Many of you, my young friends," he would say, "will be called upon to take your part in the mental and moral development of the age in which you live. I ask your attention to these subjects, that an interest early in life may possess you, that the responsibility devolving upon you in after years may be worthily borne and honorably discharged by the students of this school. He was always listened to with profound respect and interest, and the closing hours of Seventh-day morning were looked forward to with pleasure.

It was not an unusual occurrence when debates of interest were taking place among the great lights of Congress, after the recitations of the first morning hours were completed, to touch his bell that stood beside him on his desk. That sound always commanded instant attention. He would then state that an interesting debate was expected that day in Congress between some distinguished men in the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case happened to be. If the students approved, he would adjourn school, that an opportunity might be afforded them of listening to the debate. Of course an unanimous affirmative decided the question in favor of adjournment. With his own peculiar winning smile, the entire body of students was turned loose, with the admonition to make the day profitable. If, as was sometimes the case, he found some wistfully longing for the trip, but for financial reasons unable to join their comrades, after waiting until the large body had gone, he would call these, one by one, to his "study," and supply in the most delicate manner, from his own pocket, the necessary funds for the outing. Acts like these, the courteous salutation when we met, and the unflagging interest in the welfare of his students, bound them to him with cords of affection and reverence that lasted through life. The opportunity of seeing and hearing such public men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, King, Marshall, and numerous others, more or less distinguished, was an object lesson never forgotten, and in after life his students would recall with gratitude the thoughtfulness of the man who placed within their reach a pleasure vouchsafed to few.

On resuming control of the school after his nephews had given it up, he announced thereafter the school term would be for nine months—opening October 1, and closing on the last day of June. He was the first person to lengthen the vacation to three months. Now the custom is universal; then the innovation called forth much criticism. He contended that nine months of hard study and close application was long enough for the majority of students, but they must make a business of their work—and work like a man of business. This was done. There was no let-up through the term except at Christmas, and then four days was the utmost limit. No Thanks-

giving—no "Easter holiday." In this respect the custom of to-day differs widely from that followed by Benjamin Hallowell fifty years ago. Whether the student of to-day advances as rapidly in the acquisition of knowledge, or his parents' money is as well used, is a debatable question with thoughtful minds.

At the close of the school term just referred to, he made another announcement that caused consternation to some of his students, and raised a storm of wide extent, both North and South. He said it was his firm belief that the use of tobacco by students who necessarily led a sedentary life, while their mental powers were, or ought to be, in a high state of tension, was injurious to health, and in a greater or less degree antagonistic to a condition of mental activity. Thereafter no student would be admitted to his school who would not promise to abstain from its use while in the institution. To some it might be a privation, greater perhaps than to a little six-year old boy whom he saw only a few days before smoking the stump of a cigar, picked from the gutter. He stopped, put his hand on the little fellow's head, and told him so young a child ought not to be smoking. "May-be-not, Mr. Hallowell, but I've been at it so long, I can't stop it now." The reply upset his gravity, and he left him to his fancied pleasure.

It was predicted by many of his friends that the tobacco edict was too radical, and that his school would be ruined if it were enforced. To such his reply was, "My observation and experience teach me the use of tobacco is harmful to the young. There are, no doubt, exceptions to the rule, but I cannot make distinctions. My duty as it appears to me is plain. I have taken my stand and will abide the result." The forecast of ruin which some anxious friends made for him was unfulfilled. The next term opened with every seat full, and every student had signed a paper pledging himself to abstain from the use of tobacco while an inmate of the institution. Two only of over sixty applicants objected to signing the paper, and they did so at the instance of their father, who had brought his sons from Alabama to take a course in mathematics to prepare them for engineers. He denounced the restriction as "arbitrary and useless," and expressed surprise that a man so learned and distinguished would hamper his scholars by so tyrannical a rule. "My sons have been smoking since they were twelve years of age," he said, "they are now over twenty, and I cannot permit such a restriction on their pleasures." Benjamin simply remarked, "If I felt as thou do'st I would not ask such fine specimens of manhood (and truly they were) to do this thing. However, my rule is inflexible. They cannot be received unless they sign the paper."

The father left in disgust, and entered his sons in another institution of learning in a neighboring town, where no smoking or other prohibitions of any kind were laid on its patrons. Six weeks' experience at that place was quite enough for these two really fine young men. They appeared with their father on Seventh-day and asked admission. The father apologized for his rudeness, the sons gladly "signed away their pleasure," and for two years applied themselves

with such success that in after years they became noted men in the profession they had chosen.

MAHLON S. KIRK.

(To be Continued)

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 21.—FIFTH MONTH 27, 1900.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Sow to yourself in righteousness, reap according to mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the Lord.—Hosea x., 12.

Scripture Reading.—Selections from Hosea vii., x. (As. Hosea vii., 8-16, viii., 1-4, ix., 4-8, x., 7-15, or selections made by the teacher.)

IN these chapters the prophet shows how moral corruption of individuals leads to political decay. Already he has pointed out that impurity and drunkenness are destroying the intellectual power of his people (iv., 11), and that purity among women cannot co-exist with immorality in men (iv., 13, 14). He now goes further and shows that the national life is also tainted. Israel has opened up avenues of trade, her people have gone abroad among the nations, her government has entered into relations with Assyria and Egypt. But what of that?—is not commerce and travel good for the development of both individual and national life? Certainly these things are good if once individual and national life are so established in self-control that they shall not be tempted to add the special vices of others to those of their own household.

But so was not Israel. It was abundantly evident that the temptations of the licentious nations with which the new relations had been formed were just those which were fatal to the sons of Ephraim. Temptations do not strengthen men if they are too strong to be resisted. The temptations of gaudy and sensual worship had already, in large measure, undone the work of the prophets of earlier days, when in the rugged surroundings of the desert they had proclaimed that the world is based on a moral order, that God's demand for righteousness was fundamental. Cheap and fancy religion had won the day. Ephraim is mixed with the peoples. "Ephraim is a cake not turned." He undertakes great things, but cannot finish them. His church, his state, his civilization, are founded on a scale of great pretension, but there is no thoroughness. He builds many altars to Jehovah—and he makes the altars centers of evil (viii., 11). He builds up a great kingdom, but it has no real strength (viii., 4). The people have accumulated great wealth, they have builded palaces, they have multiplied fenced cities, but they have forgotten God; they accept luxury without responsibility, and destruction shall come upon them (viii., 14).

Their religion, their patriotism, their culture are alike a show. The first is an attempt to compound their iniquity with God, the second is based wholly on what they can get out of their government, the third is a mere minister to vanity. Wherefore it is easy to read their future. Intrigue with Egypt on the one hand and with Assyria on the other, on the part of traitorous aspirants to the throne, had rendered in-

vasion by one or other of these powers certain. There was no cohesion among the leading classes to withstand the shock of war. It needed only a clear eye to see that the nation was destined to slavery. "Their heart is divided: now shall they be found guilty." "Judgment springeth up as hemlock" . . . justice itself shall be as poison to those steeped in evil. "As for Samaria, her king is . . . as a twig upon waters" (x., 7). This speaks of the time when one ruler after another won the throne by murder only to lose it in like manner. Thus, in vivid, disconnected sentences and exclamations does the prophet bring before us the condition of his distracted country. A nation has come to decay by the immorality, the carelessness, the selfishness of its people.

How shall we apply this lesson to our own national life? It was the fate of Hosea to see clearly these corrupting influences when it was too late to arrest them—a kind of Hebrew Cassandra, who could look into the future and see the doom of his people approaching, having no power to command the faith and energy of the victims to avert that doom. But our nation, though it shows already the presence of these evils in its midst, is still young and vigorous.

It is, indeed, betrayed into the sins which have wrecked the nations of old, but it has not accepted them, it is not permeated by them. Yet, on the other hand, we have not spoken out strongly and bravely against them as a nation. We, too, are "like a cake baked on one side." We undertake with great flourish of trumpets, and then we halt and falter over our labor, bringing it to lame and impotent conclusions. We found great cities, and by mere inertia we allow them to become the happy hunting ground of the spoiler. We squander millions on great public buildings, but our civic righteousness is not sufficient to demand a wholesome supply of water, even though the scourge of filth-diseases is laid upon us in warning, and hundreds perish. Our greatest city, after a spasmodic reform which, at the same time, was enough to show what great things may be, allows a shallow partisan trick to throw the machinery of the city government into the hands of a gang of vulgar thieves.

Our city government in America is a blot upon our civilization. Can we say much better things of our state government? Our greatest states are practically governed by irresponsible men for their own private ends. In some cases they are men of such private character that we would feel ourselves degraded by any personal relations with them. Yet we submit to their management, allowing partisanship to override patriotism. We spend millions of money and thousands of lives to rid ourselves of slavery, electing the simple and brutal method of war in dealing with the question—a war which it is easy to call inevitable, but which was only inevitable because of just such impatience and selfishness as is fundamental in the destruction of nations. But we have not enough interest in those who were slaves to mete out to them a kindly and helpful justice in their feeble movings toward a higher freedom. Without the power honestly to administer our own cities or to guarantee justice to our own people, we plunge into

war in distant lands to force our civilization upon unwilling people; once more seizing upon the showy task, the gaudy performance, by which we may pose and command applause, and neglecting those commonplace labors, those drudgeries which, if faithfully accomplished, would serve as a light to the future of all nations.

It is not implied that the motives of the American people are not in this matter, vaguely virtuous; but they are "a cake not turned." It is so much easier to fly the eagle, to hurrah for the flag, to make stirring orations, than to undertake the slow, patient, and inconspicuous labors of the mere good citizen. Corruption in government, carelessness as to justice, a light view of immorality, and an easy-going readiness to allow strangers to devour our strength when we know it not (vii., 9), are a sufficient warning that even our young, strong nation makes some calls on its citizens for a "strenuous life" in its salvation.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

THE SILVA OF HIGHER ALTITUDES.

ONE who has just gained a mountain summit by a morning's climb must realize the force an unobstructed flood would attain in tumbling down the same steep slopes he has ascended. The deep scars and ravines on the sides of the ridges ought to be lesson enough. The ravine began as a rivulet.

Mount Lafayette, altitude 5,169 feet, is one of the highest peaks in northern New Hampshire. It is ascended by many tourists annually, and affords some attractive studies for the forester and the botanist.

In company with a friend from Providence, I made the ascent of this peak on September 2, 1896, taking the path which leads from the Profile House up the cliffs and along the sides of the ravines to the summit. During the first stage of our upward journey the forest growth was of immense, unspoiled, primeval red spruce, poplar, shaggy yellow birch, and sugar maple. The forest floor was a mass of humus, covered with the latest shed leaves and needles.

As we ascended, we entered, at about a thousand feet above our starting point (three thousand feet above sea level), an area known as the "black growth," that is, the trees being almost exclusively balsam, fir, and red spruce. Under the black growth lay a carpet of splendid wet loose moss, inches thick, extending protectingly, like a wonderful dark green girdle, nearly one thousand feet broad, all around the mountain and its fellow peaks. This moss belt extended above timber line and as far into the scrub as sufficient shade was offered for its protection, acting as a foot-hold for wood-sorrel, bunch-berry, and mountain golden rod, (*Solidago macrophylla*, Pursh); the Antwerp-blue berries of bear-corn (*Clintonia*) twin-flower, snow-berry (*Chiogenes*) and the various club-mosses (*Lycopodium*), all these seeming to flourish mightily in the deep damp shade.

This belt of moss, loving the cool shadow, and growing under the fostering trees, is a sort of green life-preserver,—not so much for the mountain, who does not in the least need to be held up, but for the

valleys and slopes below. The moss belt is like a great sponge, holding such rain as falls upon it, and arresting the streams, which flow from the melting snows, on their downward course from the barren peaks. This great bulk of water, caught at critical seasons of storm and thaw, is dealt out gradually through the medium of generously flowing springs, which feed the little rills in each ravine,—and is dealt out in another way, to the atmosphere, to feed the clouds. On our way we did not meet a cloud, but we met many springs and rills of delicious cold water, a little bitter perhaps, by reason of leachings from lichens or humus.

Large wild red raspberries, snow-berries, and dwarf cornel, grew by the path, and we stopped now and again to feast on these, at one time joining the tropic and the subarctic at our novel board, by supplying some bananas which we had brought along.

As we were making our way upward among low firs, we came, at a high point, abruptly out upon a small plateau, or ledge of the mountain, holding in its depression a black tarn edged with low scrub, and nearer, bordered by a treacherous margin of half dead sphagnum, among which grew an abundant crop of mountain crow-berries and Labrador tea, the first bearing handsome red berries pale on the unexposed side; and the latter with aromatic leaves as woolly as a sheep beneath, presumably to protect the respiratory surface of the leaf from the cold. We stood where the northwest winds swept by over the tarn, keeping the firs in check,—all dwarfed and gnarled, and those nearest the water long since dead from the fatal combination of frost and damp.

The little dead trees, nearly covered with gray moss and lichens, and stunted and distorted, had a weird, dwarfish look, like trees or old men out of a fairy tale, "like druids of eld . . . like harpers hoar," perhaps; their figures had become in some sort humanized, and had assumed strange postures by reason of their bitter struggle for life here in this isolated spot. We left them as though turning from some chilling beings not of earth. On this bleak ledge were heard no bird or insect sounds. No heron flew from the water's edge, no animal came thither to drink. There was not even the hum of gnats in the air,—nothing but the rise and fall of the ceaseless breeze among the stark branches of the little ghost-firs which seemed to enhance rather than lessen the loneliness of this cloud-bounded mid-mountain region.

When we next took up the trail beyond the ledge we ascended a slope, where the trees enjoyed greater protection,—where the firs reached a height of fifteen feet or so, but soon we had climbed into a zone where we found the firs successively lower and lower as we advanced, until we came on an ascent steeper than any we had yet met, where the trees were dwarfed to shoulder height, and we were able to look quite over their tops and out upon the broad map of the country west and south, and a sea of peaks in the east. Above this point no trees appeared but only the stunted scrags of paper birch, and round-leaved birch, fir, red spruce, and creeping willow to repre-

sent the forest, growing as best they could among the red-brown granite rocks of the steep slope. Some of this sturdy growth was quite prostrate by reason of the combination of constant wind, hard soil, and the heavy pressure of the deep, long-lasting snows of winter. One of the noblest fir-scrubs was but a foot high, and had spread into a flat topped bush three feet across. A Tuckermann's birch was three feet high, with a trunk about three inches in diameter. It had spread bushily to twice its height, and here in the face of all its disadvantages was ripening solid cones of seed!

Near the top rock of the mountain, in sight of Washington, Chocorua, Carrigain, the Twins, and a host of other peaks, we found a sphagnum bog in which grew gold-thread, bear-corn, mountain crow-berry, snow-berry and the yellow avens (*Geum radiatum*). Here too at this desolate point we found three plants which grew at sea level, the Indian poke, the meadow sweet, and the trident cinquefoil.

The bear-berry willow was the most striking feature of alpinization. The plant spread barked rooting branches as large as one's little finger over a space a yard or more in diameter. From these prostrate branches grew a mat of interlacing twigs bearing seed and lifting their tips an inch or so above the general surface of the rocky soil. Later, on Mount Washington, I saw one of these willows clinging so closely to a rock that I could not detach it. It seemed petrified, or an integral part of the rock itself, yet it still asserted its vegetative abilities by shooting out a few small green leaves at intervals.

The Greenland sandwort, locally known as the "mountain daisy," grew plentifully all over the rocky summit, sending down one slender, thread-like root into the crumbling granite, growing a tuft of short needle-like leaves at the surface, and sending up many stems tipped by small, delicate white blossoms.

The trident cinquefoil, with glossy leaves and handsome small white flowers, was confined to the rocky summit. Bushes a few inches high bearing various sorts of blue-berries grew here and there, "bead-ruby," (*Smilacina*) and a few low heather-like plants grew in the damper places, and delicate alpine grasses on the drier, higher rocks.

While we were making explorations on the east slope of the curious, wonderful summit the sun shone out bright from the mist, and threw magnificent cloud shadows down upon the forested valleys far below us, and over the opposite slopes of Haystack. We remarked on the clarity and tonic of the air; the scrubs and rocks seemed to stand out with such distinctness in contrast with the misty blue of the hills beyond; and down the slopes the wintry green of the conifers blended with the brighter green of the deciduous trees in a rare delicacy of shading.

We tarried on the summit until we feared that the shadows would overtake us on the descent. My companion had filled the leather case of his drinking cup with a variety of rare berries that grew about, and I had filled the lunch-box with the plant specimens. We took a final look around us, a final draught at the small icy spring that trickled from

under a high rock, bade farewell to a small rabbit that finds it profitable to be an alpestrian during the summer, on account of the plentiful remains of visitors' lunches for his provender,—then we started down break-neck only resting twice by the way, ending up breathless and with bruised shins at the bottom of the stony path.

In an hour and a half from the summit we had our buggy "hooked to" at the Profile House stables, and were on our way toward Echo Hill and Bethlehem. Our road (the only road) lay through the famous Franconia valley. We drove up hill and down, drinking in the subtle draught of the dry, keen air, the purple light on the peaks, the old gold of the uplands, the green of the intervals, and the flame of early changing maples on the lower hills, until we had passed the village and the little brown river, and plunged into the twilight of the forest road up Break-neck Hill, from which we did not emerge upon Echo Farm and supper until nearly dark.

Those who love the unspoiled mountain country, who mourn at each great tree that falls, may well feel a certain satisfaction that a class of characteristic growths high on the mountain peaks have no commercial value, and will never be eradicated by man, but will remain as a perpetual heritage to those who are willing to put forth the personal effort to reach and study and enjoy them. E. N. WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia Hospital, 1900.

METHODIST BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

IN the address of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, presented to their General Conference, now in session at Chicago, the following passages occur:

"Will it [the ministry] be content to live plainly, that it may reach plain people and be supported by them? Will our rich men forbear social extravagance and social distinctions in the church, that the gospel may better do its office for all men? How may our churches be builded and managed, that in them, at the same time, the brother of low degree may rejoice that he is exalted, and the rich that he is made low?"

"Closely associated with these evils [divorce, etc.] is the popular passion for unwholesome, coarse, and debauching amusements. Whoever watches the daily press cannot miss the evidence of shameful degradation in the theatre, concert, and dance hall, and on the race-course. And the tendency to great excess also in other comparatively innocent forms of amusement cannot escape attention."

"We believe that in the clearer acceptance of Christianity as spirit and not letter, in the growing sense of individual right and responsibility, in the increase of altruistic feeling and the multitude of sincere and earnest souls found in our ministry and in our laity, there is evidence that the church is advancing toward the end of its high calling."

HAVE thy tools ready, God will find thee work.—*C. Kingsley.*

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 19, 1900.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

Please add on all letters, P. O. Box 924.

COWPER.

SOME attention was paid in England, last month, to the centennial anniversary of the death of William Cowper, the poet. He died at East Dereham, in Norfolk, on the 25th of the Fourth month, 1800. He was most identified, however, with the village of Olney, in Bucks, where he lived for many years and wrote most of his poems, and it was there that the principal commemorative meeting was held.

In the century that has passed since Cowper died there have been changes of taste in regard to literature, and especially in regard to poetry. Hardly any one, now, would hope to get the public ear for work written in the style of the recluse of Olney. But it is true that, however taste may be changed, there are many lines of Cowper which survive in acceptance and use, and many more which deserve cordial and loving appreciation. Some of his hymns are sung in the churches, and the two pieces, "John Gilpin," and the "Ode to Alexander Selkirk" retain a measure of popularity. But it is his long poem, in blank verse, "The Task," which is his chief work, and to which attention ought to be directed. In our studies of English literature few poems of its class,—descriptive, didactic,—more deserve study. It has many pictures of rural life, and rural scenery, which are as pleasing and as faithful as when they were written toward the close of the eighteenth century. Though he lived so retired a life, and looked out upon the great world through narrow windows, still his philosophy in the main is broad, and his attitude generous and kindly. He was especially a lover of his race, and he had a tender heart for the lower animals. His account of his three pet hares, "Puss," "Tiney," and "Bess," made for many years a charming chapter in some of the school-books for children, and well deserves to be kept in print now.

It was Cowper who wrote, what no doubt many have in their hearts to write now:

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where rumor of oppression and deceit,
Of unsuccessful or successful war
Might never reach me more! My ear is pain'd,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd."

This is the opening of the second book, "The Timepiece," in "The Task." And a little farther on occur the lines:

"Mountains interposed

Make enemies of nations who had else,

Like kindred drops, been mingled into one."

And a little farther still are these—written, let us remember, long before the abolition of the slave trade, long before emancipation in the West Indies, and yet farther in advance of the day when the slaves of the United States obtained their freedom:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,

To carry me, to fan while I sleep

And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth

That sinews bought and sold have ever earn'd."

It was Cowper, too, who declared:

"But war's a game which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at."

And how true that is, to-day, as it was in Cowper's time! Our kings who play the game of war and drag into it the peaceable and the fair-minded, are not all crowned, but all sway a sceptre of open or hidden power. If their subjects—for, alas, we are much in subjection to those potentates of evil,—were wise, their games, which involve oppression of the basest and most cruel sort, would not be played.

Cowper's philosophy, as we have said, was broad. It was his theology which distressed him in the sad periods of his mental darkness, but yet it was he who wrote:

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves besides."

And what could be more catholic, or more true, than that?

THE request made elsewhere by Prof. Charles S. Thomas, superintendent of the department on demoralizing publications in Friends' Philanthropic work, will we hope be promptly responded to by those who have acquaintance with books. He desires the titles of five books, arranged in the order of their excellence, which are judged desirable for children of both sexes between the ages of nine and eighteen. Read his letter, and think over the subject. It is not one to be so readily disposed of.

MISTAKE OF MAKING NO MISTAKES.—His own timidity is the last thing a timid man ever fears. And yet timidity has lost many a cause which could have been won without rashness or even boldness. The man who is afraid to invest his money loses an income just as truly as the man who has no money to invest. A policy that continually straddles and hedges in order to avoid the possibility of error is itself an error. No great scholar, statesman, or reformer is non-committal. It has been well said that he who never makes a mistake never makes anything.—[Sunday School Times.]

MARRIAGES.

DERRICK—DARLINGTON.—In Philadelphia, Fifth month 9, 1900, by Friends' ceremony, Clarence Derrick, of Alabama, and Alice P. Darlington, of West Chester, Pa.

DEATHS.

GATCHELL.—At his home near Prospect, Harford county, Md., Third month 23, 1900, William Gatchell, in his 83d year, formerly of Marlboroughville, Chester county, Pa.

GRAHAM.—At her home, 172 Cleveland street, Orange, N. J., Fifth month 1, 1900, Caroline Ross, widow of Andrew J. Graham, and daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Ross, in her 75th year.

[She was born in Philadelphia, Seventh month 27, 1825. Her husband, in his life-time, was well known as the author of the system of Phonography identified with his name. From a notice in the *Orange Chronicle* we take these data: She had been in rather feeble health for many years, but in her mental faculties she was vigorous and her spirit unbroken. She was deeply interested in philanthropic and reform work, especially along the lines of the political enfranchisement of women, temperance, and social purity. As a member of the Religious Society of Friends, of which sect her paternal and maternal ancestors had also been members for many generations, she was interested in their work for improving the condition of the Indians. She was an earnest worker for the abolition of slavery, and was associated with many of the prominent Abolitionists. Her father's home was a center for their meetings and a station in the "underground railroad" for escaping slaves. It was also the meeting place of men of letters and of science of that day.]

At the funeral, Joseph T. McDowell, of New York, with others, spoke. The remains were interred in Rosedale Cemetery. Her daughter, Mrs. Chandler Sexton, of Orange, and her brother, Henry W. Ross, of Philadelphia, survive her.]

JARRETT.—At his residence in Horsham, Montgomery county, Pa., on First-day morning, Fourth month 29, 1900, George Jarrett, aged 78 years.

The deceased was known for his honesty and just dealings, and was a life-long member of Horsham Monthly Meeting. *

MCCORMICK.—In Philadelphia, Fifth month 11, 1900, Samuel E. McCormick, in his 73d year; a frequent attender of Friends' meetings, and for a number of years an active worker in the Temperance Department of Friends' Beach Street Mission.

He was an excellent man, thoroughly imbued with Friends' principles, and endeavoring to do the good his hands found to do. T.

SHARPLESS.—In West Chester, Pa., Fifth month 13, 1900, Mary R. Sharpless, in the 82d year of her age; a member of Birmingham Monthly Meeting of Friends.

She was the daughter of Isaac and Sidney Sharpless, late of Willistown, Pa., and her long life was one of gentle ministration in the line of home duty which brought its own well merited reward. *

SHAW.—Near Quakertown, Pa., Fifth month 14, 1900, William Shaw, aged 70 years; a member of Richland Monthly Meeting.

TILTON.—On Second-day, Fifth month 7, 1900, Benjamin W. Tilton, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services were held at his home, Mount Vernon, New York, on Fifth-day, Fifth month 10.

TYSON.—Fifth month 8, 1900, Frances B., wife of Dr. James Tyson, of Philadelphia.

JESSE GRAY.

This estimable man departed this life, Fourth month 15, 1900, aged 68 years. He leaves a wife, who is a member of our meeting.

Although the deceased was not in membership with us, his belief (not being a member of any church), was in accordance

with the doctrines and teachings of Friends. Since his death, testimonies have been borne by both high and low among those who knew him best as to his uprightness, honesty, and kindness of heart. Before his last illness he told his wife he felt an assurance that there was a place prepared for him in Heaven. Joel Borton, of Woodstown, N. J., spoke at his funeral, which was held in the Friends' meeting-house, Fourth month 18, in a most acceptable manner, and in words peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. At the close of his communication, he exhorted his hearers to perform the good works which are the practical fruit of the Christian religion; and not to put off until late in life the acceptance of the divine truth and the willingness to obey God's will. He called on the young to obey the command, "My son, give me thy heart," that through all life's journey they might have the blessed realization of His presence with them. He beautifully portrayed the love of God to all his children, even those who wandered far from him, if they would but accept that love, repent, and return to Him.

The meeting closed with prayer.

L. J. M.

HANNAH P. AND LYDIA P. PENROSE.

In the deaths of Hannah P. and Lydia H. Penrose Horsham Meeting has lost two valued members. The sympathies of their friends and neighbors have been deeply stirred by this double bereavement. The mother had been sick with typhoid fever for several weeks, and after having been at death's door, was thought to be recovering, when the twenty-year old daughter was stricken with the same disease, and died after only ten days' illness. Although the mother was not informed of her death, she lingered only three days longer, and now the once happy home is indeed stricken by the loss of a devoted wife and mother, and a loving daughter and sister, whose life was full of promise for future development into noble womanhood. As the bodies of the mother and daughter lay side by side, the faces of both looking so calm, peaceful, and happy, they seemed indeed, in the words of Joel Borton, "united in life, united in death, and united in Heaven." They were buried side by side, in one grave, in Horsham Friends' burying-ground. S. H. J.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL.

WILL you please explain to me exactly what connection, if any, the Friends' Conference has with the Summer School, or Assembly, at Chautauqua? Also, please give the dates when the Summer School opens. R.

Answer.

The Friends' Conference has no connection at all with the Summer School. The "season" opens at Chautauqua on the 27th of Sixth month, and closes on the 23d of Eighth month. As the Friends' Conference will begin on the 21st of the latter month, the former overlaps it three days. The Chautauqua schools of instruction close their work on the 17th.

A REQUEST.

I SHOULD like to secure from *every* reader of the FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER a list of five books, arranged in order of their excellence, which the correspondent would strongly recommend as suitable material for the development of the moral sense and the literary instinct of boys and girls from nine to eighteen years of age.

It is strongly urged that each person interested in the cause of good literature will answer this notice immediately, so that the information sought may be embodied in a report to be submitted to the coming Chautauqua Conference.

CHARLES SWAIN THOMAS,

Superintendent Department of Demoralizing Publications, Friends' General Conference on Philanthropic Labor.

Address: English Department, Centre College, Danville, Ky.

THE Women's Disarmament League, with headquarters at Paris, has changed its name to the Women's Universal Peace Alliance.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

FRIENDS at Newtown, Pa., are proposing to improve the interior of their meeting-house, particularly the ventilation. They estimate an expenditure of \$500. The George School, whose students occupy a large part of the house during nine months of the year, will make a contribution to the cost. A system of ventilation known as the Wills system, which is said to have proved very satisfactory elsewhere, will be employed.

The commissioners of Bucks county, after hearing argument on the question, have declined to exempt from taxation the Quarterly Meeting Friends' Home at Newtown, but have reduced the assessment from \$15,000 to \$10,000.

The Peace Society, London, recently asked for contributions of Friends' books, and other printed matter relating to Peace, to be placed in an exhibit at the Paris Exposition. A number of volumes suitable for the purpose have been provided through the Representative Committee of the (Philadelphia) Yearly Meeting, to be sent forward at once.

John J. Cornell and wife have obtained a minute from Baltimore Monthly Meeting to attend the approaching Southern Quarterly Meeting (at Easton, Md., Fifth month 30), and Fishing Creek Half Yearly Meeting (at Millville, Pa., Sixth month 21), and to appoint meetings within these limits. A way may open also to attend and appoint some meetings within the limits of Genesee Yearly Meeting, during Seventh and Eighth months, and to attend Centre Quarterly Meeting, in Baltimore Yearly Meeting, about the 1st of Ninth month.

Abington Quarterly Meeting, at Horsham, on the 10th inst., was well attended. All the representatives, without exception, were present. There was ministry in the first meeting by David Newport, William M. Way, and Charles Bond, and at the close of the business meeting Margaretta Walton spoke impressively and encouragingly. The Clerk and Assistant Clerk, Elizabeth W. Ely and Walter H. Jenkins, were reappointed. The meeting concluded in good time.

Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting was held at 15th and Race streets, on the 8th instant. In the Meeting for Worship Isaac H. Hillborn, Margaretta Walton, Sarah T. Linvill, Matilda E. Janney, and Walter Laing, were exercised in the ministry. In the business meeting the proposal of the two monthly meetings, Race Street and Green Street, to hold in connection with Greenwich Monthly Meeting an indulged meeting at Ocean City, N. J., during the Seventh and Eighth months next, was united with.

There was a good attendance at Chicago Central Meeting on the 13th inst. David Wilson, from Clear Creek, Ill., was present, and addressed us. He was followed by Thomas Poulson and Hannah A. Plummer.

Our regular Executive Meeting followed, and there was quite a little business to be considered. An application for membership was favorably reported upon, and besides our regular routine work, much interest was taken in the report of the Library Committee, who are binding up back numbers of the INTELLIGENCER, offered to them by our members, and who hope soon to have a complete file from 1865 down to the present time. Five volumes were turned over to the library, and the committee hope to follow this up by buying, from time to time, the more important Friendly books for the use of our members.

C. J. E.

NEW YORK FIRST-DAY SCHOOLS.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

I ENCLOSE herewith copies of documents that are being sent to all the First-day Schools in this Yearly Meeting. An effort is making to arouse a greater interest in the work and to devise some means of increasing the attendance at the smaller schools in the country districts. Some of our Friends have suggested the advisability of calling attention to them in the INTELLIGENCER and I send them to thee for use in any way that thee may see fit.

CHARLES F. UNDERHILL,

Clerk of the First-day School Association of New York Yearly Meeting.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Fifth Month 10.

510 WILLOUGHBY AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y. }
Fifth month 1, 1900. }

DEAR FRIEND : On behalf of the First-day School Association of the New York Yearly Meeting I enclose herewith a copy of the Psalm and poem that will be used at Yearly Meeting time, on the afternoon of First-day, the 27th inst., and will be glad to send thee at once as many copies as can be used to advantage. James S. Haviland will act as Superintendent and it is hoped that all the schools will be well represented.

The Executive Committee has formulated questions which are now sent to all our schools, for their consideration, the desire being to have answers given in person by the Representatives as the schools are called at the meeting on Seventh-day evening, the 26th inst. No school need feel obliged to come prepared to answer *all* the questions, but it is hoped that enough answers will be given to insure a discussion on the needs and benefits of the First-day School movement that will be profitable to all in attendance.

- I. Do you see any special results in the community from your First-day School work, and what are they ?
- II. What methods have been most successful in maintaining the interest in your adult class ?
- III. At what age do the children show most interest in the First-day School ? At what age do they show least interest ? Why ?
- IV. In what manner shall the principles and testimonies of Friends be introduced in First-day School work ?
- V. Do you find that frequent social occasions strengthen the life of the First-day School ?

I will be glad to hear from thee as soon as convenient as to the probability of answers being given by thy school, thy choice of questions, and the number of copies thee desires of the Psalm and poem.

Sincerely thine,

CHAS. F. UNDERHILL, Clerk.

[The psalm and poem referred to in Charles F. Underhill's letter are Psalm I, and four stanzas from Whittier's Poem "The Quaker of the Olden Time."]

FRIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME.

XVIII.—PROVIDENCE AND SWARTHMORE.

CHESTER MONTHLY MEETING (Pa.) is composed of the preparative meetings of Chester, Providence, and Middletown. Providence meeting-house is an old stone building on the outskirts of Media, nearly a mile from the heart of the town. The trolley road from Chester to Media passes very close to it. The house is in fairly good condition, except that the walls inside are yellow and unattractive. The floor is carpeted and the seats are comfortable and neatly cushioned. Some Friends complain that there is water under the floor at times and that the house is often damp in consequence.

At the monthly meeting held in the Fourth month there were twenty-five in attendance, the majority being women. Although smaller than usual, because of the busy season, it was encouraging to note the presence of several of the younger members, and their interest in the business. In considering the queries much concern was manifested that the answers should faithfully portray the condition of the meeting.

Another interesting and encouraging item of business was the recommendation to the Quarterly Meeting of Ministers and Elders that one of the members of this monthly meeting should be recorded as a minister.

The First-day school held at this place is small, and composed mostly of adults, there being very few children belonging to the meeting. When I visited this school last fall I was impressed by the good work done in the Bible Class. They were using the Old Testament Lesson Leaves, and teacher and pupils were putting such careful study upon them that all were interested and benefited. There is a good day-school in Media under the care of this meeting, taught by two regular teachers. The school is so far from the meeting-house that the pupils do not attend meeting in the middle of the week.

Swarthmore Monthly Meeting is the outgrowth of conditions that exist nowhere else in the Society. Shortly after the opening of the college a meeting-house was built on the college grounds, and the meeting held therein was under the control of the college, no monthly meeting having the oversight of it. There was then no village of Swarthmore and very few attended the meeting, which was held only on First-day morning, except the members of the college.

In the early days of the meeting it was the custom for all to sit in silence a few minutes, after which the president read a chapter in the Bible. Then the pupils arose, a class at a time, beginning with the youngest, and gave texts or sentiments. This was a voluntary exercise, but every encouragement was given the pupils to participate, and it was noticeable that the longer a class had been in college the more general were the responses. After this sometimes President Magill gave a practical talk, sometimes there was a visiting minister who spoke. When there were none of these exercises the sentiments were followed by at least half an hour of silence.

Soon a village grew up around the college and many of the newcomers were Friends. The number of outsiders increased until there were enough to

start a First-day school. As this was composed of live people it was full of interest from the first. In the course of time the quarterly meeting was asked to establish a monthly meeting here. Some Friends objected because they thought the kind of meeting held at Swarthmore was not a true Friends' meeting. The more liberal element prevailed, however, and the meeting was established.

The exercises from the college, which occasionally include a paper read by Dean Bond, are now looked upon as introductory to the meeting proper.

The Swarthmore Monthly Meeting is held in the evening. At the meeting in the Fourth month thirty-five of its one hundred and seventeen members were in attendance. Nearly half of these were men and more than half of them were under fifty years of age. In connection with the answering of the queries, which were carefully considered, a concern was expressed that Friends generally should give more attention to the Bible, but it was felt that most of the members of this meeting are given to a reverent study of the Book of Books.

It was particularly encouraging when the meetings in many places are growing smaller, to be present at a meeting where there were reports from three committees concerning the admission of new members by certificate, and from three others concerning the admission of members on conviction.

The Swarthmore First-day school is held directly after the meeting in the morning, and is now quite large. A few of the college pupils attend this, but it is made up mainly of villagers. On the other side of the railroad from the college, where the larger part of the village is situated, is the Swarthmore Preparatory School, a private school under the care of Friends, whose pupils also attend meeting. The public school of the village has several teachers and is of high grade; two of the directors are women Friends.

There are now four congregations in the village, including Friends. These seem to be working together harmoniously for the general good. While in many respects the doctrines and practices of Friends are different from those of the evangelical churches, it is good for all Christians to work together for the promotion of righteousness among men. E. L.

It is announced by the United States War Department that more men for Philippine service are needed. Adjutant-General Corbin will issue orders in a few days reopening a large number of recruiting stations. It is found that nearly 3,500 vacancies in the ranks will occur from "ordinary causes" between now and the end of the year, and as there is no idea of reducing the force in the islands the vacancies must be filled.

The proprietors of a number of Canadian newspapers have waited on the Dominion Government to ask that the duty on newspaper print paper be removed, owing to the scarcity and increased cost of it in Canada, caused by the destruction of the Eddy Mills, Ottawa, and the Laurentide Mills, Quebec.

It will require a subtle casuistry to make the wars in which Great Britain and the United States are now engaged appear to be in harmony with the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount or of any other teaching of the first exemplar of the Christian life.—[Boston Herald.]

Educational Department.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.

On the evening of the 8th inst., the last meeting of the Joseph Leidy Scientific Society was held in Science Hall. On behalf of the Biological Section, Dr. Trotter gave a talk on birds, illustrating his remarks with stuffed specimens of native birds.

Professor Hoadley and Mr. Collins spoke interestingly of the approaching solar eclipse and certain problems in connection with it.

Dr. Thomas then presented a paper on the manufacture of gas. He exhibited an exceedingly ingenious machine for the analysis of illuminating gas. This invention has recently been put upon the market by Dr. Thomas.

On the evening of the 11th inst., the President and Mrs. Birdsall gave a reception to the members of the Freshman class. This week is the last entire week of work for the Seniors, their examinations beginning shortly.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, NEW YORK.—The last Fourth-day morning lecture of the school year was given on the 2d inst., by J. Russell Smith, on "The American Isthmus and the Isthmian Canal."

The Closing Exhibition will be held at 3 o'clock on Fourth-day afternoon, Fifth month 23d, and the Graduation Exercises at 8 p. m., Fifth-day, the 24th.

There will be no change in the teaching force for next year, except the substitution of Emily Hicks as Kindergarten, for Helen P. Lamb who has resigned.

Arrangements have been made for carrying the instruction in sight-singing through all the grades. It has heretofore been given only to the primary classes.

MOORESTOWN FRIENDS' HIGH SCHOOL.—Charles S. Moore, Principal of Friends' High School at Moorestown, having resigned to take up the study of law, Bird T. Baldwin of Marshallton, Pa., has been appointed to that position. Although a graduate of this year's class at Swarthmore, he has had four years' experience as a teacher. Emily Atkinson, A. B., Swarthmore '91, has also been added to the teaching force.

CLASS REUNION.—Eva E. Foster and Ely J. Smith, for the Class of 1898, Swarthmore College, announce that the Class will hold its first reunion at the College on the evening of Sixth month 9. All members and ex-members are invited.

APPOINTED TO TEACH.—Georgia Cook Myers, a member of this year's graduating class at Swarthmore College, has been appointed teacher in Friends' School at Langhorne, Pa.

Eleanor Eves, who has had charge of Friends' School at Gwynedd for three years, will continue there the coming year.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

MICKLETON, N. J.—At a meeting of the Young Friends' Association, Fifth month 12, the President read the 35th chapter of Isaiah as opening exercise. Elizabeth L. Engle read an interesting paper she had prepared on the life of Sojourner Truth.

Professor Geo. H. Nutt, of George School, then gave his paper, "How Friends Appear to Outsiders," which was listened to throughout with interest. Not always having been a Friend himself, he is better enabled in some respects than birthright members "to see ourselves as others see us," and quoted many critical, though not unkindly, opinions to prove how Friends are variously regarded. As this is a time of religious unrest, and some of the larger bodies have even been falling off in membership, he urged that Friends be more ready to explain our fundamental principle. The Supremacy of the Inner Light is new to many and would add to the happiness of mankind if understood. The beauty of the Quaker truth is its simplicity.

It is not possible in this brief report to do justice to this able paper which we commend to other Friends' Associations.

Appreciation of the paper was shown Professor Nutt by several of our members, and William Webster made a few remarks on the same subject, and Grace L. Wright also said a few words. We were glad to welcome Friends from the Young Friends' Association of Millville, Pa.

Gideon Peaslee read the Current Topics he had collected, after which the questions were very satisfactorily answered. The announcements were read for the next meeting and roll called. Meeting then adjourned until Sixth month 9.

E. L. D., Sec.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Young Friends' Association of Chicago met at the home of Anna Plummer Behrendt, on Sixth-day evening, Fourth month 27. The evening was devoted to social intercourse, and music by Neva and Ivan Miller. Charles H. Roberts gave a short talk on "Birds," speaking of their habits from observation, and all were made to understand better the companionship of these winged friends.

Dr. Willard, who was formerly professor of history in the public schools of Chicago, gave a talk on the change that has taken place during his life-time, in many conveniences, such as the methods of travelling, the invention of matches, and many things that to-day are in every-day use and were then unheard of. The evening ended, after refreshments were served, by Mr. Behrendt taking a picture of all the guests.

This meeting was not only the largest, but was the most enjoyable held since the formation of this Association in the Second month, and already its influence is being felt in bringing the Friends together, and awakening their interest in one another.

ETTA M. GILBREATH, Sec.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—The Cincinnati Friends' Association met at the home of Mrs. Johnson, in Norwood, Fourth month 29. After the usual opening silence Mary Johnson read an article by George Jordan, from the *Saturday Evening Post*, entitled "Kingship of Self-control." A very excellent paper on "The Life of Aaron M. Powell," prepared by Nellie Spicer, was read by Edna Hopkins. Ruth Butterworth read an article from the FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, "In Memory of Aaron M. Powell," written by his sister, Elizabeth Powell Bond. Barclay Spicer, in a short talk, told many things about the life and work of Aaron Powell, which were doubly interesting from the fact of his personal acquaintance with him.

Some matters of business followed the program, and the meeting closed after a few moments of silence.

GRACE D. HALL, Sec.

HORSHAM, PA.—The regular monthly meeting of Horsham Friends' Association was held Fourth month 29. The President opened the meeting with a Bible reading, which was followed with a reading from Discipline, a recitation, and a reading.

A paper, "What shall the Harvest be?" was read by Florence Conard Griscom, of Philadelphia,—an excellent paper, giving forth much good advice, and was much appreciated and enjoyed.

After sentiments the meeting adjourned to meet Fifth month 27, at 3 o'clock. Professor Frederic F. Windle, of Abington, is expected to address this meeting.

GERTRUDE K. CONARD, Sec.

SOLEBURY, Pa.—The Solebury Young Friends' Association held its regular meeting Fifth month 5. The report on history was given by J. Howard Paxson, literature by Martha C. Ely, discipline by Richard K. Roberts, and current topics by Annie M. Smith.

Martha Simpson read a selection entitled "St. Gregory's Guest."

Seth T. Walton gave a very interesting talk on "Bayard Taylor as a Quaker Poet." This called forth an animated discussion. After a short silence the Association adjourned till Ninth month.

EDITH MICHENER.

NATIONS, like individuals, are powerful in the degree that they command the sympathy of their neighbors.—[Our Dumb Animals.]

LITERARY NOTES.

A VERY delightful book—for those who really care to read a good book—has been at last “published.” It was originally intended only for family perusal, then a hundred copies were put in print, then Edward Everett Hale said to the author that it should be preserved for a larger number, and two editions were successively issued as “printed not published,” but now it has been laid before the general circle of readers.

This book is “Recollections of My Mother,” by Susan I. Lesley. Mrs. Lesley was well known in Philadelphia for many years,—a strong, earnest, generous worker in behalf of many good things, especially the Society for Organizing Charity, and the Children's Aid Society. She was of Massachusetts stock, the daughter of Anne Jean Lyman, of Northampton, on the Connecticut river, and it is Mrs. Lyman, who is the “My Mother” of the book. The sub-title now given it is “A Picture of Domestic and Social Life in New England in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century,” and this is at once a very accurate and a fairly complete description of the volume's contents.

Mrs. Lyman was a Robbins, born in Milton, Mass., in 1789; at twenty-two, in 1811, she became the (second) wife of Judge Joseph Lyman, who was then forty-four, and went to reside over his large house and hospitable home at Northampton. He died in 1847, so that the period of her married life covered thirty-six years, and Mrs. Lesley's account of this time, made from her own recollections, and from family stories and letters, is a valuable and a delightful contribution to our stock of first-hand social studies. Her book really covers a full half century in its scope, and its refinement, insight, and vivacity, with its good sense besides, make a capital piece of work. There are indeed very few as good, and it will undoubtedly become a classic in its department.

From a chapter near the close, in which she sketches the life in the Northampton home, about 1840, when she, a young girl of seventeen, had come home from school at Boston, we shall make an extended extract, which, because of its length, must be separately printed.

(Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

ANNUAL REPORT.

FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Stockholders:

The Board of Directors report that the business of the Association has been satisfactorily conducted on the same lines as heretofore, and with but little difference in results. The Superintendent's report shows an increase of sales over those of the preceding year, and a nett profit of a few hundred dollars. The supplies for the store are purchased for cash, or on short time, and on settling the business of the year the Association is practically out of debt, yet the business is only about self-sustaining.

This condition has been attentively considered by the Board, but the way has not yet opened for an attempt to improve it beyond calling the attention of Friends to the importance of maintaining the store, and keeping in view the fact that a field of usefulness is open before us when the means are at hand to carry on the work.

An arrangement has been made with Headley Brothers, publishers of Friends' books, London, England, by which they are sending to us copies of their publications as soon as issued.

During the past year a purchase of Friends' books to the amount of more than one hundred dollars was made by a committee of Miami Quarterly Meeting, Ohio, (a branch of Indiana Yearly Meeting) and presented to the Ohio State University Library, at Columbus, Ohio. This example is worthy of imitation by other meetings or individuals who may feel an interest in placing our literature and history

where it would come under the eye of inquirers after Truth.

At the last stated meeting of the Board, Elizabeth Y. Webb tendered her resignation as a Director, which was accepted with expressions of regret.

The following named stockholders were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year. Robert M. Janney, William W. Birdsall, Isaac Roberts, Matilda S. Ellis, Hannah R. Grubb, Samuel B. Chapman, Edward C. Dixon, Charles F. Jenkins, Joseph S. Walton, Samuel C. Lambert.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, the newly-appointed Civil Governor of Porto Rico, has appointed as his private secretary José R. F. Savage, recently of New York City. Readers of the INTELLIGENCER will have an interest in him as the son-in-law of our friend John Wm. Hutchinson, of New York. His marriage to Mary E. Hutchinson occurred in Tenth month last, and the young couple went directly to Porto Rico.

Mary Underhill, a teacher at George School last year, has been spending this year at Radcliffe College, a branch of Harvard University, pursuing a higher course of study. She is a Swarthmore graduate, of the class of 1894, and took her M. S. degree in 1895.

Reprinted from old issue of Friends' Intelligencer.

LINES

SUGGESTED BY A CHERRY TREE IN BLOSSOM.

FAIR tree, that with thy beauty greets
The loving Spring's return once more,
Thou speaks to me, in accents sweet,
Of one whose brief young life is o'er.

His hands upreared the turf, where now
Thy trunk in graceful beauty grows;
On every bud and leaf his name
A sad, yet tender grace bestows

Where broad Ohio graceful sweeps,
Or winds along the verdant shore,
In long and deep repose he sleeps
The sleep that never waketh more.

There, smitten in his youthful prime,
From home and friendship far away,
The whisperings came of heavenly clime
And bliss that would endure always.

The while to heaven's decree we bow,
And own its will for us is best.
And know from earthly sorrow now
He is forever laid at rest.

Though Faith, like stars that gem the night,
Points us to where the happy dwell,
And robs the heart of deepest woe
By teaching that “He doeth well;”

Though hope and trust still bid us rise
From low despondent thought or fear,
And raise to heaven aloft our eyes,
That drooping bend o'er his low bier;

And though our warning years attest,
Whose lengthened shadows are around,
That soon the sun's last rays may look
Upon another narrow mound;

Still mourn we still for our lost boy,
And sorrow that he is not here;
Still “breaths for him the secret sigh,”
As glides away year after year.

Prophetstown, Ill.

E. A.

MEDICAL men in Italy derive so much of their income from foreigners that most of the students now learn to speak English and German.

THE SHAD IN THE DELAWARE.

Philadelphia Ledger, Fourth month 30.

THE run of shad in the Delaware river this year almost surpasses belief. Even those who have closely followed the National and State fish culture work are amazed at the enormous catches which have been made since the opening of the season. It is reported that more than 200,000 shad were brought to this market on Saturday alone, and the most incredible statement is made that the catch thus far made at Pennsgrove, N. J., exceeds that made at that place during the entire season last year. It is further declared that the catch of the river to date is more than double that for the same period last year, and the season of 1899 was regarded as a phenomenal one. It is probably safe to say that more shad were taken from the Delaware river last week than during the entire season of 1880, before the work of artificial propagation of this species of fish was systematically begun, and wise fish laws were rigidly enforced.

One effect of the enormous catch of shad in the Delaware is to lower the price of this toothsome fish and place it within the easy reach of every one. It is, in fact, to-day, one of the cheapest of foods, because ten or fifteen cents on Saturday would buy a two and a half to three and a half buck shad, and twenty-five cents a roe shad of the same weights. For this boon the people are directly indebted to the National and Pennsylvania Fish Commissions. It is the habit of some ignorant or thoughtless persons or people to whom wise fish protective laws are irksome, to criticise the National and Pennsylvania Fish Commissions, particularly the latter, and express a doubt of their efficiency, or the wisdom of making liberal appropriations to enable them to continue their work to the fullest extent. But exhibits like that being made in the Delaware river, rise every now and then to confound criticism and the critics. To deny that the vast annual increase of shad in the Delaware river is the result of the fish culture work of the United States and Pennsylvania Fish Commissions, would be folly and subject the person who attempted it to well-deserved ridicule.

It is only necessary to recall the history of the shad industry of the Delaware river to place the credit of the present condition of things where it belongs. At the beginning of the present century the annual shad catch was estimated to be worth about \$100,000. From that period until 1880, with a few exceptional years, there was a steady decline in the value of the fisheries, until, in the last-named year, the catch was worth only \$80,000. For this the increased demand for fish and destructive methods of fishing were entirely responsible. Soon after 1880 the United States Fish Commission began the artificial propagation of shad in the river, and the Pennsylvania Fish Commission secured concurrent acts by the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York Legislatures, which put a stop to destructive methods of fishing. Within three years the value of the shad catch had risen to \$90,000, and by 1890 it was worth over \$200,000. In the last ten years the annual catch has averaged over half a million dollars annually.

Every spring the United States Fish Commission hatches and plants more than 30,000,000 little shad in the Delaware, and Pennsylvania hatches and plants over 15,000,000. The average shad deposits about 30,000 eggs, and, from natural spawnings, it is estimated that of this number about twenty-five or thirty little fish succeed in reaching the ocean safely in the fall of the year. By artificial hatching it is figured that nearly 300 reach the same goal. With these advantages and the general observance of the laws regulating fishing the enormous increase in the supply of shad in the river is a natural sequence, and the credit therefor must go to the Fish Commissions. These bodies are doing fine work in other directions, but the returns from the Delaware alone repay the National and State Governments for the money that is expended, and this work, without considering other, entitles them to receive all the money they ask for with which to carry on the work of fish culture. There is not the slightest doubt that if the two commissions were more liberally dealt with in money matters, and the advice of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, with respect to fish protective laws, taken by the Legislature, fish would soon be as abundant in all the waters of the State as they now are in the Delaware river.

MISSIONS BY THE SWORD.

City and State, Philadelphia.

A FEW years ago any honest, straight-minded American would have laughed to scorn the assertion that the United States would shortly repeat Spain's three-century old experiment of conquest for the spread of Christianity. Most of us sincerely believed that the peculiar form of piety which thought the sword a fitting tool to "prepare the way of the Lord" was out of date; that it was a bit of mediævalism, thoroughly characteristic of Spain in the sixteenth century, but not likely to be put in practice by peace-and-freedom-loving America at the close of the nineteenth. Now we know better. From present indications it would seem that a large proportion of the teachers of religion in Protestant churches are not averse to—shall we call it "the shot-gun policy"? in the spread of religion. No, it is far more deadly than that; let us call it the "Krag-Jørgensen policy," which has slain its twenty thousand.

All the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church were courteously appealed to for their signatures to Senator Edmunds's memorial. This, it will be noted, is a most conservative petition, which proposes simply to assure the Filipinos that we do not wish to subjugate them, and that if they will stop fighting we will aid them in setting up their own government, and that we will guard them against outside interference. Only twenty out of sixty-nine bishops were willing to sign this memorial, notwithstanding its very practical and Christian purpose and temper. The Methodist bishops were likewise appealed to, but so far as our knowledge goes none of them signed. Had the leaders of these two great religious bodies alone supported the very reasonable plan of Senator Edmunds, we fully believe that ere now the war, with

all its terrible loss and suffering, would be a thing of the past, and the period of real reconstruction in the Philippines would have begun.

How can we account for such a situation? There are various reasons that may be assigned, but probably the most important is the disposition of too many religious and otherwise excellent people to trouble themselves little about the means when they see in view what they consider a desirable end. Often clergymen, through lack of close knowledge of public affairs and of acquaintance with the means by which a few men at the helm of power can guide the Ship of State as they wish, are too little disposed to inquire cautiously and patiently as to how a result was reached. They cover their eyes with their hands and say with fervor: "It is God or Destiny which is doing this wonderful thing. It is impious to question its propriety." They fail to recognize the vital fact that the method adopted is wholly repugnant to the spirit of the religion which they profess. If they examined carefully the results which attended Spain's experiment in the same direction, they would see that the method was essentially unsound.

Spain's mistake, as we regard it, is twofold. She represented in all things force as opposed to freedom in spreading her civilization. She allied the cross with the sword. She turned religion from its spiritual nature, depending for its reality and efficacy upon the free acceptance of the human spirit, into the most relentless and awful of tyrannies. Spain's intentions were sincere and good, but we do not see how any one, regarding to-day the death of her empire, can claim that the experiment was not a ghastly failure, or how any one who faces the hard facts shown by the history of the friars in the Philippines can claim that corruption and decay are not the natural fruits of unrestrained and arbitrary power in religion.

SLOWER SHIPS BUT MORE COMFORT.

THE evolution of the steamship is as interesting as a novel. Take the cattle-ship: it began as a huge freight boat, and it was found that amidships there was room for a few passengers. The few passengers liked it wonderfully because of the smooth sailing and the moderate cost. Then gradually more state-rooms were built, and in addition to cattle the ships were soon carrying large cargoes of human beings. The other type was the ocean greyhound, burning fortunes in coal on each voyage—using men and machinery in a strenuous effort to make records, and in the meanwhile churning the stomachs of the passengers into six days of unhappiness. These did not pay the dividends, but they made fine advertisements. Now, finally, between the extremes has come the compromise. On each side of the ocean splendid ships are being built which exceed the greyhound in the luxuries and beauties, and which slightly excel the cattle-ships in speed. In other words, the steamship companies have come to appreciate that the average traveller wants comfort. So it happens that at least a dozen million dollars are now being spent in this new type of boat.

The other day, at the Cramps' yard on the Dela-

ware [at Philadelphia], the keel of the largest ship ever built in the Western Hemisphere was laid—a leviathan which will be nearly 600 feet long, with a tonnage of 12,500. She is built by the same company that owns the *St. Paul*, *St. Louis*, *Paris*, and *New York*, but, unlike them, she will have great, broad bilge keels that will keep her almost as steady as a railroad train. It will take a day or so longer for the passage on a boat of this kind, but the passengers will enjoy life in the meanwhile. There will be two of the same type, and other companies are building somewhat similar ships.

Two will be launched in England this month. There never was a time when the popularity of ocean travel was so great, and it is an interesting fact that every steamship company in the world is at work and is making money.—[Saturday Evening Post.]

A PEEP THROUGH A WINDOW.

AN old physician, as well known for his shrewd philosophy as for his skill in healing, tells what shaped his life.

"My character," he once said to a friend, "was to a degree formed by a single incident in my childhood. Our home was a log hut in the suburbs of the town in which we lived. The door and two windows opened into the squalid street, a pig sty, and a vacant lot into which the refuse of the town was thrown. But through a small window, hardly more than a chink, at the back of the house, we had a glimpse of the mountain tops, about which the clouds hung and shifted perpetually.

"My mother had a habit of closing the door and side windows, and opening this little chink, whenever we children were tired or cross, or discouraged. She knew, though we did not, that that glimpse of wonderful peace and beauty would probably help us.

"When I was leaving home to seek my fortune, I said to her, 'I wish I could take that with me,' looking up at this window. 'You can't do that, John,' she said, 'but I am sure there will never be a place in your life so mean and poor but that some chink in it will open on something beautiful and good. Keep it open.'

"I have tried to obey her," said the old man. "If there is but one hopeful symptom in a patient, I keep it in sight for him and myself. If there is but one good trait in a man's character, I try to look at it alone and shut out all the rest.

"I see that God sends pain into men's lives as a discipline, but He does not hinder them from finding comfort in many ways—I help them to find it. Life is hard and squalid enough sometimes, but there is always a 'chink' somewhere through which one can see the mountain tops and sunlit clouds."

There is always a crack in the barest life through which the stars shine, if we choose to look for it.

It was in the night of his poverty and blindness that Milton saw the heavens unclosed and breathed immortal airs.—[Selected.]

It is announced from London that no more Boer prisoners will be sent to St. Helena.

IN THE WOODS.

THROUGH the green gloom the dogwood shines,
The yellow jasmine lights the pines,
Sweet violets nestle in the grass,
And all the vagrant winds that pass
Stoop down to brush with kisses free
The virgin, coy anemone ;
The lonely woods are blithe to-day
With life and love and hope and May.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Harper's Bazar*.

BREAD OR CAKE?

Edward Everett Hale, in *Christian Register*.

[DR. HALE alludes to the story of the Bourbon princess, (was it not Marie Antoinette, at the outbreak of the French Revolution?) who was told that the people "had no bread"; and asked, with that simplicity which gave her a certain charm, why they did not eat cake. He proceeds:]

Now that we are bringing food and agriculture more to the standards of accurate science, it proves sometimes that her ridiculed question had a fit foundation. That is to say, molasses, sugar, butter, and eggs—the four most important materials in the change of simple bread into cake—may be so cheap, and wheat flour may be so dear that more nourishment may be obtained at the same price by mixing these four ingredients into flour than is gained from the bread made from flour and salt alone. The yeast in bread or in cake is hardly a matter of nourishment.

I am told by one of the most accomplished professors that, at the present price of ginger-snaps, the baker who sells them sells more nourishment for the money than he sells when he sells bread.

When I was in college, President Quincy told me that in his boyhood—say in the eighties of the last century—wheat bread appeared on his father's table only as an occasional luxury, such as was provided for a favored guest. I took the impression that it was generally provided every week, but that it did not regularly appear on the table. "Rye and Indian" was the "daily bread" on which he and his brothers and sisters were brought up.

One would be glad if one of the experts would tell us what is the comparative cost to-day of rye and Indian and of white wheat bread and what the atoms of nourishment which they carry.

We need to call attention to such details now that the Northern States seem to have to take the contract for feeding half Asia, nobody can say how long. It is for this reason that I refer to them. With a very wise prescience, the national government several years ago sent out agents into the heart of Europe, who should open the blind eyes of the people there to the stores of Indian corn and meal which we have waiting for their daily food. The results of the gospel of these missionaries of corn-bread have already been marvellous, and they are very important in the solution of the question how the world is to be fed.

I am assured by persons well acquainted with China and Japan that there is neither any religious instruction nor any diseased taste which induces the people of those nations to eat rice. It is as vapid and

"uninteresting" to them as it is to us. As soon as we can introduce the better cereals at as low a cost as rice bears, the natives of the East will gladly purchase them. In this fact is an important lesson. In the famine days of 1849, when we had starving Irish families dumped upon us in Worcester, where I then lived, we who were boys were trying our first experiments in practical sociology. Mr. Emerson, the Buddha of the West, was visiting Worcester; and I said to him, really with sad disappointment: "They cannot eat our Indian meal. I sent some nice sweet meal to Pine Meadow to a starving family, and it was thrown away."

"Mr. Hale, you should have sent them hot cakes." This was the practical answer of the practical seer. It contains the lesson for our immense duty now, as we are shipping the breadstuffs for starving India. Some one must teach them how to handle Indian meal.

DUTY FIRST.

It was in September, the height of the "busy season," and a sixteen-year-old boy had obtained a position as assistant entry clerk, his duty being to aid in charging and shipping goods. But a week had he been at his post. Saturday came, and it was the first he had ever worked. It came to him like a shock, particularly as his "nine," for which he pitched, was to play a "crack" team from an adjoining town. Membership of this club he had not thought of giving up. After dinner his employer was told of his desire to leave work about two o'clock.

"Well, my boy, there are those bills to be charged."

He hadn't thought of them, and his heart sank. His club would be beaten, and all on account of his absence. So he mustered up courage.

"But, sir, I promised the boys I'd be there; and they'll be beaten, sure, if I don't pitch."

The response came quickly: "You can go, but don't let it occur again."

That night, at supper, flushed with victory,—for they had won a close game,—this boy told his father of the conversation and the result, adding, "He's a bully man, father."

After a few moments' thought this wise, and sometimes severe, parent said: "My son, had I a clerk in your position who made such a request, involving work left undone he was paid to perform, I should have told him to get out and take up baseball as a means of livelihood. You are paid \$6 for a week's work, and before the first week is finished you shirk your duty. Leave your club or abandon your position at once."

The boy thought his father harsh, but he was only just; and when, on Monday morning, he learned that his "bully" employer had taken his place, and done what he had left undone, the implied and merited rebuke cut him. Manfully he apologized for his "short-sightedness," and never again in the many following years did he allow any personal preference to interfere with his plain duty. Wherever neglect is, trouble will follow shortly.—[Exchange.]

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

DOES the type described in Edwin Markham's poem fairly represent the American farmer? There seems to be a pretty general consensus of opinion that it does not. The author himself, writing in *Success*, says:

"While my verses have as their basis the old-world toiler in the soil, they are intended to apply, in a larger sense, to all who are forced to the excessive physical labor that quenches the fire in the mind and freezes the sentiment in the heart. There are many thousands of such workers in this country. They may be found in the sweat-shops, the factories, even in the offices, and on the farms, but less on the farms than in the cities. A rich man whom the world calls successful may be, in the broad sense of the term, as I conceive it, a man with the hoe. He may have been, since the beginning of his career, so wrapped up and engrossed in money-getting that he has never looked beyond his own narrow horizon into the wide world of thought, of art, and of sympathy with his fellow beings."

It would appear, then, that it was far from Markham's intention to depict "The Man With the Hoe" as the prototype of the American farmer. On the other hand, the poet's knowledge of life on the farm is deeper, perhaps, than some of his critics have supposed. He commends country life with enthusiasm:

"I know from my own experience that farming is, in some ways, a hard life, for I worked upon a farm for years. But the training and experience of these years have been invaluable to me. The boy on the farm cannot help absorbing some of the qualities of surrounding nature. He unconsciously draws into his own being some of the wide expansiveness of the fields, some of the calm and quiet dignity of the woods, some of the sanity of the rocks, and lofty ruggedness of the hills. The young man who has spent his childhood in the city should envy him who has passed these same potent days amid the nourishing and strengthening influences of the farm, and the latter should remain in these surroundings at least until he has reached the maturity of manhood."

THE NURSERY VENTILATION.

THE air of the nursery, which includes temperature and ventilation, is a matter to which the mother and nurse should pay the strictest attention. The temperature should never be above seventy degrees, and then only for a premature or very young infant; a temperature of sixty-eight degrees is far better and more healthful, and at night it may be many degrees lower. Children brought up in close, overheated nurseries are always pale, puny, over-sensitive to cold, and much more liable to contract pulmonary diseases; babies sleep much better at night if the air in the room is cool and fresh. During the day the air in the nursery should be changed as often as possible—that is, whenever the baby is out of the room. Even if this happens several times a day, take advantage of these absences every time and change the air. When the baby and nurse are out for several hours, let the nursery air during the time,

closing the windows perhaps a half-hour before they are expected to return. If, when they arrive, the temperature is not quite as high as it should be, it certainly is no colder than the outside air from which the baby has just come. In this case, until the room has its proper warmth the baby's wraps need not be removed. At night when the window is lowered, and the air, therefore, much cooler, protect the crib from any possible draught by drawing a screen about it or even pinning a sheet about the crib.

An objection which many mothers make to having the nursery cool at night is that an older child is restless and kicks the bedclothing off, sleeping most of the time without cover. This is easily overcome by sewing up the side of a crib blanket; through a hem at the top run a purse string; put the child into this blanket bag, tying it under the arms, and he can toss and turn to his heart's content, keeping well covered. If arms and shoulders are exposed, a light sacque may be put on; but do not neglect to have the nursery well ventilated night and day if you wish the baby to grow hardy and healthy.—[Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.]

The Doukhobors Planting.

[Extract from letter of James S. Crerar, Immigration Agent at Yorkton, Assiniboia, to Wm. B. Harvey, of West Grove, Pa.]

I HAVE been very busy the last month handling the seeds for the Doukhobors, and attending to newcomers for this season. Since spring opened, four weeks ago, we have had the finest and best weather I ever saw, not one lost day with bad weather; roads are now in good shape; Doukhobors are all very busy putting in their seeds, and I must say I have not in twenty-four years in this country experienced finer weather. We have sent a lot of the people out to work. I am sending sixty out to-morrow morning, to work all summer at one dollar and a half per day, at Moosejaw; board, four dollars a week. These men worked at this same place last season, and I expect to send sixty more in a week, the railway giving them transportation free.

I do hope the people will have a good crop this year. Leonhardt will be out among them all spring, to advise them about putting in the seed, and the proper time. So far we have little sickness—not more than one per cent. at present.

I am yours truly,

JAS. S. CERERAR.

Cambridge University Extension Meeting.

THE following notice relating to this year's summer meeting in England for University Extension teaching has been sent out:

"The Tenth Summer Meeting will be held at Cambridge (England) from August 2 to August 27. Among those who have promised to take part are Professor A. V. Dicey, Graham Wallas, Rev. T. J. Lawrence, H. J. Boyd-Carpenter, Rev. A. Jessopp, Dr. Stubbs (Dean of Ely), J. Churton Collins, P. W. H. Myers, Professor W. Knight (St. Andrews), Sir Joshua Fitch, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, M. E. Sadler, E. L. S. Horsburgh, J. A. R. Marriott, Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, and many others. Tickets for the whole meeting, \$10. Teachers \$7.50.

"The general subject of the lectures throughout the meeting will be 'Life and Thought in England in the Nineteenth Century,' and there will be six main sub-divisions: (1) National Development; (2) Studies in Literature; (3) Scientific Progress; (4) Theology; (5) Education; (6) Biographical Studies. Outline programs can be had gratis from John Nolen, 111 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. Full programs, tickets, and all information from R. D. Roberts, M. A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge."

Drunkenness in Havana.

AN American newspaper in Havana, the *Herald*, devotes an article to the subject of "Drunken Americans," in the course of which it says:

"The frequent and scandalous cases of public drunkenness among officers of the army and a large part of our civilian element constitute a veritable disgrace for the American colony, as they have greatly lowered our prestige in this country. We are compelled to assert that the only good drunken American is a dead one."

It would seem that the case resembles that at Manila.

The Piano "Passing."

WRITING in *Harper's Bazar*, James Hunneker says the piano's popularity is declining. Formerly "it was the girl who did not play who was singled out as an oddity," but now this has been changed.

"What this present generation of children has to be especially thankful for is its immunity from useless piano practice. Unless there is a sharply defined aptitude, a girl is now kept away from the stool and pedals. Instead of the crooked back—known in Germany as the piano back—and relentless technical studies, our young woman golfs, cycles, rows, runs," etc.

No Vote, No Influence.

MRS. CLARENCE BURNS, ex-President of the Woman's West Side Republican Club of New York, in speaking of her experiences in public and philanthropic work says:

"No woman can be long in public life without finding out how she is limited and her usefulness circumscribed by the lack of the ballot. I am not an active suffragist, but I can understand why women need the suffrage and how it would strengthen every cause in which they are interested.

"I speak from experience. I went into public and philanthropic work absolutely opposed to the idea of suffrage for women. I could not see how a woman of refinement could want to vote. I thought men could and would do everything necessary.

"I have found my mistake. Again and again I have seen the bills we were working for thrown out because only women, voteless women, were advocating them. Women before Legislatures are treated with the utmost courtesy. Men are too wise now to show them the contempt of former years. But, with charming politeness and the most deferential manner imaginable, they kill the bill for which women have worked hard and long.

"They would not do it if women had votes. They would consider long and seriously before alienating 100,000 women with ballots in their hands.

"Women have to find these things out gradually. They may have to learn them by experience, as I did. I am thoroughly convinced that no woman can be long in public work without finding out that a great many of the things she wants can be reached only through the ballot."

Labouchere's War Plan.

HENRY LABOUCHERE, the witty and well known member of the British Parliament, and editor of *Truth* (London), has an interesting war plan for securing universal peace, which he presents in his paper, as follows:

"Each country should have a secret service corps, well instructed in all the methods of taking life by poison. As soon as a war is to break out each of the belligerents would endeavor to poison the sovereign, the ministers, the representatives, and especially the journalists of the other country. After a very few deaths I am convinced that peace would not be broken. This may seem at first a startling proposal, but between poisoning men and taking their lives by shells, bullets, and other such projectiles there really is no difference, and my plan would result in a great saving of life. Instead

of mowing down thousands, burning villages, and other such barbarities, a few leading men would be taken off. By the present system the few promote a war and the many suffer by it. This, indeed, is the reason why there are wars. I would bring the consequences of hostilities directly home to those who are responsible for them."

The Increase of Cities.

A HUNDRED years ago, there were only six cities in the United States which had a population of 8,000 or more. We now have 450 cities of 12,000 inhabitants and upwards.

On the other hand, with now and then an exception, the rural districts are decreasing in population. From 1880 to 1890 the cities in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, and Illinois, gained 2,509,000, while the rural districts of those States lost 20,000.

At this rate of growth twenty years from now the cities will contain upwards of 10,000,000 more people than the rural districts; and they (the cities) being that much in the majority, will control the affairs of the nation; and if the saloon then exists, through the medium of that iniquitous institution, the vicious and bad will not only control our cities, but the entire nation. They will not only choose the officers of our municipalities, but dictate as to who shall be our president, our congressmen, and other national officials.

The Mute Boy's Story.

"I HAVE heard and read more pathetic stories," said Senator Hoar the other day, "but none of them ever awoke so much sad sympathy as one which Prof. Gallaudet related. The professor has a favorite pupil,—a little deaf-mute boy, exceptionally bright. Gallaudet asked him if he knew the story of George Washington and the cherry-tree. With his nimble fingers the little ones said he did, and then proceeded to repeat it. The noiseless gesticulations continued until the boy had informed the professor of the elder Washington's discovery of the mutilated tree and of his quest for the mutilator. 'When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry-tree,' signalled the voiceless child, 'George put his hatchet in his left hand'—'Stop!' interrupted the professor. 'Where did you get your authority for saying he took the hatchet in his left hand?' 'Why,' responded the boy, 'he needed his right hand to tell his father that he cut the tree.'"

Rum and "Civilization."

DR. EDWARD ABBOTT says: "I see more saloons within five minutes' walk of one of the great railway stations in the city of Boston, and more drunken 'natives' in a single week between Boston and Cambridge than I saw during a ten months' journey of 40,000 miles by land and sea around the world."

Intemperance in West Africa is increasing under British protection. Bishop Tedgwell, after ten years' experience, says, "Drinking to excess amongst the educated Africans is far more common than it used to be. Then, with regard to the unchristianized native population, great mischief is wrought by sale of cheap spirits, and that hideous traffic undoubtedly greatly hinders all attempts at progress on the Coast."

In a lecture at Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 9th ult., on "Scientific Temperance Instruction; Its Friends and Its Foes," Joseph Cook in stating concisely his objections to Prof. Atwater's statements said: "First, I consider them vagaries. They have as many sides as a rolling pin. He advances, retreats, and hedges. He has no definition for food. He does not cover the whole case. His statements are limited in scope. He acknowledges that he has not studied the effect of alcohol upon the nervous or circulatory organs."

DR. HYDE, president of Bowdoin College, writes: "I can say without the least disqualification that the tobacco habit is injurious to health, to scholarship, and to character. It weakens the will, diminishes the power of application and lowers the tone of thought and feeling."

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE session of Congress, it is expected, will close early next month—probably either on the 5th or 12th. An adjournment resolution is likely to be adopted very soon. Nearly all the appropriation bills have been passed, that for the navy, over which there was quite a struggle concerning the "armor plate" feature, having been disposed of in the Senate, on the 14th. The Nicaragua Canal bill, which passed the House by a large majority, may be taken up in the Senate, though the Republican managers did not so intend.

SENATOR CLARK, of Montana, whose seat in the Senate was proposed by the Election Committee to be vacated for bribery in his election, announced in the Senate on the 15th that he had resigned. Later, it was learned from Montana that the Governor of the State, Smith, had been induced to go to California on an errand of business for the Clark interest, and that Spriggs, the lieutenant-governor, had reappointed Clark. Senators at Washington, it is said, differ as to the legality of this course.

THE Dutch steamship *Maasdam*, from Rotterdam, reached New York on the 15th, having on board the Peace Envoys from the South African Republics, Abram Fischer, J. M. A. Wolmarans and C. H. Wessels. They were met and welcomed by many persons who sympathize with the Boers in the present struggle, and were received by the Mayor of Hoboken, where the steamer's dock is. They said they were undismayed by the word of the recent Boer reverses. The Reception Committee have invitations for them from the mayors of sixty towns and cities. They will go at once to Washington.

THE progress of military operations in South Africa has been, at this writing, entirely in favor of the English armies. The Boer troops have steadily withdrawn northward and the English have pressed closely upon them. There has been some sharp fighting, but no important engagement or general battle. Kroonstad, the temporary capital of the Orange Free State, where it was supposed a stand would be made, was occupied by the English on the 12th instant. It is thought by some correspondents that the Free Staters will make little further resistance.

CHARLES F. NEELY, recently the treasurer of the postal service which the United States has established in Cuba, was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., on the 5th inst., on the charge of embezzling funds to a large amount,—possibly \$100,000,—in the Cuban post-offices. He is to be sent to Cuba for trial. Investigation is being made into the character and extent of his peculations, and two or more other persons have been arrested, as accomplices.

The postmaster at Havana has been suspended. E. G. Rathbone, "Director General" of the postal system in Cuba, has been relieved.

REPORTS of the India famine continue to be most distressing. The Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* says that the cholera continues to rage in the famine camps. There have been 400 deaths in three days at Mandivee, and so numerous are the cases at Godra that it is impossible to collect the bodies, which lie for days in the sun. The people have fled, and cannot be induced to return.

A "HOT WAVE" visited this part of the United States on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, following quite cold weather a few days earlier. On the morning of the 10th instant, there was sharp frost, and the surface of the ground was slightly frozen in localities near Philadelphia. On the 13th (First-day) the temperature reached 88 degrees, on the 14th, at 2 p. m., 90 degrees, and on the 15th, at 4.30, p. m., 92 degrees. The mean temperature of the 13th was 72 degrees, an excess of 12 degrees, and the mean of the 14th was 78 degrees, an excess of 19.

NEWS NOTES.

THE State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual meeting Seventh month 3-6, at Williamsport.

THE number of cases of the bubonic plague officially reported to date at Sydney, New South Wales, is 216, of which 73 have proved fatal.

IMPROVED methods of cultivating cane and perfection of machinery used in extracting the sugar promise to increase largely the output of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands.

THE imperial Council of Russia, acting council on the Czar's initiative, has unanimously passed a bill abolishing transportation to Siberia and exile without judicial inquiry.

THE Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international controversies was ratified by the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament on the 3d of April, by a vote of sixty-five to twenty.

IT is announced that the movement begun by ex-President Cleveland and others, some time ago, to raise \$500,000 endowment for the colored school at Tuskegee, Alabama, has reached the amount of \$165,000.

GERMANY'S "crown prince," Frederick Wilhelm, the eldest son of the emperor, became of age (eighteen) on the 6th inst., and the event was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies in the royal chapel at Berlin.

FIFTEEN thousand Mohammedan weavers met in Benares, India, on the 13th, and endorsed a memorial to the Indian Government against the plague rules, declaring that they were contrary to the laws of Mohammed.

THE steamship *Quito* sailed from New York on the 10th inst., for Bombay, India, with a cargo of 200,000 bushels of corn for the famine sufferers. This is said to be the largest cargo ever carried by any vessel on a similar errand.

THE Peace Department of the National W. C. T. U., under the superintendence of Hannah J. Bailey, of Winthrop Center, Me., is now organized in twenty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the territory of New Mexico.

LEVI WELLS, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, has resigned, in consequence of criticisms of his administration of his office, especially charges that the trade in oleomargarine was not strictly dealt with, and penalties not enforced for illegal sale of that article.

B. WEST CLINEDINST, N. A., of New York, has been appointed director and instructor in the School of Illustration of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, to take the place of Howard Pyle, who has decided to withdraw from the work of teaching at the close of the present term.

THE (Fusionist) Populist Convention at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 10th inst., nominated William J. Bryan for President, and Charles A. Towne for Vice-President. On the same day the "Middle-of-the-Road" (Non-Fusionist) Populist Convention, at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton Barker for President, and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President.

THE London journal, *Concord*, for April, gives up three pages and a half to accounts of peace meetings in England which have been broken up or violently disturbed. The account contains the names of twenty-four cities in which these riotous proceedings have occurred, and says that it is impossible, with its limited space, to present a catalogue of the cruel assaults on individuals.

A GREAT majority of the teachers who will attend the annual meeting of the National Educational Association in Charleston next July will need to find quarters in private houses. An attendance of 10,000 is expected, and the hotels and boarding-houses available for the occasion cannot care for more than 2,250 persons. Systematic efforts are making by the Charleston local committee to perfect arrangements.

THE total expenditures of the government for two years and nine months, beginning with July 1, 1897, have been \$1,416,753,277.34. Of this vast sum \$987,051,328.99 have gone for the army and navy, and for pensions. If to this we add the interest on the public debt, nearly all of which is a war debt, the amount will be over one billion, or more than two-thirds of the total national expenditures, which have gone directly and indirectly for war purposes during that period.

NOTICES.

* * A Conference will be held in Friends' Meeting-house, Norristown, on First-day, the 20th of Fifth month, at 3 o'clock p. m. Subject,—Social Purity. Under the care of Abington Quarterly Meeting's Philanthropic Committee.

Elizabeth Powell Bond expects to be present to address the meeting.

* * The Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, held at Race Street, will take place on Fourth-day next, the 23d, in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

* * The Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Green Street, Philadelphia, will take place on Fifth-day next, the 24th, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches, as way may open, has made appointments, as follows:

FIFTH MONTH:

20. 3 p. m. Appointed Meeting, Radnor.
27. 10.30 a. m., Spruce St.

SIXTH MONTH:

3. 10.30 a. m., Frankford.
17. 10.30 a. m., Green St.
17. 3.30 p. m., Fair Hill.
24. 10.30 a. m., Reading.

SEVENTH MONTH:

8. 10.30 a. m., Merion.
22. 10.30 a. m., Haverford.

EIGHTH MONTH:

5. 10.30 a. m., Schuylkill.
26. 10.30 a. m., Germantown.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

* * Merion Meeting (near Philadelphia,) convenes on First-day, at 10.30 a. m., and the First-day School about 11.30 a. m. Friends and others coming from Philadelphia by trains leaving at 9.15 and 9.45 a. m., are met by conveyance (without charge) at Narberth station, (Penna. R. R.)

* * The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for the following meetings for Fifth month:

20. Aisquith Street, Baltimore.
27. York.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

* * Quarterly Meetings, and other meetings will occur as follows during

FIFTH MONTH:

19. Short Creek, Concord, O.
21. Fairfax, Hopewell, Va.
23. Stillwater, Somerset, O.
25. Duaneburg, Ghent, N. Y.
26. Blue River, Highland Creek, Ind.
28. *New York Yearly Meeting.*
Warrington Q. M., Pipe Creek, Md.
28. Canada H. Y. M., Pickering, Ont.
29. Burlington Q. M., Crosswicks, N. J.
30. Southern, Easton, Md.
31. Bucks, Buckingham, Pa.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS desiring accommodation during New York Yearly Meeting are requested to communicate as early as possible with the committee, giving full names and other information that may be helpful in arranging for the comfort and convenience of guests. Address,

ELIZABETH B. CAPRON,
42 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
JOSEPH T. McDOWELL,
116 W. 13th St., New York City.

WHEN Luther was asked, "Where was your Church before you seceded from Rome?" he replied, "Where was your face before you washed it this morning?"

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY } Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN } Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS } Pittsburgh.
FAINESTOCK } Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY } New York.
BROOKLYN }
JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO } Philadelphia.
MORLEY } Cleveland.
SALEM } Salem, Mass.
CORNELL } Buffalo.
KENTUCKY } Louisville.

EMPLOY a practical painter. There's no economy in buying ready-mixed paint and employing a tramp to slather it on. The experienced painter will tell you that if you want paint which lasts you must use **Pure White Lead**. To be sure that it is pure, see that the packages bear one of the brands named in margin.



FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

YES AND NO.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the English free-thinker, once engaged in a discussion with a dissenting minister. He insisted that the minister should answer a question by a simple "Yes" or "No," without any circumlocution, asserting that every question could be replied to in that manner.

The reverend gentleman rose and said: "Mr. Bradlaugh, will you allow me to ask you a question on those terms?"

"Certainly," said Bradlaugh.

"Then may I ask, have you given up beating your wife?"

This was a poser, for if he answered by "Yes," it would imply that he had previously beaten her, and if by "No," that he continued to do so.—[Woman's Journal.]

Do not permit the children to form the habit of disputing and quarrelling with each other. It may be prevented, like other bad habits, by watchfulness, particularly if the training is begun when the children are very young. Separation is the best punishment, breaking up the play and taking away the cause of the dispute. Children are social beings and do not like to play alone. They dislike solitude, and if they find it is invariably the result of quarrelling they will take pains to be more amiable so as not to be forced into it.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

A YOUNG man who was being examined preparatory to his joining the church, was asked: "Under whose preaching were you converted?" "Under nobody's preaching, I was converted under my mother's practicing."—[G. W. Pette.]

BROOM corn is high. A few years ago it was selling at about \$30 per ton. Today it is worth five or six times that amount, and very scarce at that—so scarce, in fact, that we are importing it from Europe for the first time in our history.

SAMUEL DUTCHER
Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.
On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.

William D. Yarnall & Co.

REAL ESTATE, CONVEYANCING.

CITY, WEST PHILADELPHIA, AND DELAWARE CO
Properties of Every Description Bought,
Sold, Rented, or Exchanged.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED

We have unusually good securities to offer.

ESTATES SETTLED.

FIRE INSURANCE in Leading Companies.

ARCHITECTS

Phone No. 9.

526 Main Street, Darby, Pa.

Richmond Reports.

Copies of the Report of the Friends' Conference at Richmond, Indiana, 1898, may still be had, by addressing

HERBERT P. WORTH,
West Chester, Penna.

The British Friend.

The MONTHLY JOURNAL of the Society of Friends in the United Kingdom. Edited by WILLIAM EDWARD TURNER and EDWARD GRUBB, M. A.

The principal organ of liberal Quakerism in Great Britain.

Subscriptions due First month, 1900: Price, 6 shillings, 6 pence, post free, to all parts of the world.

Address WM. EDWARD TURNER, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, with remittance.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

Established 1874.

'Phone 1-43-95-D.

R. G. ALFORD,

*Hardware, Tools, and Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods,
S. W. cor. 22d and Callowhill Sts.*

Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Varnishes, Paint.

WILLIAM B. RAYBOLD,

Paper Hanging
Frescoing and
Decorating

724 Buttonwood St., Philad'a.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYS-
BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHAMO-
KIN, WILLIAMSPORT, AND POINTS
IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
SPEED.

THE Kafirs, Basutos, and Zulus are the native "runners." But it is not by running that they do the best of their work. This they do by shouting their messages from hill to hill. They are the South African telegraph system. The first news of the battle of Glencoe which reached England and America came to Capetown in this way. Whatever message is given by a native negro is never altered by any one who forwards it, though it may be passed along by 2,000 men. The precise words that are uttered by the first man are the identical ones which the last one hears. White men have often tested this by sending messages in this way, and no one has ever known the message delivered to have been exaggerated, diminished, or altered in the slightest degree.—*Collier's Weekly.*

THE New York *Sun* says the three most abstemious politicians in the State are David B. Hill, Richard Croker, and Louis F. Payne. Neither of the three touches liquors or wines, and Mr. Hill does not smoke, while the others only do so occasionally. All three are usually in excellent health, and yet no doubt are under an incessant mental and physical strain.

RECENTLY, in New York City, Thomas McCoy, formerly a noted politician, died in Bellevue Hospital penniless, yet there was a time when he was reputed to be worth \$500,000. In the latter years of his life he smoked from fifty to one hundred Havana cigars daily.

PROF. DE MOTTE of Bryn Mawr, visiting a tobacco house in Brazil, noticed a black fluid trickling slowly into the vat of tobacco about to be made into cigarettes. Upon asking what it was he was told, "Rum, molasses, and opium; to give spice to the cigarette."

**GETTYSBURG, LURAY, WASH-
INGTON.**

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Over the battlefield of Gettysburg, through the picturesque Blue Mountains, via Hagerstown and Antietam, and down the beautiful and historic Shenandoah Valley to the unique Caverns of Luray; thence across the rolling hills of Northern Virginia to Washington, is the route of this tour—a section of the country intensely interesting from both a historic and a scenic standpoint.

The tour will leave New York 8.00 a. m., and Philadelphia 12.20 p. m., Tuesday, May 29, in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, and will cover a period of five days. An experienced chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies, will accompany the trip throughout. Round-trip tickets, covering transportation, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations, will be sold at the *extremely low rate* of \$25 from New York, \$24 from Trenton, \$22 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

**REDUCED RATES TO CAMDEN, IND.,
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

For meeting of Old Order of German Baptist Brethren at Camden, Ind., June 3 to 5, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from May 31 to June 3, inclusive, excursion tickets to Camden, Ind., from stations on its line west of Baltimore, Md., (not inclusive), west of and including Lancaster and Reading, and from stations south of and including Sunbury, at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good returning until July 5, inclusive.

**REDUCED RATES TO NORTH MAN-
CHESTER, IND., VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

For meeting of German Baptist Brethren, at North Manchester, Ind., May 29 to June 8, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place special excursion tickets on sale May 29 to June 3, 1900, from stations west of Baltimore (not inclusive), and Lancaster and Reading (inclusive), and south of and including Sunbury, at rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good returning until July 1, inclusive.

**PETTIT ORNAMENTAL IRON
AND FENCE COMPANY**

Office and Show Rooms,
46 N. Eleventh St., Philad'a, Pa.

Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Fencing,
Lawn Furniture, Fire Escapes, etc.

**THE BLICKENSBERGER
TYPE-WRITER**

NEATNESS, SPEED,
SIMPLICITY.

No. 5, \$40. No. 7, \$50.

ELIZABETH LLOYD, Agent,
DARBY, PENNA.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

MONEY IN PRIZES To the Person who can form the GREATEST
NUMBER OF WORDS from the letters in
the word**L-E-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E**

we will give \$10; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$5; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$3; and to each one of those forming the next largest number, \$1 will be given—until \$25 in all shall have been distributed. This contest is open to everyone—men, women, and children. A great number of words can be made from *Leatherine*, thus: *hat, lather, leather, eat, tar, etc., etc.* In forming a word it should be remembered that no letter may be used more times than it appears in *Leatherine*, and proper names must be excluded.

The only condition to this contest is that everyone who competes shall purchase a bottle of *Leatherine* from their grocer or shoe dealer, and when sending the list of words, shall give the name of the dealer where the *Leatherine* was purchased. If, however, your dealer does not keep it, send us *his name with your list of words, and enclose 25 cents for a package of Leatherine.* Let everyone send their list promptly. The offer will not close until August 1st, but in case two persons should send in the same number of words, the one whose list is received first will be given preference in awarding the prizes.

Leatherine is well worth buying without any hope of a prize. It is a dressing for rendering shoes absolutely waterproof, and is a perfect substitute for overshoes. IT IS ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS RECOMMENDED BY EVERYONE WHO USES IT. It will not injure the finest leather, but will make it soft and comfortable, and twice as durable. It removes the horror of new shoes, making the leather pliable and easily adjusted to the feet. Address

THE "IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER" MFG. CO.

212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. JACKSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers,

No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities
Specially.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on
deposits.

Where to Locate?

WHY, IN THE TERRITORY
TRAVERSED BY THE . . .

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

the Great Central Southern Trunkline,

. . IN . .

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE,
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA,

WHERE

Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Stock Raisers, Manufacturers,
Investors, Speculators,
and Money Lenders

will find the greatest chances in the United
States to make "big money" by reason of the
abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS,
TIMBER AND STONE,
IRON AND COAL
LABOR—EVERYTHING!

Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom
from taxation, for the manufacturer.

Land and farms at \$1.00 per acre and up-
wards and 500,000 acres in West Florida that
can be taken gratis under U. S. Homestead laws.

STOCKRAISING IN THE GULF COAST DIS-
TRICT WILL MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Half fare excursions the first and third Tues-
days of each month.

Let us know what you want, and we will tell
you where and how to get it—but don't delay,
as the country is filling up rapidly.

Printed matter, maps, and all information free.
Address,

R. J. WEMYSS,
General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

F. GUTEKUNST, FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Capital \$2,000,000. Chartered 1836 Surplus, \$5,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUS-
TEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR
CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORT-
GAGES.

DEPOSITORY UNDER PLANS OF REORGAN-
IZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator,
Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary,
ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROBERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID
G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.



To Repair
Broken Arti-
cles use

Major's
Cement

Remember
MAJOR'S
RUBBER
CEMENT,
MAJOR'S
LEATHER
CEMENT.

Black Dress Silks

Black Japanese Silks—30-inch; Lyons
dye, thoroughly guaranteed; an evenly woven
fabric; regularly worth \$1.00—now 85 cents
a yard.

Plain Black Taffetas—an imported fabric of
unusually high quality and brilliant finish; a
good 90-cent value—here at 75 cents a yard.

Imported Black Peau de Soie—one of the
season's most fashionable fabrics for whole
gowns; rich in finish and reversible; the
\$1.10 quality—now 90 cents a yard.

Black Merveilleux—soft and lustrous, in
correct weight for Spring and Summer wear;
easily worth 90 cents—this lot at 75 cents a
yard.

Black Surahs—23-inch; variously priced at
75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. The
\$1.00 grade is an unusual value.

Black Figured Taffetas—neat designs,
some with satin stripes; soft finish, light
weight; for waists or entire gowns; was
\$1.00—now 85 cents a yard.

Black Peau de Cygne—a soft light-weight
fabric, with brilliant finish; strong and
serviceable—\$1.00 and \$1.25.

Samples sent upon request.

Mail orders receive prompt and accurate
attention. Address orders "Martha J. Warner
C."

Strawbridge & Clothier, PHILADELPHIA.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTEL-
LIGENCER, when answering Advertise-
ments in it. This is of value to us
and to the advertisers.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates
of interest and scarcity of
desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning
for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by
H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well
secured on improved lands in a substantially de-
veloped section, where values have been main-
tained. For information address,
ISAAC FORSYTHE,
503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa.

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,

Wall Papers and
Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A

Carpetings, Linoleum,

Window Shades, etc.

Benjamin Green,

33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of

Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1624 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.



GEORGE C. NEWMAN,
806 Market St.

FINE ARTS

Mirrors, Pictures,
Frames, Etc.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,

Undertaker
and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone 2-29-38-D.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, FIFTH MONTH 26, 1900.

WANTED.—IN THE COUNTRY, A COMPE-
tent woman to do plain cooking and assist with
house work. A good home to suitable person. Address
EDITH P. HOOPES, Bynum, Harford Co., Md.

WANTED.—A FEW BOARDERS IN FRIENDS'
family. High location, on banks of the Rancocas
river. Address T. B. ENGLE, Bougher, N. J.

BOARDING.—WALLACE ST., 1619, DESIRA-
ble second story front room; also pleasant room on
third floor; excellent board; table board.

NURSES.—A NEW YEAR IS ABOUT BEGIN-
ning in the Nurses' Training School of the
Women's Homoeopathic Hospital, which offers excep-
tional advantages. Application must be made to the
Head Nurse, Hospital, 20th Street and Susquehanna
avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A SUMMER HOME
for a few persons, assuring pleasant surroundings,
large, shady lawn, airy rooms. Those not going to and
from city daily preferred. Address No. 19, Station N.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON
can be accommodated with rooms and board in a
Friends' family. One block from street cars passing
Broad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms,
\$50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth
street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS
desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms,
\$50 a day. Address SARAH R. MATTHEWS and
SISTERS, 1920 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Young Friends' Review.

Published by the
New York Young Friends' Association.

Now in its Fifteenth Year.

HENRY W. WILBUR, EDITOR,
19 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.
H. M. HAVILAND, BUSINESS EDITOR,
19 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Monthly, 75 cents per annum. 25 cents for six
months' trial.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Excursion to Gettysburg,
JUNE 2, 1900.

Friends' School, and
Park Ave. First-day School,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Train leaves Hillen Station 8.43 a. m., stopping at
Union, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton, and Walbrook.
Returning, leaves Gettysburg 6 p. m.

ROUND TRIP, \$1.00.

Children under 12 years half price.

Tickets at the stations.

"Swarthmore Scenes."

A collection of twenty-five half-tone views of Swarth-
more College and its environments, with an introductory
essay by J. Russell Hayes. Attractively bound in green
garnet covers. Price 50 cents, postpaid to any address.
R. PETERS, JR., Swarthmore College, Pa.

The Dolphin Inn,
North Beach Haven, N. J.
A first-class Hotel at moderate rates,
100 yards from the ocean, and 400
yards from the bay. Reference from
Friends given. For terms address
H. C. HEWITT, Prop.

NEW ARBORTON,
OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.
Kept by Friends. Nicely located one-half block from
the sea, near hot and cold sea-water baths.
For particulars, address,
HANNAH BORTON,
7 Sea View Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR
OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated
sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.
M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

THE HOWARD.,
OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Atlantic City, N. J.
First-class, heated throughout, home-like.
Send for terms and booklet. **M. SCHNEIDER.**

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.
MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.
Second house from Beach. Open the entire year.
Elevator to street level. **JAMES HOOD.**

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell St., London.

This commodious (Temperance) Hotel will meet
the requirements of those who desire at mod-
erate charges, all the conveniences and advan-
tages of the larger modern licensed hotels.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms.
Bath Rooms on every floor. Spacious Dining,
Drawing, Writing, Reading, and Smoking
Rooms. All floors fireproof. Perfect sanitation.
Night Porter. Telephone.

Terms, \$2 to \$2.50 per day, including Room
Attendance. Table d'hôte Breakfast and Dinner
Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Telegraphic Address: **J. TRUSLOVE, Proprietor.**
"Thackeray, London."

NOTICE.
FRIENDS desiring accommodation during
New York Yearly Meeting are requested to
communicate as early as possible with the com-
mittee, giving full names and other information
that may be helpful in arranging for the comfort
and convenience of guests. Address,
ELIZABETH B. CAPRON,
42 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
JOSEPH T. McDOWELL,
116 W. 13th St., New York City.

TO LET.
Furnished house for the summer at Quaker Street,
New York, on the D and H road $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from station,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from store, Post Office, and Friends' Meet-
ing. Rooms large and airy. Bath-room, carriage-
house and stables, ice house, large lawn. Address Mary
J. Hoag, Quaker St., N. Y.

Swarthmore College,
SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

Friends' Central School,
FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.
JOSEPH S. WALTON,
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, } *Principals.*
Circulars on application.

George School,
NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.
Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.
For catalogue, apply to
GEORGE L. MARIS, Principal,
George School, Penna.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)
New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, venti-
lation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of
individual attention and class enthusiasm.
For circulars address
ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Abington Friends' School,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.
Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to
GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., Principal,
Jenkintown, Pa.
Or
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec'y, Ogontz, Pa.

Cheltenham Hills School,
Wyncote, Penna.
For girls and boys. For circulars, address,
ANNIE HEACOCK, Principal.

Friends' Academy,
LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls,
under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit
for business or to enter college.
Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.
For particulars address,
FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.
The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.
For Circulars, address
CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844.
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 26, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 21.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XXI.

THE great deception of mankind is that they look for happiness where it is not, are ensnared by the love of the world and the deceitfulness of riches.

—
From the epistle, 1746, of London Yearly Meeting.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

WE met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.

—Elizabeth C. Cardozo, in *The Century*.

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, 1900.

OUR report of the meeting ended in last issue with the proceedings of Second-day afternoon.

THIRD-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 15.

The morning devotional meeting, in the lecture-room of Friends' Central School, 9.15 to 9.45, proved a satisfactory occasion. The room was quite well filled, many of those assembled being young persons. Eight or ten of those present spoke briefly, and with much feeling; after these there was vocal prayer, and then the meeting closed with a solemn silence.

In men's meeting, at 10, a. m., the report of the committee on the changes to be made in the appointment of standing committees was read. It proposed that the committee in charge of George School should hereafter consist of forty-four Friends, and that the terms of eleven should expire each year, and that a committee should be appointed each year to bring forward to the next Yearly Meeting the names of Friends to fill the eleven vacancies. The report was united with and adopted.

The report of the Committee on George School was read and approved and the committee released, and a nominating committee appointed in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee report named above. The report of the George School Committee otherwise will be given in full.

In the afternoon, the minutes of the Representa-

tive Committee were read and their labors approved. Information was given in these minutes to the Yearly Meeting that Harriet W. Paist, of Philadelphia, recently deceased, had by her will left a legacy of \$5,000 to her niece for life, which after the death of the life-beneficiary, will go, together with all the residue of her estate, to the Yearly Meeting in trust, the income to be applied to the education of girls at the George School, whose means may be insufficient to permit them to attend.

A number of Friends spoke of the importance of the distribution of Friends' literature, and urged all to spread it as much as possible.

Joel Borton and others expressed their gratitude at the generous gift of Harriet W. Paist.

The report of the committee on Philanthropic Labor was read and approved. This will be published in full. It was concluded to release the committee.

In the women's meeting Mary M. Thomas expressed her gratification that the half hour meeting for worship, held in the lecture room in the early morning, had been a season of true spiritual refreshment.

The epistles from Genesee, Indiana, and Illinois were read. Several Friends expressed unity with the thought that the purpose of the meeting for worship is not to furnish intellectual entertainment, but to give opportunity to hold communion with God and receive his revelations.

The report of the George School Committee was united with, and thankfulness was expressed that so many Friends' children are enjoying its educational advantages. The meeting also approved of the appointment of a new committee, one-fourth of whose members shall be renewed each year.

The committee on Philanthropic Labor was released and steps were taken to appoint a new committee in its stead.

FOURTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 16.

The devotional meeting at 9.15 was more largely attended than yesterday morning. Several Friends offered brief testimonies, among them Dr. O. Edward Janney, Dr. Magill, and William M. Jackson.

In men's meeting, some time was occupied in the appointment of a large nominating committee to propose the names of a new committee on Philanthropic Labor. Dr. O. Edward Janney asked the meeting's approval of a visit which he desired to pay to women's meeting. The concern was approved, and he set at liberty for the visit.

The subject of a memorial to Congress against the canteen system and the sale of liquor in our foreign possessions was referred to the Representative Committee to take such action as way may open.

The tenth annual report of the committee on

First-day Schools was approved and the committee continued. The report will be printed in full.

The report of the correspondent of the committee on Isolated Members was read and her labors approved. Testimony was borne to the service that had been rendered in this work.

The report of the committee on the Joseph Jeanes Fund (support of Friends' Homes), was approved, and the committee continued. This will be printed in full.

The report of the committee to Audit and Settle the Treasurer's Account was approved. The expenditures during the past year have been \$2,503.21, and the balance now on hand is \$2,133.96. It was agreed to raise \$3,000 during the coming year. Edmund Webster was united with as Treasurer, and Alfred Moore and Anne M. Griscom as correspondents. The committee also nominated Mark Penn Cooper, Elizabeth C. Thomas, Samuel Wickersham, Annie M. Lawrence, Richard T. Turner, Jr., Matilda J. Bartlett, Edmund R. Willits, and Martha E. Gibbs as trustees of the Yearly Meeting, to succeed those whose terms expire this year. (These appointments are the same as previously, except that Mark Penn Cooper takes the place of John G. Pownall, who asked to be released.)

The consideration of the queries and their answers was then begun, and the First and Second disposed of. The summary answers are as follows:

First.—Our religious meetings for worship and for discipline have been regularly held, except in a number of instances noted in nearly all the reports, for part of which various reasons have been assigned. Those held on First-days have been attended by many of our members; mid-week meetings have been generally small. The hour has been usually well observed, and the behavior of those assembled becoming.

Second.—Love and unity appear to have been generally maintained amongst us. Tale-bearing and detraction mostly discouraged. When differences have become known endeavors have been used to end them.

Women's Meeting sent a message that they desired the coöperation of men in framing a memorial to Congress protesting against the sale of liquor in the army and in our foreign territories, and asking that a committee be appointed to frame such a memorial. After consideration and much expression, the meeting united in approving such a course, instead of referring the matter to the Representative Committee as decided at the morning session.

In women's meeting, Dr. O. E. Janney, having come in from men's meeting, spoke briefly. He reminded parents that children have much need of careful advice, and important matters should not be left entirely to their own decision; he assured those whose lives are restricted, or shut in, that God is ever present, and that pure, unselfish living brings its sure reward; and he urged the young to give themselves cheerfully to God now, reminding them that George Fox was but 19 when he began his ministry, and that there were 60,000 Friends before he was 30 years of age.

The committee on Isolated Members reported that it would ask similar committees of the other yearly meetings to meet with it during the coming

conferences at Chautauqua to consider the interests of these members.

The recommendation of the committee on Philanthropic Labor that a memorial be sent to Congress on the subject of the "canteen system" and the sale of liquor in our foreign territories, gave rise to an earnest discussion. It was decided to appoint a committee to prepare such a memorial, and to ask the coöperation of men's meeting. In the exercises of this sitting many important subjects were touched upon. Susan W. Lippincott made a strong plea for woman suffrage, saying that the influence of woman in all social and political reforms will be much greater when she can express her convictions by means of the ballot. Dr. Hannah Longshore protested against anything that will tend to strengthen the military spirit, and spoke of the moral degradation that comes to women because of the vices contracted by soldiers.

FIFTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 17.

The usual meetings for worship were held in the several meeting-houses of the city in the morning.

The business sessions were resumed in the afternoon at 3. In men's meeting, the subject of the memorial to the Government on the "canteen," etc., again came up, and after discussion, in which a number spoke, a committee of eight was appointed to act with women Friends in preparing the memorial.

The consideration of the queries was resumed, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth were disposed of. The summary answers adopted were:

Third.—"Most Friends are in a good degree faithful to the requirements of this query."

Fourth.—"Many of our members have been concerned to observe the requirements of this query and to be good examples themselves, but a greater and more general care would have been desirable." Allen Flitcraft spoke of the need of plainness, moderation, and simplicity, saying plainness does not mean a certain cut of coat or color. We need greater care in using the plain language, and should use not only that, but also the language of truth and consistency.

Fifth.—"Friends have been very nearly clear of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and with some exceptions clear of their use as a drink, and careful to discourage the same. Caution has been felt respecting their use as medicine. Six instances have been reported of the signing of applications to sell. The unnecessary frequenting of taverns generally guarded against, and endeavors have been used to discourage the attendance of places of harmful diversion. Moderation and simplicity at marriages, funerals, and on other occasions has been encouraged."

Sixth.—"Care has been taken of such of our members as needed aid, and assistance has been rendered them in business. Their children have been instructed to fit them for suitable occupations and self support. No Friend's child known to have been placed from among Friends."

In connection with the answers to the queries, a Friend urged that it would be better not to make "summary" answers in the Yearly Meeting, and that the answers as they come from the quarterly meeting should be printed in full in the "Extracts." Several Friends united with this view.

In women's meeting, the report of the Committee on First-day Schools was read and approved. The Queries and their answers were taken up for consideration, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth were disposed of. These occupied the greater part of the session.

SIXTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 18.

The devotional meeting, in the lecture-room at 9.15, was again well attended, it being larger, it was thought, than on either of the previous morning. Several Friends spoke briefly.

In men's meeting, the consideration of the queries and their answers was proceeded with. It was agreed that the proposal made by a Friend at an earlier sitting, to appoint a general committee to inquire into the condition of the Society, should not be acted on, now, but should be printed in the "Extracts" for consideration during the year.

The report of the Trustees of the Yearly Meeting was then presented and read. The George School Fund showed a balance on hand, principal and interest, of \$488,855.97, of which \$40,836.18 was derived from the estate of Jacob Fretz. The total income of the George School Fund for the year had been \$24,010.39.

The Samuel Jeanes Fund for Education has a principal fund of \$200,000 and accumulated income of \$1,721.59. The income of this fund during the year was \$10,684.56.

The Joseph Jeanes Fund for the support of homes for aged Friends also has a principal of \$200,000 and accumulated income of \$5,240.37. Its income during the year was \$10,168.39.

The Samuel Jeanes Fund for the repair of meeting-houses has a principal of \$100,000, and accumulated income of \$1,781.48. It was decided that the distribution of the income of this fund should be left to the Representative Committee.

The summary answers adopted to the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth queries follow:

Seventh.—"Friends have been generally careful to live within the bounds of their circumstances without ostentation or vain display, and to keep to moderation in their trade or business. Mostly punctual to promises and just in the payment of debts. Some of those who have given reasonable grounds for concern on these accounts have been labored with for their preservation or recovery."

Eighth.—"Care has been taken to treat with offenders in the spirit of meekness and love without partiality in order for their help, but delays have occurred. Endeavors have been used to reach judgment in the authority of truth."

Ninth.—"We believe our members generally have maintained a testimony in favor of peace and arbitration, and against war and the preparations for and excitement to it; against fraudulent or clandestine trade, oaths, and all forms of lotteries and gambling."

In connection with the Ninth Query, many Friends desired that the Representative Committee, at an appropriate time, should present to the Government at Washington the desire of Friends for the discontinuance of the present distressing and sanguinary war in the Philippine Islands.

The afternoon session began at 2.30 o'clock, instead of 3. The answers to the Eleventh Query reported 76 First-day schools, taught by 609 teachers, 517 of whom are members. They are attended by 5,002 pupils, 2,785 of whom are members and 477 have one parent a member. The libraries contain 21,298 books.

The answers to the Twelfth Query reported 31 schools of education, the pupils of 27 of which attend meeting. They are taught by 166 teachers, 107 of

whom are members. They are attended by 2,247 pupils, 494 of whom are members and 242 have one parent a member.

The statistical report of membership showed a total in the yearly meeting of 11,586. We print elsewhere the table of the returns in full, with some comment on them.

The new nominations for the Committee on Philanthropic Labor were approved, also the new Committee on George School. The latter committee is as follows:

Edmund Webster, Howard M. Jenkins, Amos Satterthwaite, William P. Bancroft, Josephine Jackson, David Masters, Samuel H. Broomell, Wilson M. Tylor, Jane J. Haines, Annie Cooper Lippincott, William T. Hilliard; (term to expire 1901).

Ada B. Mitchell, Elizabeth W. Ely, Hugh B. Eastburn, Alfred D. Sharples, Mary Jane Rakestraw, Sarah T. Eves, Deborah F. Stubbs, Matilda J. Bartlett, Peter E. Harvey, Lucy S. Cooper, Elizabeth J. Acton; (term to expire 1902).

Rebecca Buckman Comly, Nathaniel Richardson, Mary H. Atkinson, Lavinia C. Hoopes, Mark Penn Cooper, S. Robinson Coale, Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, Laura H. Satterthwaite, Clayton Conrow, Mary E. Borton, Robert L. Pyle; (term to expire 1903).

Annie M. Griscom, Isaac Parry, Emma D. Eyre, Annie Shoemaker, George Watson, Emmor Roberts, Ellen P. Way, Milton Jackson, Rebecca W. Engle, Susan W. Lippincott, Waddington B. Ridgway; (term to expire 1904).

The letter proposed to be sent to isolated members was read and approved. Copies are to be sent out by the Isolated Members' correspondent.

The committee on the "canteen system," etc., produced the draft of a memorial to the President and Congress, which was read and approved. The committee that had been charged with the subject (eight men and eight women), was requested to see that it was properly presented, it being left to their discretion whether it should be taken to Washington by a small committee, or sent otherwise.

After the appointment of a committee to assist the clerks in preparing and printing the "Extracts," the clerk read the concluding minute: "Thankful for the privilege of again meeting together in a yearly meeting capacity; for the love and forbearance that have been manifest amongst us, and for the overshadowing of the Divine will; we now adjourn, to meet again next year, if permitted."

In women's meeting, much time in both sessions was occupied by the Queries and Answers, five only having been completed at the adjournment on Fifth-day afternoon.

In the women's meeting Esther H. Barnes, of New York, spoke of the greater interest shown in the meeting by young Friends than when she visited Philadelphia five years ago.

The report of the Treasurer, Annie M. Griscom, showed a balance in the women's treasury of \$380.03.

In connection with the Queries and Answers, many Friends spoke briefly. Mary Richardson expressed a hope that Friends might soon be entirely clear of the manufacture of cider for use as a beverage.

Ruth Peirce De Cou hoped that Friends who travel abroad will be true to their total abstinence principles, as it has been proved again and again that good drinking water can be found all over the Con-

continent of Europe by those who really desire it. She also entreated Friends who go to summer resorts to select hotels or boarding-houses where intoxicating liquors are not sold.

In connection with the sixth query Cynthia S. Holcomb asked, What constitutes an education "to fit for business?" Great scholarship is not the first consideration. Girls should especially be taught those arts that are needed in the home, and both boys and girls should be made to feel the dignity of manual labor.

Following the seventh query, Matilda E. Janney expressed her pleasure that so many of the young Friends were simply and inexpensively dressed. When those who have abundance dress simply, she said, it makes it easier for those who have little to live within their incomes.

Sarah Griscom said that if Friends would speak the word of advice in kindness when it was needed many might be saved from the evils of extravagance.

Favorable action was taken on several reports, etc., already mentioned in the proceedings of men's meeting.

In closing, Lydia H. Price and Harriet E. Kirk gave thanks for the spirit of unity that had prevailed, and invoked the Divine blessing upon all. The clerk then read her concluding minute, of which the following is the substance: "We came to this meeting with prayer, and return to our homes under a sense of benefits received. May these be to us a power for good in all our understandings, bringing to us the Divine increase of a fruitful harvest."

EVENING MEETINGS IN YEARLY MEETING WEEK.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

SECOND-DAY evening of Yearly Meeting week was devoted, as usual, to a Conference of Friends' Associations. J. Hibberd Taylor, of West Chester, Pa., presided, and Martha H. Hollingshead, of Moorestown, acted as secretary. The exhaustive minutes of the last autumn's conference at Woodstown were briefed in such a way as to convey essential information without occupying unduly the time of the present session.

The topic for the meeting was the services of Aaron M. Powell. It was not a memorial meeting, in the usual sense of the word, for the thought of the discussion was constantly directed toward lessons for the future rather than toward eulogy of the past.

Henry W. Wilbur, of New York, representing the Plainfield, N. J., Association, read a paper on "The Spirit and Method of Aaron M. Powell's Work in relation to Anti-Slavery and Peace." He quoted the lines which James Russell Lowell wrote of Wendell Phillips, and applied them to the character of our friend. Continuing, he said, in part: "It was in 1850 that Aaron M. Powell's attention was first called to the slavery question, and the next year he began work in earnest. This was the beginning of the slave-hunting era, the period of the Fugitive Slave Law. In spite of the obnoxious character of the law, conditions were such that many refrained from active

opposition to it. Conditions of financial prosperity made most people satisfied with the existing state of affairs. Hence arose the chief difficulty under which reformers labored, and hence the need for the utmost consecration and self-sacrifice.

"Aaron M. Powell was twenty-three years of age when he put on the harness, and from that time until emancipation was a fact he worked continuously. Foremost among his companions were Parker Pillsbury and William Wells Brown. The contrast between the former, fiery and vehement, and our friend, mild, faithful, persuasive, was such as to give their united labors a peculiar effectiveness. Then, as in later years, his words were well chosen, serious, pointed, convincing. Like the other anti-slavery agitators, he was a man of marvelous patience.

"After the success of the emancipation struggle, he turned his attention to work for peace, exemplifying his principles best of all, perhaps, in his own life as a practical non-resistant. Peace, he believed, can result only from the abolition of war conditions, and to this end he added his earnest efforts to the cause of temperance and purity. In all his reform work he appealed always to reason and conscience rather than to the emotions and prejudices."

A "Review of his Work in Temperance and Social Purity" was presented by John L. Carver, of Media Association, who said: "In this noble life there are three facts of especial significance. (1) He mastered details. (2) He added to knowledge, sympathy. (3) He met the issue squarely. The first two of these considerations, in the work of any of us, depend upon the third. Do we meet the issue squarely? We are all educators in some field. It is vital first of all—and this is most true in purity work—that we meet the issue squarely with ourselves. Back of all the outward chastity, and the hate for the evil deed, there ought to be a spirit in us that is close enough to the Father to love and reverence all of his laws, and to recognize all the sacred things of life. If we have cultivated a wrong attitude toward God's ordinances, we have scarcely less than profaned them. True reverence of thought does not seek to avoid, when there is need for teaching at our hands, all mention of the thing revered. When we have attained the highest chastity of soul, the problem of teaching will no longer be so difficult as we have been accustomed to find it; and our loving candor will find a loving confidence. Our high ideals will find expression in casual words and acts which will be an example to the young life around us. Such was Aaron M. Powell's example. Such a following of his example is the highest eulogy."

An interested discussion followed. Lydia H. Price voiced the present need for workers with his spirit Dr. O. Edward Janney, who succeeds Aaron M. Powell as president of the American Purity Alliance, spoke of the work of the latter in the Purity Congress of Baltimore, and apropos of his influence quoted the lines,

"As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

Charles M. Stabler spoke of our Friend's tactfulness and his wonderful success as a "fisher of men."

Anna P. Smedley spoke on behalf of the young people who have been inspired by his example, and William M. Jackson alluded with feeling to his beautiful home life.

The meeting closed with a brief talk by Mary Travilla, of West Chester, on "His Religious Life." She said, in brief: "Love was the ruling principle of his life, and his home was a practical exemplification of his religion. He was always as true to home duties as to public work. In private and public, he was the constant companion of the young, and to them his life was dedicated. He had great faith in the religious power of silence, both in the meeting and in the home."

TEMPERANCE AND TOBACCO.

The Yearly Meeting's Committee on Philanthropic Labor was in charge of the meeting of Third-day evening. Clara Booth Miller, of Media, presided and James H. Atkinson, of Moorestown, was secretary.

"Home Influence and Sources of Taste for Good Literature" was the subject of an address by Joseph S. Walton. The substance of Dr. Walton's remarks was as follows: "Improper publications are a result and not a cause. They are the result of mental starvation, which may exist even in the presence of otherwise good home and educational influences. For example the mental equilibrium is often destroyed by permitting too much of the emotional to enter into education.

"The mental processes may be compared to the making of a composite photograph, wherein each exposure of the plate will probably determine some feature of the result. The trouble is that parents are not living close enough to their children. When we live with them as we should, they will go to the right shelves in the library. In the home is the place to develop good taste. School and college can do little unless they can build on this. All the literature that children read should not be a reaching down to them. They need and they enjoy some thoughts to which they must reach up, and some that they cannot, at time comprehend at all. It is important to consider the character of the guests who enter the home. In the American life of to-day, there are too many acquaintances and too few friends. It is these, with the parents, who are the most influential teachers, and they shape the children's ideals. The truest spirit-life can come alone from the love of the home."

Henry W. Wilbur spoke at length and very acceptably on the subject of Temperance. He read a minute adopted in 1635 by the Friends' Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, against the selling of rum to the Indians; and, by way of contrast, a resolution passed by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1644, expressly authorizing such sale.

"There are two principal factors in the drink habit," continued the speaker, "taste and opportunity. We are personally responsible for the appetite, because we furnish the opportunity. The saloon is the creature of the public, and there exists a popular

fallacy as to its rights. We need a civic conscience and a faith in righteousness and its ultimate triumph.

"The upper and lower crusts of the social sandwich are doing most of the drinking. Fortunately the meat of the world, the middle class, are comparatively free from the habit. Abstinence is increasingly the rule of office, factory, and shop. Education is beginning to tell. It would tell much faster if supplemented by home influence. Success will come. Sentiment we have in abundance, but sentiment alone is as powerless as ungathered steam. It must be organized, and meanwhile there are too many people who are unwilling to begin until victory is in sight, or till public opinion is ready. Public opinion, in truth, is clay in the hands of the potter. We have no excuse for waiting for it. Our business is to mold public opinion."

In the discussion that followed, Joseph F. Scull made the pertinent inquiry, "What are we going to do about it?" Dr. Janney answered, "Love our neighbors, the victims. If we love them we could not rest. We should be giving more than the average of four cents apiece per annum, as is at present the case with members of the Society of Friends."

Alfred H. Love suggested that good results in the matter of improper posters have been secured by visits to the Director of Public Safety by officers of the Universal Peace Union. Enforce the law that already exists then ask for better law. The sales of liquor last year showed a decrease. David Ferris, George Peacock, Lewis L. Eavenson, Ada B. Mitchell, Thomas J. Whitney, Anna K. Way, Joel Borton, and Martha Miller Comegys also spoke. The opinion was expressed, and generally united with, that the conference was one of the most interesting of its kind that had ever taken place during Yearly Meeting week.

FIRST-DAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the First-day School Association, on Fourth-day evening, the 16th, was opened with the reading of the 13th chapter of Corinthians. Epistles from the New York, Genesee, and Indiana associations were then considered. The general tenor of these epistles was encouraging, although expression was given to the complaint which we so often hear, that the almost grown boys and girls frequently show a lack of interest in First-day school work.

In the discussion that followed, J. Leedom Worrell expressed the hope that Friends will remember that young people are naturally social, and in tactfully meeting this social need, we shall draw the young to our First-day School.

Jane P. Rushmore thought that no one can force an interest in anything which does not attract us. We have no right, she claimed, to expect that young people will be enthusiastic over a system of First-day school teaching which consists of "pouring in" doctrine regardless of the pupils' natural cravings.

William M. Jackson, of New York, voiced the sentiment of many when he said that education must aim to develop and direct rather than to force. He

likened the growth of a child to that of a tree, upon which rain and sunshine and other natural strength-producers must be lavished to bring forth the perfect result. The Japanese method of pruning and dwarfing the tree until all its natural form is gone, was his illustration of the injurious in education.

An epistle to the other associations was read and approved, and will be forwarded.

The address of the evening upon the question, "Who is most responsible for the welfare and strength of First-day schools, the Monthly Meeting's Committee, Superintendents, Teachers, or Pupils?" were presented by John R. Satterthwaite, of Trenton, Ely J. Smith, of Solebury, and J. Hibberd Taylor, of West Chester. The first paper expressed the opinion that all are equally responsible for the First-day school, and upon the faithful performance of individual duty depends its success. Satan will find some mischief still for idle hands to do, and so let the young folks be kept busy in good work.

Ely J. Smith, in stating that the only necessary people for a First-day school are teacher and pupils, cited as an illustration the remark of President Garfield, who said that a college was Mark Hopkins at the end of a log and a student at the other. A thorough love for the pupil and an understanding of his needs make the successful teacher.

J. Hibberd Taylor, himself a pupil, felt that upon the pupils rests the greatest responsibility, and urged prompt attendance and responsive coöperation with the teacher as necessary requisites of the happily-conducted school.

In view of the approaching conference at Chautauqua, it was thought proper to plan for the appointment of delegates to the First-day school sessions of that body. After a lively discussion, it was decided that each First-day school within the limits of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting should be requested to name two persons to serve as representatives of this Association at the First-day School General Conference at Chautauqua in Eighth month. It is hoped that the Association will thus be very generally represented, and that each school may receive a direct impulse from that great gathering.

PEACE: THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Under the care of the committee on Philanthropic Labor, the last evening of Yearly Meeting week was devoted to Peace and Arbitration, and the Colored People.

Howard M. Jenkins presided, and opened the former subject. He quoted Benjamin Franklin, who wrote in 1783 that he had "never known a good war or a bad peace," and went on to show that even the great Civil War might have been avoided had there been more people willing to take the high ground that Friends took relative to emancipation. Even lower planes of thought than the highest Christian attitude bring us to the conclusion that war has not the shadow of an excuse. There needs no better proof of the unnaturalness of war than the friendly feeling that is almost sure to exist between individuals of opposing armies whenever they come together under other conditions than those of actual combat.

There is no mechanical cure for war. The attainment of the millennium is a chemical process, not a physical one, and the reagent needed is the Divine Spirit.

Alfred H. Love followed, and said, "Peace is an easy subject to present before a body of Friends, because they have been grounded in the faith. Sometimes we gain by studying the progress we have made. Peace is a manufactured product, the result of our efforts for peace. We cannot expect peace while we make the conditions for war. Church encouragement of military drill delays reform. Constitutionally we provide for war, and we get it. However, we are making progress. Fire drill and other exercises have been substituted for the proposed military drill in the public schools of Philadelphia, largely because of the efforts of Friends. The triumph of mediation without implication of unfriendliness, is a result of the Hague Conference. There is a longing in the hearts of men for something better than we now have."

David Ferris expressed hope that the Yearly Meeting would see fit to memorialize the government to put an end to the Philippine war.

Anna M. Jackson enlisted the close attention of the meeting for the remainder of the evening, on behalf of the colored people. She spoke of the growing importance of the race problem as the number of alien people among us increases. As for the negroes of the South, the only solution probably lies in the elevation of both white and black races together. People wonder, sometimes, why, after thirty-five years of labor, there is still the call for aid to the colored people of the South. Perhaps such persons would understand better the magnitude of the work, and the necessity for constant effort, if they would consider how much is still to be done in other and less recent causes of philanthropy.

The work in the South is being done on sound principles, and the object is always to help the colored people only enough to enable them to help themselves. Many of them have no good home influences; many have never sat down to a table at meals in their lives. Among these people, temperance and purity work, as well as much else for reform, is being done. Travellers who did not know of the existence of the institutions, have remarked the improved conditions in the neighborhood of the schools.

The speaker concluded her talk by exhibiting a number of slides showing scenes at the Schofield School, at Aiken, and the Laing School, at Mt. Pleasant, across the harbor from Charleston, South Carolina. Ruth Pierce DeCou also offered a number of interesting remarks relative to the life and work at these institutions, both of which are in need of liberal and immediate assistance.

THE highest state of religious life is when a man sacrifices every personal and worldly advantage, encounters every annoyance or peril, if need be, rather than be in the least untrue to what his soul believes the commandments of God.—*J. Storrs Smith.*

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

CANADA HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

PLEASE announce in next issue of the INTELLIGENCER the time of holding Canada Half-Yearly Meeting. It will be held on the 8th of Sixth month, at Bloomfield, and not on the 28th of Fifth month, as stated in the paper, and in *Friends' Almanac*.

It was adjourned, for this year, to the date above.

Any Friends who propose attending our yearly meeting, Genesee, by coming a day earlier can attend the Half-Yearly Meeting also, and a cordial invitation is extended to any who may feel to be with us at that time. ISAAC WILSON.

Bloomfield, Ontario, Fifth month 17.

NEBRASKA HALF YEARLY MEETING.

This was held at Lincoln, Neb., Fourth month 28-30, 1900. On Seventh-day, the 28th, the meeting of ministers and elders was held.

First-day morning as the hour for meeting drew near a goodly number had gathered for worship. After a brief silence a part of the sixteenth chapter of Matthew was read, followed by a petition for strength to perform the duties that should devolve upon the meeting as individuals and as a body. The desire was feelingly expressed that we should gather strength from this season of spiritual communion. We were reminded that Christ is the greatest friend of humanity. The origin of the name of the Society of Friends was given as it is stated by Jesus: "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." The words "Whom say ye that I am?" were quoted. We as Friends take as our foundation principle that this Christ referred to in the disciple's reply is that emanation from God that lives in each soul, which will, if allowed, guide us into all truth. This brought to mind the words of the hymn, "Holy Spirit, faithful guide, ever near the Christian's side." But unless we follow this guide we stray from the highest and best. The main thoughts of the several speakers seemed to be that we obey the light within us, that our faith may be renewed, and that we build a sure foundation upon the rock that Jesus told Peter he would build his church upon, which rock is the power of God within us. "He hath shown thee, Oh man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

In the afternoon the session of the First-day School Conference was held. After the opening minute a responsive reading, entitled "A Prayer," was given. Readings, recitations, and papers followed, interspersed with three talks especially meant for the children. The first speaker emphasized the thought that we should always speak the truth, be honest, kind, and unselfish and to listen to the "still, small voice" within us. The second speaker spoke of the meaning of an education in its broadest sense. "Education is that which fits us best to live." The foundation is character. We should have the body so completely under the control of the good that we will do with ease everything that comes to us to do. There are two roads in life, one leads upward, the

other leads downward, and we want to be careful which we choose. In the third talk a beautiful spiritual lesson was shown by comparing our lives to the growth of the flowers.

Second-day the meeting for business convened at the usual hour. The reading of the queries called forth several remarks. It was thought by some that the second query is one of the most important. A great many Friends do not go to meeting at all; they say that they can worship at home just as well. The help and strength obtained by our mingling together was illustrated by the principle of electricity, the power of one battery and of a number combined. One speaker spoke of his experience when young, how he was taught to leave all work and attend meetings both on First-day and on other days. He told how this habit had influenced his whole life of four score years, and stated that his love for the attendance of meetings had and does steadily increase. Another friend said, we have been brought up to love one another. Her father used to say he had always been cared for by his Heavenly Father and he felt sure that his children would also. Our meeting together was compared to a family board, we might eat one at a time, but it is much pleasanter to all gather at the same table. Under the second query it was emphasized that we should make the attendance of our meetings our business, to attend to it as we would to any other business and recognize the fact that it will not prosper if we neglect it. "God needeth not the poor device of man." It is we who need his help. We go to meeting to benefit ourselves, not God. If we cultivate our spiritual natures it will influence those around us. We want to cultivate responsiveness for it will help both the clerks and the meeting. Under the fourth query there was considerable discussion and it was thought by some to be a very important query. We were advised to be careful in the use of alcoholics in our cooking and especially to extend an influence in this direction to those outside of our membership. The reading of the sixth query called forth the question: What is meant by a free gospel ministry? The power and wisdom of God. Paul seems to answer when he says: "Verily that when I preach the gospel, I may make the gospel of Christ without charge, that I abuse not my power in the gospel." We feel that those who are paid for their ministry cannot always speak as they think, but speak to please those who hire them, thus checking their spiritual growth. The true, or free gospel ministry comes from God alone. It was stated by one who was present when our discipline was compiled that the meaning there was that we recognize a free spiritual ministry, whether in our own or other denominations.

In the afternoon the reading of the queries was completed. We were encouraged to continue our meetings and not feel discouraged but to do the best we can. The sun rises and shines but what good does it do if we do not get up and make use of it. There is no reward without labor. "Who can roll away the stone?" all the hindering things that stand before the Christ. Our united effort with Divine help

(Concluded on page 411.)

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTH MONTH 26, 1900.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

Please add on all letters, P. O. Box 924.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.

THE returns of membership, sent up this year by the several quarterly meetings to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, are given in the tabular statement below. They relate to the condition on the first day of last Twelfth month; in other words, they are "as of Twelfth month 1, 1899":

<i>Quarterly Meetings</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>
Philadelphia, . . .	2,885	1,298	1,587	2,421	464
Abington, . . .	1,413	666	747	1,131	282
Bucks, . . .	1,359	620	739	1,170	189
Concord, . . .	1,579	727	852	1,315	264
Caln, . . .	302	146	156	256	46
Western, . . .	1,393	660	733	1,144	249
Southern, . . .	178	96	82	150	28
Burlington, . . .	546	258	288	463	83
Haddonfield, . . .	740	351	389	591	149
Salem, . . .	942	445	497	778	164
Fishing Creek, . .	249	117	132	187	62
Totals, . . .	11,586	5,384	6,202	9,606	1,986

The total reported is 58 greater than last year; it was then 11,528.

We do not, however, attach much significance to this apparent increase; we agree with the remark of the Clerk of men's meeting, when the returns were read, that the change now reported is due, probably, to greater accuracy in making up this year's returns. Last year the report from Bucks quarter was evidently defective. (Owing to the discrepancies which it presented the complete table in the "Extracts" for 1899 was not made up, the footings under four headings being left open.) Bucks Quarter, in 1898, returned 1,353 members; in 1899, 1,255 members, and now (as shown above) 1,359 members. It appears certain that there was a deficit in last year's return, which has now been corrected.

We give below the returns from the several quarterly meetings of Philadelphia, as presented by the three yearly meeting returns which have now been made. The defect of 1899 in Bucks return should be kept in mind:

<i>Quarterly Meetings</i>	<i>1898</i>	<i>1899</i>	<i>1900</i>
Philadelphia, . . .	2,902	2,900	2,885
Abington, . . .	1,387	1,389	1,413
Bucks, . . .	1,353	1,255	1,359
Concord, . . .	1,585	1,560	1,579
Caln, . . .	321	319	302

Western, . . .	1,436	1,409	1,393
Southern, . . .	187	179	178
Burlington, . . .	563	558	546
Haddonfield, . . .	736	741	740
Salem, . . .	958	950	942
Fishing Creek, . . .	270	268	249

Totals, . . . 11,698 11,528 11,586

The first conclusion to be drawn from these figures is, we think, that we have reached a time in which there is very little change in the nominal membership of the yearly meeting, the decrease having been nearly, if not quite, checked. From 1898 to 1900 there appears to have been a nett decrease of 108 members, or at the rate of 54 a year. This would be a loss of less than one-half of one per cent. per year, and is a change too small to be a safe basis for serious calculations.

It is to be considered, secondly, that the drain upon us is largely by the deaths of our older members. These death losses are far greater, as all know, than the gains by birthright membership. Two conclusions follow from this: (1) that there must be a considerable addition of members by conviction, or our losses would show much larger; and (2) that the actual membership of the Society tends to an enlargement in the ages below the oldest class,—in other words, that we are gaining relatively in young people. The tables of minors do not show this, as the number of minors in the report of 1898 was 2,040, and that of the present year 1,986, but it may be that the "young people" are in the ages somewhat above twenty-one years.

Neither of these conclusions, if they are correct, is a discouraging one. It is plain that our Society preserves its strength well. Any idea that it is seriously declining is not supported by the figures. The question is, Shall it not, now, with the end of the old century, and the beginning of a new, definitely increase?

"CHRIST in the heart and his love in the nation is the only cure for the ills which threaten us to-day," said ex-President Harrison, at the Ecumenical Conference in New York. Would that this truth of all truths were received and accepted! It is a text which should be preached everywhere, under every circumstance and condition, until a better day is reached.

A COPY of a new book by George Bird Grinnell, well-known as a sympathetic writer on the Indians, entitled "The Indians of To-day," has been added to the library at George School. It is illustrated with many portraits of Indian chiefs.

According to G. B. G. there are now on this continent nearly 400,000 Indians, for 267,000 of whom the United States is responsible. The Indians of this continent are

divided among 59 families, which are differentiated by their language stocks, and among them there are 800 tribes. Some of these families are extinct, and others nearly so. The Algonquins, the great group of tribes that occupied the Atlantic Coast from Labrador to Georgia, when the white men came, are the most important family. There are 100,000 survivors of these, most of them in Canada. There are 40,000 Eskimo, steadily diminishing on account of disease and the use of liquor.

THE usual instalment of the biographical sketch of Benjamin Hallowell is omitted this week, the paper being chiefly given up to the report of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and other news relating to the Society.

A friend asks attention to a word in the chapter contributed by Dr. Magill to the Benjamin Hallowell sketch; where Caroline (now Caroline H. Miller) is referred to as the "only" daughter it should be "oldest" daughter.

WE will cheerfully receive and forward any sums that may be sent us for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. A friend has handed us half a dollar, and we have sent it to the *American Friend* (718 Arch Street, Philadelphia), which has been collecting funds for this purpose.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At Easton, Washington county, N. Y., Fifth month 15, 1900, to Edgar A. and Anna Thomas Brown, a son, who is named Albert Thomas Brown.

HULL.—At Swarthmore, Pa., Fifth month 16, 1900, to William I. and Hannah Clothier Hull, a daughter, who is named Mary Clothier Hull.

DEATHS.

BARNARD.—At the home of her cousin, Edith Pennock, Kennett Square, Pa., Fifth month 15, 1900, Martha L. Barnard, widow of John Barnard, formerly of East Marlborough, in the 93d year of her age; a member of London Grove Monthly Meeting.

[She was the eldest child of Simon and Sarah Lamborn Pennock, and was born Ninth month 25, 1807, at the house at Hadley's Mill, near Kennett Square, which was built by Simon Pennock, just previous to his marriage, and Martha was ten years of age when her parents moved to Drumore township, Lancaster county. Here her father conducted extensive flour mills for many years. In 1841 she was married to Thomas Stubbs, who was an uncle of Dr. Joseph Stubbs, of London Grove, and Dr. Henry Stubbs, of Wilmington, Delaware. Her husband died in 1842 and an only daughter lived until its third year. In 1850 she married John Barnard, and their married life continued about forty years, her husband dying in 1888.]

BOND.—At Colorado Springs, Col., Fourth month 11, 1900, after a brief illness, Asa Moore Bond, of Boston, formerly of Waterford, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Funeral on Fourth month 17, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Spencer M. Janney, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Interment at Whitmarsh.

REID.—Suddenly, in Harrisburg, Pa., Fourth month 15, 1900, John D., son of William P. and Mary A. Reid, aged 36 years; a member of Exeter Monthly Meeting of Friends. Interment in West Chester Friends' grounds.

ITCHIE.—In Philadelphia, Fifth month 14, 1900, Hannah Corson, widow of James Ritchie, and daughter of the late Alan W. Corson, of Plymouth, Montgomery county, Pa., in her 88th year; a member of the Monthly Meeting held at Green street, Philadelphia.

STERLING.—In Philadelphia, First-day, Fifth month 20, 1900, Hannah Williams, widow of the late James Smith

Sterling, of Trenton, N. J., and daughter of the late Thomas and Hannah T. Williams, in her 86th year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

She was ever ready to help where good would be done. Interment at Trenton, N. J. *

THOMAS.—Fifth month 18, 1900, at the residence of her nephew, S. Ellis Furman, Susan L. Thomas, in her 92d year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

She was a sister to the late Charles Thomas, of the Valley.

WHITE.—In Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., on Second-day evening, Fifth month 14, 1900, Elizabeth S. White, in her 74th year; a member of Solebury Monthly Meeting.

DOUKHOBOR REPORT.

GRATEFUL and sympathetic letters continue to be received by Joseph S. Elkinton from the Doukhobor settlers in Canada. Several have been published in the *Friend*, (Philadelphia). We print some extracts from them elsewhere. It will be noted that a letter has at last been received by Anastasia Virigin, from her son Peter Virigin, who has been since 1886 an exile, and is now in Siberia. He was esteemed one of the most able leaders of the Doukhobors.

The *Friend* announces (Fifth month 19) that the Doukhobor Committee of the Arch Street Friends are loading a car with supplies. The notice says:

"The Doukhobor Committee, having only a partial load of goods on hand for that people, would inform Friends that it is their purpose to send off a car about the first of Sixth month, and any who have further contributions for them will please send forward as early as possible.

"Two members of the committee are expecting to visit the Doukhobors about the middle of next month, and will give attention to the distribution of such articles as Friends may desire to send."

There were some efforts last winter, to induce the Doukhobors to leave Canada for California. The plan appeared to be impracticable and undesirable, under existing conditions. A Canadian journal has the following dispatch from Ottawa, dated the 7th instant:

"In the House of Commons James Sutherland said that the Government had taken measures to prevent Doukhobor immigrants leaving Canada and going to California. As soon as the report reached Ottawa that an agitation was being promoted amongst the Doukhobors to induce them to move to California, communication was had with the gentlemen interested in bringing them out here, and the department was advised that each of these persons and Count Tolstoy, with whom the authorities communicated, would write strong letters to the Doukhobors, urging them on no consideration to leave the Northwest, as they felt certain they would achieve greater success than in the United States, and the Interior Department officials interviewed those likely to move, and persuaded them to stay."

"INTELLIGENCER" FUND.

S. W. L., Liberty Square, Pa., \$3.00
Last report, Fifth month 12, 273.75

Amount on hand, \$276.75

THE French Minister of War, the Marquis de Gallifet, has issued an order that no brandy or other spirits, and no "aperitif" drink, (absinthe, vermouth, etc.), shall be allowed to be sold to the army. Medical men say that the brandy and alcoholic concoctions sold as "aperitif" are adding many inmates to the lunatic asylums of the country.

ON account of the great heat of the middle of the day in Egypt a caravan journeys in the early morning and in the evening. During the heat of the noon hours the tents are pitched and men and beasts get through it as best they can.

THE Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has organized a second expedition to West Africa, for the study of malaria.

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 22.—SIXTH MONTH 3, 1900.

COMMERCIALISM.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They that desire to be rich fall into a temptation and a snare . . . For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil—I. Timothy, vi., 9, 10.

Scripture Reading.—Hosea, xii and xiii.

THE text of these chapters is very doubtful in many places and has been variously rendered. "It may well be doubted whether the verses lie in their proper order, or, if they do, whether we have them entire as they came from the prophet, for the connection is not always perceptible." (G. A. Smith.) In general, ch. 12 presents an analogy between Jacob and the nation which descended from him. As Jacob, who had wronged father and brother, yet turned to Jehovah in his manhood, so let Israel, who is a trafficker, a deceiver, and an oppressor, turn also to Jehovah, who has urged him by the prophets and who is able even to set him again in the wilderness. In ch. xiii there is a recapitulation of God's dealings with the nation, a restatement of its sins, and a warning of sure punishment to follow in their train. It might have come to pass, if they had been faithful, that a great and glorious nation had been born; but they had failed, their opportunity was beheld them, and destruction, with all the horrors of war awaited them. xiii., 14, which is translated as a promise, may equally well be a threat; and in that sense is much more in keeping with the rest of the chapter. It has been interpreted thus: "It is I who redeemed you from the grip of the grave, and who delivered you from death; but now I will call up the words of death against you, for repentance is hid from mine eyes." Certainly there is no suggestion of mercy in the last clause.

The sordid spirit of commercialism, the worship of wealth, the willingness to use all means to gain wealth, has always been one of the most dangerous forms of idolatry. Already Amos had denounced it a gain and again in unmeasured terms. "Forasmuch as ye trample upon the poor and take exactions from him of wheat; ye have built houses of hewn stone but ye shall not dwell in them; ye have planted pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink the wine thereof" (Amos, v., 11). "Hear this, O ye that would swallow up the needy and cause the poor of the land to fail, saying, when will the new morn be gone that we may sell corn? . . . dealing falsely with balances of deceit." (Amos, viii., 4, 5; see also Amos, ii., 6, 7; viii., 6, 7.) Hosea speaks in the same words of "balances of deceit" (xii., 7), and in the same spirit throughout his prophecies.

Perhaps no other national evil is more distinctly a sin of our own day and country than this worship of wealth. It is generally accepted as true, and with no more than a lip-protest, that if a man gain wealth and escape actual condemnation by legal process, he may have any position in the public gift and free entry to any society. The last statement must be modified, perhaps, if a man is actually a boor, but that is another matter. By virtue of his wealth he is eligible everywhere; his personal presence may possibly condemn him when he is known. This worship of

wealth is more flagrant in our country than in older social systems; for they have traditional reverence for great names which modifies to some extent the overpowering influence of riches. But it is true the world over that the attainment of wealth is accepted on its face as success, and much is overlooked in character and manner to those who possess it. Not long ago a vulgar adventurer, formerly a travelling acrobat, came back to England, having amassed millions in the African diamond fields. He was a tawdry and unprincipled character, but English society knelt at his feet; and an American millionaire, who probably escaped the electric chair in New York by technicalities and influence, has been made much of by the great of the same nation. Among us the undue influence of wealth is evident in all public affairs. I am not here dealing with the effect of mammon worship on those who attain to wealth; and indeed it should be made plain that this sin is not always or even chiefly the sin of the rich. Wealth acquired by honest dealing with men has no curse upon it. It is only when it is made an aim in itself, so that the higher ends of life are overlooked, that it becomes an evil.

But the fundamental evil is equally upon all who accept the money standard of success, so that the false balance is excused. It is upon all citizens who excuse or condone the manipulation of parties and of legislatures in the interests of wealth; upon all who lower their ideals of righteousness in order to advance their interests; upon all who weigh personal advantage in the balance which tests public questions. The man who is a protectionist because he deals in protected articles, or who is a free trader because free trade would be of personal advantage to him, is more dangerous to the community than that one who sells his vote to the highest bidder; more dangerous by the measure of his superior influence on moral ideals. His vote is as truly bought as that of the meanest repeater. The man who is against free silver because it would reduce the purchasing power of his salary, and he who is for it because it would increase the paying power of his produce, must be reckoned as part of the purchasable vote of the country. Not many months ago a speech was made in the United States Senate urging the annexation of the Philippines because of their great natural wealth. Such a plea is fundamentally that of the cut-throat and pick-pocket, just as truly as the plea for withdrawal from those islands because of the expense of conquest, is that of the miser.

The whole tendency of what is often, perhaps wrongly, called commercialism is to destroy national cohesion, to substitute a multitude of mutually repellant groups or individuals for the solidarity of a nation. It needs no argument to show that we have advanced a considerable distance along this dangerous path. Of how many States can it be said that they are free from corporate influence used without reference to the best instincts of the commonwealth? It is so fully accepted that it causes not the slightest apprehension when we see it mentioned that this

measure has been adopted to please the railroad interests or that at the dictation of the liquor power, or the labor power, or to catch the farmer vote. By our indifferences to such low standards we may measure our distance below true patriotism.

Let us in conclusion repeat the statement that this sin is a sin of the whole people and not of a class; of the whole people, that is, so far as they accept the money standard of success. That we have failed to acquire riches does not relieve us of the responsibility of false standards. I fully believe that Friends have need of a thorough searching of heart in this matter. Do we or do we not let the judgment of our wealthier members weigh more heavily in our counsels because of their dollars? Do we or do we not allow personal advantage to help us in our decisions as to public measures? Are we "firm in the right as God gives us to see the right," or do we accept the decision made by the aid of the false balance? Thank God, we have among us still, as I believe, many who cling to the higher law. Let us, each for himself, look to our own souls, asking God's help in earnest prayer that we may have strength to be of their number.

A CAUTION TWO CENTURIES OLD.

From an epistle issued by London Yearly Meeting, 1692.

It is earnestly desired that the payment of just debts be not delayed by any professing Truth, beyond the time agreed upon, nor occasion of complaint given to those they deal with by their backwardness of payment where no time is limited; nor any to overcharge themselves with too much trading and commerce, beyond their capacities with a good conscience toward all men; and that all Friends be very careful not to contract extravagant debts, endangering the wronging of others and their families, which some have done to the grieving the hearts of the upright; nor to break their promises, contracts, or agreements in their buying or selling, or in any lawful affairs, to the injuring of themselves and others, occasioning strife and contention, and reproach to Truth and Friends. And it is advised that all Friends that are entering into trade, or that are in trade, and have not stock sufficient of their own to answer the trade they aim at, be very cautious of running themselves into debt, without advising with some of their experienced friends.

CHINA presents us with a unique precedent for the punishment of our criminals. Two of the three Chinese murderers of Mr. Brooks, a missionary, were sentenced to death and the third to life imprisonment. For the sums of \$1,000 and \$600 respectively the two that were doomed to die bought two substitutes who were vicariously executed in their stead. The third murderer, for \$500, hired another man to serve his life sentence for him.—[N. Y. World.]

A NUMBER of wool growers have leased from the Union Pacific Land Company nearly a million acres of land in Colorado, which will be used as a winter range for sheep grazing. This is the largest transaction of the kind which has been made in this country.

ABOUT 700 Icelanders are coming this spring to take up farming in British America in the neighborhood of the Doukhobor settlements.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

(Continued from page 407.)

clears the pathway. If we put one-half as much time and energy upon our spiritual affairs as we put on our physical, we would be much farther advanced.

A very acceptable letter was read from Mary G. Smith, of Hoopeston, Ill. It was decided to have it published in the INTELLIGENCER, and also in leaflet form, and have a copy sent to each of our isolated members as a greeting from our Half-Year Meeting. A memorial was read from Lincoln Executive Meeting concerning our deceased friend Mary Ann Swaney. Many testified to the good that her gentle, quiet presence always had done wherever she was, and how much her cheerful, hopeful influence is missed.

Visiting Friends were with us: Joshua L. Mills of Mt. Palatine, Ill., Nathan Edsall, Hartland, Iowa, Hannah Plummer, Chicago, and Isaac Vale, Webber, Kansas. Their interest to come many hundred miles to be with us was felt to be great strength to the meeting. After the closing minute many remarks were made. One friend stated his gratitude on being so cordially received on his arrival. How grateful we should be for friends; certainly we have had a feast of love and happiness. In mingling together our spiritual strength has been renewed. Let us pray for each other, and assist one another as we march along life's pathway. Peace be with you till we meet again, and if we are not so permitted may we meet in the hereafter.

COMMITTEE.

GRANVILLE N. Y., HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

Friends' Half Yearly Meeting was held in Granville, N. Y., Fifth month 16 and 17.

John J. Cornell, of Baltimore, was in attendance. His sermon on Fourth-day was largely an explanation of Friends' principles. Opinions, he said, change; principles are eternal. Immediate revelation is the foundation of Friends' belief and doctrines, and under this is the vital principle of all truth. Our theological opinions may differ widely; it is not necessary nor possible that all should see alike, for the circumstances and environments of no two persons are the same, neither are all advanced equally in spiritual growth. The great necessity is that each one obey the truth as God will reveal it to him, if only he is willing to receive it. The truths of the Bible were written by inspiration. But inspiration has not ceased, and man needs also a constant, ever-present guide to direct him at all times and under all circumstances. Adam was taught by God's spirit before the Bible was written.

When the Israelites wandered in the wilderness, fear of God's wrath caused them to ask for a mediator between themselves and God. When man forsakes the reality for the shadow he must deteriorate, and thus the Hebrews became idolators. After the exile the worship of the Jews was still formal, thus making necessary the later prophets who listened to and obeyed God's voice.

Then God sent his Beloved Son to lead the people to him. Jesus taught not theological doctrines, but

obedience to God's requirements; repentance of sins, and amendment of life. The teachings of Jesus were only partially followed, even by his early followers, and man's desire for another to do for him what he ought to do for himself led at last to the ecclesiastical system of the middle ages.

Then came Luther and his contemporaries and the Reformation. Yet still too much dependance was placed on man-made creeds. Then came George Fox. His pure, earnest life could not overcome his longing for something better than he then found; something he sought for in vain until God revealed himself to his soul and taught him, that he might be able to teach others who were groping after God, how they might find and obey him. The effect of this vital principle—immediate revelation—is to add to man's happiness, to guide him in all his ways, and to enable him to conquer sin.

There had been a time when Friends were too prone to regard themselves as a "peculiar people," superior to others; that time is happily passing away, and we realize the truth that we are a part of the world, and must perform our duties in it and towards it.

He gave a remarkable experience of his own, verifying the power of God's voice in the soul to sustain and enlighten in times of greatest doubt and trouble. He compared the spirit of Christ to the natural sun; while the latter shines on all things alike, it melts the wax and hardens the clay; so the spirit of Christ comes to all alike, but its operation is as the individual yields or resists, rejects or receives it.

On Fifth-day John J. Cornell spoke from the text: "Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity." (II. Peter i., 5-8.)

He explained how the religious life is one of growth. All our attributes are God-given but we must keep them under control. Reason is not the highest gift to man, but is a faculty given us to judge of things and discriminate between them. Back of reason, lies the will, the real governing faculty; we may will to do evil, or we may subject our wills to God, and advance in virtue and happiness. It means self-denial. We must "take up the cross" and follow Christ if we would receive the reward promised to the faithful, for "faith without works is dead." Yet faith is made the foundation of those practical Christian virtues. True faith consists not in merely believing,—“the devils believe and tremble,” but are devils still. Real faith consist in not only believing, but in *doing* also the Master's will.

He compared God's love to that of the mother, who instead of reproving or punishing her little child for its mistakes when trying to obey her, encourages and helps it all the more to repair errors and avoid them in future. He gave two remarkable instances of God's leading, directing power. While speaking in a religious meeting he felt the great need of a condition present, and the command to speak on a subject foreign to that on which he was engaged; he obeyed the command and then continued his discourse.

Years afterwards a man told him how, when on the verge of infidelity, he had felt impressed to attend the meeting, and when at last he had said to himself, "there is no message for me," J. J. C. had stopped abruptly and delivered a message which met and answered his doubts and troubles, and brought a lasting peace and comfort to his soul. He exhorted all to work faithfully, leaving results to God. He said if all church members were governed by the love of God, the partition walls between churches would be broken down, and, realizing that we are the children of one Father, all would unite to do His work in the world. Variation in spiritual gifts is as natural as are the various occupations of people in the world. We are what we are largely by reason of our birth and education. Had we been born and grown up natives of Turkey or India we would have been Mohammedans or Buddhists. Being given more enlightenment and truth, more will be required of us. He believed Christians sometimes showed an unwise zeal in dealing with those outside the church, and even with members of other churches. When we reach the other shore it will not be asked of us through what church we came, but what lives we led and what good we have done in the world.

The meeting closed with an impressive prayer. We felt very grateful that we were favored with our friend's company at this time. L. J. M.

PHILADELPHIA Y. M. COMMITTEE REPORTS.

PHILANTHROPIC LABOR.

THE Committee on Philanthropic Labor has given the usual attention to its duties during the past year, and its general meetings have been regularly held with an attendance which has been slightly lower than in past years. The general interest in the work continues and with the coöperation of committees appointed by nearly all of the quarterly meetings and in many monthly meetings, we feel that the work has been carefully attended to. In some localities the local committees have endeavored to awaken interest in the other humanitarian topics, such as the removal of the death penalty and kindred subjects. The reports upon the respective subjects are submitted under separate heads. Orders have been drawn on the Treasurer during the year for \$426.57.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian Committee has found but little opportunity for labor during the past year beyond furnishing literature and other supplies to the two field Matrons at the Omaha and Winnebago Agencies. We have in a measure kept in touch with their needs. We are further considering extending aid to a young woman in New Mexico, who is anxious to establish among the Pueblo Indian women home industries, as spinning, weaving, etc., so that those young women who have been educated in the Indian schools may have some practical way of using their abilities.

TEMPERANCE AND TOBACCO.

We have continued the practice of holding conferences on the subject of Temperance and Tobacco

during the past year, and twenty-three have been held devoted to this part of the work. They have been very generally well attended and the feeling has been expressed that the influence of these meetings as a centre may help to elevate the various communities and awaken some interest in the great problem of solving the liquor traffic and drink habit. In one neighborhood the Anti-Saloon League movement has been encouraged, and reports that two branches have been established with effective results.

The Temperance Workers in Philadelphia are still continuing their meetings, and though small in number those who attend feel a genuine interest, and all, both younger and older Friends, are invited to attend their gatherings.

In Philadelphia Quarter a memorial has been addressed to the superintendents and teachers of the First-day schools, asking that each school devote at least one day each three months entirely to the consideration of the following subjects: Total Abstinence from the use of Alcoholic Liquors; Narcotics. Literature in pamphlet form has been purchased and distributed. Expression was given in regard to the demoralizing effect of the "canteen system," as carried on under the interpretation given the law by the Attorney-General, and it was earnestly desired that the Yearly Meeting prepare a memorial to Congress asking for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors in the army, and to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of such liquors in foreign territories under the control of the United States.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The Sub-Committee on Colored People has continued its efforts in behalf of the Laing Industrial School and the Schofield Normal and Industrial School, besides taking an active interest in the neighborhood of Seventh and Lombard streets, Philadelphia. Several quarterly meeting reports speak of more active work along the line of the Colored People than any other department of philanthropic labor. A few meetings have been held, addressed by some of their own race—as well as others—who are studying their welfare; a night school and three sewing-schools have been held during the winter, reading-books, school-books, and papers have been distributed and a large number of barrels of clothing sent out.

It appears that considerable funds have been received during the year and forwarded to the two Southern schools, partly through the Treasurer, and partly through the donors directly. Those who work intimately with this people feel convinced that a tireless patience must be exercised toward this long-suffering and in some respects degraded race. Many of them, however, are rising to a higher plane of life, and give evidence in their characters that they appreciate their opportunities for improvement.

"Be not weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS.

On the subject of Improper Publications, three quarterly meetings report four conferences having been held. Appeals were made to editors, teachers,

patrons, and homes, to work unceasingly to discard improper sentiments from our midst and foster a taste for that which is pure and good. Thirty-five copies of *Our Dumb Animals* have been subscribed for and distributed. Mission work has been done in distributing good literature, and a thought was expressed that it would be well for our members to continue to look after their local papers and encourage the editors by sending them the reports of good events.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

The Committee having in charge the subject of Peace and Arbitration report there have been held on this subject fifteen conferences and meetings, five in Concord, four in Salem, three in Abington, and one each in Bucks, Western, and Burlington quarters, all of which seem to have been well attended and full of interest. Salem also reports 1,500 pages of literature distributed, and systematic Peace work done in several of her First-day schools.

PURITY.

The individual work along the line of Purity is encouraging. Many of our Christian women feel they must do something to help the weak and erring. A kind word to these fallen creatures goes deep into their very hearts; a kind look will touch the greatest criminal. To do this work effectually we must set them a good example. If we expect to make them better women and men, we must show them we have a confidence in what they are trying to do for themselves towards leading a better life.

There has been a number of Aaron M. Powell's leaflets distributed among the different First-day schools. We think it is having a good effect among the children. The *Philanthropist* is received and distributed among several schools, it being recommended it should be handed from one member to another. One school reports that this paper furnishes good thoughts for parents to study, and then to impart them to their children.

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Reports have been received from a number of the Quarterly Meeting committees in regard to work among women and children which continued many of the features previously reported. The \$300 given the committee by the women's branch of the Yearly Meeting was paid as part of the purchase money for the property 151 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia, which is held in trust for the use of the Philadelphia Quarterly Committee on Philanthropic Labor. This has been fitted up for the various needs of mission work, Friends contributing liberally for this purpose. The various work carried on at this mission is as follows: A First-day School, with 75 children and 14 teachers; a Seventh-day afternoon sewing school, with 103 children and 21 teachers; on Second-day evening, girls from 14 to 17 years of age meet and listen to short talks relating to health, hygiene, morals, manners, etc.; on the same evening a manual training class of twelve boys is held; on Third-day evening the Saving Fund department is open, the boys and girls deposit what they can spare from their earnings, thus learning in early life not only to live within their income but to save a little; boys from 13

to 18 years of age meet on Fourth-day evening to develop the self-governing idea among them; a special class of little girls is held on the afternoon of Fourth-day, at which about 24 attend, the chief instruction being sewing by an original method; Fifth-day evening is young men's night, to discuss social and civic problems; on Sixth-day evening children under 13 years of age are entertained. Feeling the need existed, one room has been offered to the Board of Education in which to hold a kindergarten, if the Board will provide furniture and supply the teacher. The boys and girls pay a little for the privilege of attending all the branches of work except the First-day and Seventh-day sewing schools. This thought originated among the children, or their parents, and the idea is generally accepted, now, that what they pay for, however small the amount, the more they appreciate the opportunity.

CONCLUSION.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Conference this summer at Chautauqua, New York, and the committee trusts that those who are interested in the various branches of Philanthropic Labor will try to attend, as in the past these meetings have been a help to our general work, giving us inspiration and courage to go forward with our labors.

During the past year we have lost by death the services of Samuel Swain and Isaac T. Leris, both of whom have rendered useful and valued labor in the cause.

Signed for and on behalf of the Committee,
 JAMES H. ATKINSON, } Clerks.
 ELEANOR K. RICHARDS, }

Fourth month 28, 1900.

GEORGE SCHOOL.

The School has been in operation nearly the usual time during the past year. The health of the pupils and others has been generally good, there having been, in the aggregate, thirty patients fewer in the Infirmary than during the same period of the previous year. An outbreak of measles was broken by an extension of the winter vacation to two weeks. But slight changes have been made, or are proposed, in the course of study.

Some additional machinery for iron work has been placed in the manual training room. Sixty books have been added to the library, making the number now about 1,460. We have had much satisfaction with the management of and with the use made of the library. The room has been much crowded and we have desired to enlarge it, but no satisfactory plan for doing so has yet been found.

We have made a change in the arrangement for our work by putting the care which before rested with two sub-committees, called the Household Committee and the Instruction Committee, with one committee. When making the change we adopted the following minute:

"It is desired and advised that all members of the committee shall endeavor to visit the school at least once a year, at times other than when the General Committee meets there, and they are encouraged to

freely bring their concerns in the lines of work of the several sub-committees before those Committees."

The class graduating in 1899 consisted of eight young men and fourteen young women.

The number of pupils enrolled during the present school year is 169, of whom 142 are boarders and 27 day pupils, as follows:

Boarders who are members of our Society, . . .	100
Boarders, one parent a member,	31
Boarders other than above,	11
Day pupils who are members of our Society, . . .	8
Day pupils, one parent a member,	5
Day pupils other than as above,	14

Of the boarders 62 are girls and 80 are boys, and of the day pupils 15 are girls and 12 are boys. The average age is, as heretofore, about 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.

There are sixteen teachers, eleven of whom are members of our Society. All are reported by the Principal and by the sub-committee in most direct charge of the school as working in sympathy with us.

The accounts for the school year that ended Eighth month 1, 1899, show:

Net expenses of the school,	\$44,466.86
Receipts on account of pupils,	21,091.51

Deficiency made up from income of the endowment fund,	\$23,375.35
---	-------------

A charge of \$1,857.36 for depreciation of furniture is included in the above statement of expenses; but it does not include expenditure for renewals of or additions to furniture.

An analysis of the expenses shows that they amounted to about \$300.55 for each boarding pupil, and to about \$127.79 for each day pupil.

The increase in expenditure that year was largely in consequence of much more having been required than heretofore for painting and other repairs.

The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year ending with the Third month:

Balance on hand Third month 31, 1899,	\$ 5,793.39
Rec'd from the Trustees, Principal,	\$ 5,000.00
" " Income,	22,000.00
Received a loan,	3,300.00
" for tuition, etc.,	19,342.25
" from farm sales,	3,943.69
	<u>\$53,585.94</u>
Total,	\$59,379.33
Paid on account of school,	\$41,822.70
" " farm,	4,239.36
" " furnishings,	1,461.84
" " buildings,	4,946.65
" loan,	3,300.00
	<u>\$55,770.55</u>
Balance on hand Third month 31, 1900,	\$3,608.78

The farm accounts for the same period show an excess of charges over credits to the amount of \$285.65.

During the year expenditures have been charged to the Buildings and Grounds account as follows:

For electric lighting machinery, engine, dynamo, etc.,	\$2,808.68
For addition to the boilers,	796.17
" changing carriage shed into dormitory for workmen,	742.22
" cement floor in gymnasium,	400.00
" stairs at Infirmary,	199.58
Total,	<u>\$4,946.65</u>

This makes the total amount charged as expended on buildings and grounds, \$241,919.14. The amount of principal received from the Trustees up to this time is \$241,000.00.

The amounts authorized by the Yearly Meeting having been drawn, it has been needful, both last year and this year, to borrow money between Fourth month 1 and Yearly Meeting. With this in view we propose that the Yearly Meeting shall authorize the Trustees to pay over during the coming year \$25,000.00 of the income of the fund.

Nearly \$1,000 more having been spent on buildings and grounds than has been received of the principal of the George Fund, and it seeming not improbable that it will appear best to erect a house for the Principal, we propose that the Meeting shall authorize the Trustees to pay over \$7,000 of the principal of the George Fund,—this transfer to be made either during the coming year or later.

On behalf of the Committee,
Fifth month 2, 1900. WM. P. BANCROFT, Clerk.

FIRST-DAY SCHOOLS.

In making this tenth annual report we feel that the interest awakened during the series of years has not abated, yet all we have hoped for has not been accomplished.

When we examine the work closely we are gratified in finding many who have passed the meridian of life, yet who are still engaged in the First-day school cause, through which instrumentality they were first enlisted for active participation in the work and welfare of the Society. During the year the committee is informed through the representatives of various quarters as to how the work is progressing. It is felt that there is reason for encouragement not only in the fact of increase in the number of schools, but also in the continuance—and we hope growth—of a living interest and concern for the consistent maintenance of those important Christian principles for which our beloved Society stands.

While it is true in some instances that the First-day schools do not appear to foster an interest in the meeting, we would not dwell discouragingly on this feature, for in some cases almost all of the pupils remain during the hour of worship, and one small meeting has largely increased by the establishment of a school within the last two years.

It is strikingly apparent that the peaceful principles of Friends, and the teaching of temperance and simplicity are as greatly needed now as at any former period, and the First-day schools should be an avenue for effective service in these directions.

We are encouraged to believe that valuable work is being done in adult classes and classes of young people by the practical application of these foundation principles to present-day living. The lesson leaves are used in all schools, and we believe that a general interest in the study of the Scriptures continues without abatement, and that also among both teachers and pupils there has at no time been a greater appreciation of our rich inheritance in the simple and spiritual faith of our Society.

The schools now number eighty-one, an increase of five since our last report.

It has been deemed unnecessary to make statistical reports to the yearly meeting through this committee, as it furnishes blanks to First-day schools to be filled up and forwarded through the monthly and quarterly meetings to the yearly meeting, in accordance with the requirements of the eleventh annual query.

The expenses of this committee have been thirty dollars and fifty cents (\$30.50), for which draft has been made on the treasurer of the Yearly Meeting.

On behalf and by direction of the Committee.

SAMUEL C. LAMBERT, Clerk for the day.

ALFRED W. WRIGHT, Assistant Clerk.

Philadelphia, Fourth month 7, 1900.

LETTERS FROM THE DOUKHOBORS.

From letters lately received by Joseph S. Elkinton, Philadelphia, and published in the *Friend*.

KIRILOFKA, April 15.

MAY the Lord bless a hundred fold your great benevolence to us poor, worn-out strangers. Our love and thankfulness to all kind benefactors. We have received your letters and your help—133 bags of flour, 27 bushels of wheat, 7 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of potatoes, 375 pounds of wool, milk one box, garden seeds, flax, and money, 20 dollars. All this we have divided, to each soul in our village alike. For all this we heartily thank you, and may the Lord save you that you do not leave us without assistance in our need, and count us as your brethren. We pray and ask our Lord to keep you in health, and our little children with tears send up praise to the Lord. God hear our prayer and that of our children, and may he provide for your kind people in his heavenly kingdom.

Dear friends, we wish you all grace from our Lord. To all our brothers and sisters from the community of Kinlorka. Your brother,

IVAN NIMANICHIN.

—
In another letter from Nimanichin he says:

“You help my needs and my sickness, so it must have pleased the Lord that I should have such suffering for his name's sake. I lost all my property, and was in exile for two years, and there got cold and took severe malaria; through that I lost my health. The spring is nearing, all the brethren are going to work, and I am still sick.”

—
VILLAGE PETERSPESIA, April 11.

Your letter sent to us received, for which we rejoiced over and over, and thank you for all your care about us, and all those who are sufferers for the faith of our Lord.

I send you my hearty and deep greeting and wishes of all good from the Lord our God. You ask about my children who are exiled in Siberia. From my loved son, Peter Virgin, I have lately received a letter which was very dear to us, the first letter we received in Canada. He is alive, and waiting the time when the Lord will grant them liberty, and those sons which are in Irkutsk we often received

letters from. Ivan H. and Fredie W. Prokoffi and Wasyl and Gregory and all the brethren are there, but well, and tell us they are very lonesome for us, and pray the Lord that we may see one another again face to face. Our brethren and sisters send greeting and love for all kindness from you. We live in love and Christian community.

ANASTATIA VIRIGIN.

VILLAGE PETRORKA, April 15.

I will tell you that with the money you sent us we have bought two cows for the poor of our village. May the Lord be with you. . . . Yes, it is true, it is a very poor village, but they live in community; they have no rich. Not long since we received money from Tolstoy. That money, 60 dollars, has been divided, 40 cen's each, so that if a man has six souls he has received \$2.40. In like manner we have divided the flour, wool, sugar, and money, only out of what you sent us we bought two cows. The 20th of March the cattle went out to graze; the 25th of March we began to plow the garden and sow wheat. The potatoes we will begin the first of May. The seeds have been divided.

I send you my best greeting.

WASYL HASILEUKOFF.

Educational Department.

THE GEORGE SCHOOL FUND.

THE Fund for the maintenance of George School, in the hands of the Trustees, has steadily increased since 1895, in which year the last considerable expenditure was incurred for buildings. (In that year the gymnasium, the infirmary, an addition to the kitchen, etc., were erected, costing, with other improvements, \$21,136.)

The growth of the total fund, as reported by the Trustees each year, has been:

Year.	Amount of Fund.
1896,	\$445,100.27
1897,	450,028.04
1898,	451,731.40
1899,	452,496.73
1900,	488,855.97

With the addition of the amounts still to be derived from the estates of Jacob Fretz and Harriet W. Paist the Fund will be considerably over \$500,000.

The Accumulated Income account (forming part of the total above) has also made an increase from year to year, as shown in the following table:

Year.	Accumulated Income.
1896,	\$37,758.05
1897,	42,685.82
1898,	44,389.18
1899,	45,154.51
1900,	45,657.57

It will be seen from this that though the income has been closely drawn upon, in the last three years, under the pressure of applications for aid from the endowment, the accumulation of income since 1896 is nearly eight thousand dollars. A small part of this will be used the present year, under the authority granted by the Yearly Meeting.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.

The week ending on the 19th inst. brought to a close the regular class work of the Seniors. The following week was devoted to examinations, after which the "Senior vacation" begins, terminating with Commencement.

The class in World Literature has completed the first two divisions of Dante's "Divine Comedy," and the remainder of the college term will be devoted to the "Paradiso."

The *Halcyon*, published annually by the Junior Class, recently appeared, and is considered a very successful issue.

On the evening of the 20th inst. occurred the last regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association. A paper entitled "Man's Relation to Man" was read by Anna W. Waters, 1902. She dwelt especially upon the earnest life and labors of John Woolman. This was followed by an article on "The Worth of the Individual," by Dr. Wilbur M. Stine. The paper, which treated of the life and principles of George Fox, was a most inspiring one.

In the interesting discussion which followed, President Birdsall exhibited two treasures from the Friends' Historical Library. One, a manuscript of John Woolman, was dated 1770. The other was the portrait of George Fox, painted by Sir Peter Lely.

It is felt that during the past winter the work of the Young Friends' Association has been unusually helpful, and it is a matter for regret that the final meeting has come and gone.

M. S. H.

APPOINTED TO TEACH.—Besides the other teaching engagements already reported of members of this year's graduating class at Swarthmore College, Margaret Eves has been appointed principal of Girard Avenue (Philadelphia) Friends' School. She has had experience as a teacher, and has received the diploma of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg.

Caroline F. Comly has been appointed to a position in Friends' School at Darby.

POST-GRADUATES ABROAD.—The Swarthmore *Phoenix* reports that Mary E. Seaman and Edith Flitcraft, Swarthmore '99, who are studying at Cambridge University, England, spent part of their spring vacation in the Lake Region, and visited the home of Canon Rawsley (at Keswick), Swarthmore Hall, and Ruskin's grave. They also spent a week in London, visiting the College Settlement.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA.—The regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held on Second-day evening, Fifth month 7.

The Association was much pleased to receive a crayon portrait of Aaron M. Powell.

After the transaction of the necessary business of the meeting Dr. Emily G. Hunt gave an illustrated talk on "Birds, their Ethics and Economic Value." She spoke of bird study being one of the most delightful in Natural History, referring to their songs, grace, forms of beauty, and mysterious flight.

ELIZA H. WORRELL, Sec., pro tem.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT NORRISTOWN.—Under the auspices of Abington Philanthropic Committee a Social Purity meeting, in memory of Aaron M. Powell, was held at Norristown meeting-house on First-day afternoon, the 20th instant.

Isaac Roberts, of Conshohocken, presided, and in introducing the subject of the meeting said he felt it is good to let people know, while living, of our appreciation of their good works, and after they pass away to revere their memories and show their good lives as examples to others.

Elizabeth Powell Bond, of Swarthmore, read a paper, in which she spoke of her brother's young life on the farm; his early alliance with the Abolition movement, and especially his connection with the Purity movement. Rescue work is like damming a river where it joins itself to the sea, and the reason more is not accomplished is because we do not begin near the head of the stream. Noble youth is the fountain-head of purity.

Samuel S. Ash followed and spoke of the life and character of Aaron M. Powell; he believed his faith in the ultimate triumph of a cause enabled him to do grand work. He attended the first anti-slavery meeting when only 19 years old; abolitionists were unpopular then, as is now the subject

to which he devoted his closing years; but having faith like his we may still go on through dark clouds on to final victory.

Mary Travilla, of West Chester, spoke of his religious life and his influence on the young. "He was so young in his sympathies he seemed a comrade."

James Q. Atkinson referred to this anniversary of his death and his belief that God would never have called him if he had not meant we all should take up the burdens he laid down.

After silence the meeting adjourned, having been an interesting one, and largely attended. A. C.

RISING SUN, MD.—A regular meeting of Young Friends' Association was held in Friends' School building, at Rising Sun, Fifth month 6.

Eugene A. Reynolds reported on behalf of a nominating committee that they proposed continuing the present officers another year, which met the approval of the Association. Sarah S. Buffington gave a talk from notes prepared on the "Early Church History." This was both interesting and instructive.

"Ruins in Disguise" was the subject of a paper prepared and read by Eugene A. Reynolds, in which was portrayed the work of destruction going on in our very midst. The causes of ruined youth and scandals in high life are in temperance, gambling, evil reading, and infidelity. To prevent a criminal harvest we must stop that seed-sowing which germinates crime.

A recitation was given by Helen Fox entitled "Sometime." This was well rendered and much appreciated; Howard Brown answered satisfactorily the question, "Have Friends a strong testimony to bear to-day?" "There never was a time," he said, "that we did not have a testimony to bear. And at the present, when so many evils exist in our land, our daily prayer should be that strength be given us whereby we can labor to make the world better, and come to realize while here on earth a foretaste of 'Eternal Life.'"

After listening to remarks offered upon the subjects presented, and to the report of the Executive Committee, the Association closed with silence to meet Sixth month 3.

E. R. L., Cor. Sec.

LITERARY NOTES.

HEADLEY BROTHERS, 14 Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C., are about issuing new editions of the complete Journal of John Woolman. They propose an illustrated edition, containing unpublished letters, an index, bibliography, etc., at fifty cents; and a popular edition with Whittier's introduction and appendices at about twelve cents, if ordered before publication.

The official Report of the recently-held Ecumenical Conference of Missions in New York will be made in two volumes, and will be issued early in the autumn. The price will be \$1.50, or for those who order and pay in advance, \$1. Subscriptions, accompanied by the money, may be sent to the Publication Committee, Ecumenical Conference, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Checks should be made payable to Edwin M. Bliss, Chairman.

OUTINGS FOR CHILDREN.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

Forty-two children belonging to the sewing-school connected with the Friends' Mission were given a week's outing at Ocean City, N. J., last summer.

The work will be continued this year, if Friends are willing to contribute for that purpose.

We would be glad if a larger number could receive the benefit of the outing.

I feel greatly encouraged by our success last season, not only by the donations, but by the children's appreciation of the kindness shown them as evidenced by their excellent conduct throughout the season.

Donations may be sent in care of Friends' Book Association, 1500 Race street, Philadelphia.

Fifth month 22.

E. C. HENSZEY.

DELEGATES TO CHAUTAUQUA.

Will First-day School superintendents kindly notice, on another page, arrangements for the appointment of delegates from the Philadelphia Association to the First-day School General Conference at Chautauqua? Official notices will be sent, but in some cases they may fail to reach the proper person. In any event, will superintendents please forward names of representatives not later than Sixth month 25, to

JOHN L. CARVER, Clerk,
3 E. Front Street, Media, Pa.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

THE absence of our friend Robert S. Haviland from the yearly meeting of Philadelphia, last week, was noted and regretted. The state of his health did not permit him to make the visit; nor was he able to attend the meeting at Granville, as he had desired to do.

REFERRING to the sittings of the Nebraska Half-Yearly Meeting, at Lincoln, a Friend writes in a private letter: "There are some bright young people there, who seem to take a lively interest in the meeting. The sessions were held in the G. A. R. hall, where we were surrounded with flags, portraits of military men, etc., but they seemed very peaceable, and did not disturb us at all."

DR. JESSE H. HOLMES reached Philadelphia, on his return from his extended absence, last Fifth-day, the 17th instant. He came by steamer from Genoa, Italy. He is in excellent health.

Dr. Holmes left England for Paris at the end of Second month; sailed from Naples for Port Said, Egypt, Third month 11, spent a week in Egypt, and then a few weeks in Palestine; he sailed from Genoa, in the steamer *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd line, on the 3d instant, and arrived at New York, as stated, on the 17th.

ELIZA H. VARNEY, the Canadian Friend, (of the other body), who has been spending several months in southern California, at Pasadena, is now returning home to Bloomfield, Ontario. She has taken a lively interest in the Doukhobors, and made them a visit last year in their new homes.

MARY W. PLUMMER, whose engagements in connection with the library exhibit at Paris have been mentioned, will attend the meeting of the National Library Association at Montreal, beginning on the 6th of next month, and will sail for Europe about the 18th on the steamer *Emis*.

D. Frederic Carver, who for the last six years has been connected with the engineering department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has accepted the position of chief engineer of the Cleveland, Ohio, Electric railroad, and has removed to that city. He went to the B. R. T. Company from the Pennsylvania, and has lately been chief engineer in charge of buildings and track work. He is a Philadelphian by birth, and a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

At present the state prisoners of Cuba are kept in the Presidio, an immense yellow building on the city side of the harbor, and near the point of land which juts out to form the mouth. In this place there are now an average of 600 prisoners. There is no attempt at drainage or sanitation of any kind that is effective in the entire building, and the interior is dirty, gloomy, and unwholesome. The Americans have endeavored to improve the conditions, but not with much success.

SALMON are beginning to run up the Delaware. Last week a ten-pound fish was caught in shad nets at Badger's Island fishery, below Bristol. A few days before another was caught at Dutch Neck. This splendid fish is increasing in numbers in the Delaware. Last season a number were caught in the shad nets, and this season they may be even more plentiful.—[Newtown, Pa., Enterprise, 19th.]

For Friends' Intelligencer.

THE PASSING OF THE MAY.

SOFTLY, sweetly, passeth the blooming May,
Softly, sweetly, cometh the close of day,
And waves of fragrance swell and sink away !

Softly, sweetly, falleth the orchard snow,
Softly, sweetly, tinkling the waters flow,
From pasture-fields far off the cattle low !

Beauty broodeth over the greening hills,
Wondrous music forth from the woodland trills,
And yet a sense of death earth's bosom chills.

Golden fragments, out in the rosy west,
Wander tameless, e'en as my heart's unrest.
What feelings, strangely sad, are in my breast !

Somewhat passeth, more than the May-time bloom,
Somewhat cometh, more than the evening gloom,
Somewhat surpassing sweet draws near the tomb.

Heart, thy springtime, sweetly surpassing all,
Falleth from thee, e'en as the blossoms fall ;
Thy youth swift speedeth by, beyond recall.

Softly, sweetly, passeth the blooming May,
Softly, sweetly, passeth the perfect day,
O that I also could but steal away !

HOWELL S. ENGLAND.

A NOTABLE POEM.

CORNELIA MOOTS, a W. C. T. U. organizer, has written from Manila to L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, a letter on the situation there, in which she encloses the poem below. She says :

"This poem I enclose is written by a man who is in the army under an assumed name. He is trying to have his relatives lose him because he is such a drunkard. He has had a fine education and good positions, but drink pulls him down. He thought that if he went into the army he could resist it, but the canteen is here and he has been repeatedly in jail for drunkenness. He is there now. I am trying to get time to visit him. This poem tells his heart's despair."

REGENERATION.

Lord God, Thou lettest the green things start
A new life every year ;
Out of their sunken selves they rise,
Erect and sweet and clear ;
Behold the lily's pure white leaves
Unfolding by each mere !

Again the sap mounts in the fir,
Thro' every swelling vein ;
Again the clover stirs and thrills
Responsive to the rain ;
Again the tender grass makes green
The lone breast of the plain.

Hear the golden flood of song
The lark pours to the blue !
Behold the strong, undaunted shoot
Pushing its brave front through
The fallen trees. Lord God ! Lord God !
Let me begin anew.

Out of my own self let me rise !
For God, if it can be
A new and nobler growth may rise
From yon decaying tree,
Surely a strong, pure life may mount
Out of this life in me.

At Dewey, thirty miles south of Coffeyville, Kan., a gigantic walnut log has been cut for shipment to the Paris Exposition. The tree from which the log was taken was supposed to have been 400 years old. The trunk was 16 feet in circumference, and the first limb grew 45 feet from the ground.

Peaceful Growths and Achievements.

New York World.

WE are shipping coal to Odessa. We are shipping coal to Hamburg. We are "sending coal to Newcastle." We have agreed to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal at New Orleans to be shipped to any port designated by the purchaser. The coal supply both on the Continent of Europe and in Great Britain is inadequate to the demands of modern conditions of industry, and it cannot be increased from their coal-beds. They must take our coal or get none.

Thus do we become more than ever a "world power." Our cotton clothes the world, our grain and provisions feed the world, and our coal keeps the world's engine fires alight and drives American locomotives in every foreign land. And these sources of our strength and guarantees of peace have nothing whatever to do with naval armaments, or San Juan charges, or Philippine slaughters, or any other incidents of militarism and imperialism.

A Chaplain's Address.

THE *Manila Times*, of Second month 26 last, reports the address delivered by Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, of the United States army, before the Y. M. C. A. in Manila. It contained details of what the chaplain had previously observed in the streets of Manila, among American sailors and soldiers, as well as among the people, consequent upon the establishment of saloons under the American flag in that city. Among other things he said :

"The degradation of Manila means the degradation of Luzon, and the degradation of Luzon would result in the degradation of the whole archipelago, and the city of Manila would be a reproach and disgrace to the whole American nation. Every man should have pride that he is a representative of Occidental thought and progress, and he ought to be ashamed to give himself over to sin.

"A mestizo of repute said the common people of the islands never saw a drunken man until the Americans came. That may not be so, but I never saw a drunken Filipino or Chinaman. The people have reason to believe that the United States is a nation of drunkards. All the men should take this to heart. What have we come to these islands for? To establish a peace-loving people. Shall we leave them worse than we found them?"

The Inscription at Ephesus.

THE report of the discovery on the gates of the entrance to an ancient palace at Ephesus, in Asia Minor, of a letter written by Jesus has now been pretty thoroughly sifted and explained. The story of such a letter is very old. Eusebius, a Christian historian of the fourth century, preserved a tradition to the effect that a certain king, Abgar of Edessa, wrote inviting Jesus to come to Edessa, and that Jesus replied declining. Eusebius gave the text of both letters, but scholars have not regarded the correspondence as authentic, though in early times it was widely credited and copied. One of the copies, it seems, was made in the Greek inscription on the palace at Ephesus.

The White Man's Burden.

Boston Advertiser.

THE British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech on the financial situation, stated that the expenses of England had grown enormously and were becoming a load upon the people to a degree that might oppress the working people very heavily. Precisely. That is what the poet beautifully calls the "white man's burden." It comes from acquiring colonies which are not allowed to govern themselves, and hence are not only a continual source of expense in times of peace, but may easily embroil the mother country in war. Before the United States acquired colonies the cost of government was about \$500,000,000 a year. Now it is \$700,000,000. The \$200,000,000 increase means 40 per cent. more taxes on business, and it is a white man's burden that works quietly in the long run to check industry and commerce. It now bids fair to be felt in this country before another year is over.

CURRENT EVENTS.

DISPATCHES from the Philippine Islands, during the past week, have reported more fighting; in one encounter the Filipino loss was said to be 52 killed, and the United States loss 2 killed and 3 wounded. A dispatch from Manila on the 21st inst. says Gen. Bell, commanding in Southern Luzon, has ordered that the establishment of civil government be not attempted, "on account of the disturbed conditions." "The Americans," the dispatch adds, "occupy a few towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country." At Donsol, an important town, Major Wise, with two United States companies, is besieged by 1,000 Filipinos. "Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they cannot be spared from their present stations."

THE Supreme Court of the United States gave a final decision in the Kentucky contested election case on the 21st, ruling that it did not have jurisdiction—that the case was one to be settled by the State courts. This gives the governorship to Beckham (Dem.), who was counted in by the Legislature as a final returning board. The decision was made by Chief Justice Fuller, and four other justices; Judge Harlan dissented altogether, and Judges Brewer and McKenna in part.

THE progress of the war in South Africa continues favorable to the British, though there seem to have been few active operations in the last few days preceding this writing. The town of Mafeking, besieged so long by the Boers, was relieved on the 16th instant, causing great rejoicing in England. A report that President Kruger had applied to Lord Salisbury for terms of peace has been denied. The Boers are likely to defend the Transvaal country stubbornly. They are preparing Johannesburg for a siege.

THE International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, has decided to make an appeal to the twenty-five Powers who are signers of the conventions adopted by The Hague Peace Conference in favor of the restoration of peace in South Africa by means of mediation.

The three Boer peace envoys had an unofficial interview on the 21st inst. with President McKinley, at Washington. He again declined to take any steps to terminate the war. A resolution offered in the United States Senate, the same day, to admit them to the floor of that chamber, was tabled by a vote of 36 to 21.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian church met at St. Louis last week. "Overtures" for the revision of the Westminster Confession, or for a brief explanatory declaration, were received from many presbyteries, and on the 22d a report was presented from the committee on overtures, recommending the creation of a committee of fifteen to consider the whole subject of a "restatement of the doctrines most surely believed amongst us." Action on this report had not been taken at this writing.

The Methodist General Conference, at Chicago, after a week's ineffectual voting, elected two additional bishops on the 22d inst., Dr. John W. Hamilton, and Dr. David H. Moore, both now of Cincinnati. The word "layman" in the church constitution was changed to "lay member." This action, if ratified by two-thirds of the annual conferences, will give women "lay" members the same status as men.

THE "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, Bavaria, was presented again on the 20th inst.,—last First-day. Four thousand persons were present, including a few Americans. The performers are said to have done well, except Anton Lang, the young man who personated Jesus. He was new to the part. The performance begins at 8 a. m., continues until 1, when there is an intermission, and then resumes. There are seventeen acts and twenty-four tableaux. Nine hundred persons, all natives of Oberammergau, are connected with the performance; they are generally artisans, mechanics, and peasants. The play will be given thirty times this year. It is presented every tenth year.

NEWS NOTES.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis on the 20th says about 5,000 street car employes are on strike. Strikers smashed the windows of cars and placed cars across the tracks, stopping all traffic.

THE Louisiana Legislature has reelected S. D. McEnery a United States Senator from that State, and elected Murphy D. Foster (ex-governor of the State) to succeed Donelson Caffery.

MAJOR W. C. GORGAR, Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, reports that while the deaths for April numbered 482, there were no deaths from yellow fever, the first month so favored since May, 1899.

THE Government authorities at The Hague have leased a large and suitable building which they are fitting up in readiness for the installation of the Bureau of the Court of International Arbitration.

THE twenty-seventh National Conference of Charities and Corrections assembled at Topeka, Kansas, on the 18th inst., and is expected to continue to the 24th. Correctional and charitable societies throughout the country send delegates.

THE granite-workers' strike, begun at Westerly, Rhode Island, March 1, for an eight hour day at \$3, has been settled, and the granite plants have resumed. Eight hours is to constitute a day's work, with 35 cents per hour minimum wage.

JOHN R. TOLBERT, United States collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., secreted liquor in the customs building for illegal purposes. He has been removed from office and Robert M. Wallace, of Sumter, S. C., appointed in his place.

THERE are said to have been six deaths from bubonic plague in San Francisco. The Board of Health has officially declared plague to be prevalent among the Chinese in the city, and has ordered them to be inoculated. They are resisting the order.

MARYLAND women voted for the first time in history on May 14, under the new charter of Annapolis, at an election held to decide the question of bonding the city in \$121,000 for permanent improvements and sinking fund. On such questions the tax-payers of Annapolis now vote without distinction of sex.

THE statues of General Grant, provided by the "Grand Army of the Republic," and of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair, provided by the State of Missouri, for the Statuary Hall of the Capitol, at Washington, were unveiled on the 19th inst., and formally accepted by the House and Senate, respectively.

JENNIE M. D. CONKLIN, widely known as a writer of books for girls, is dead at New Vernon, N. J. She was the originator of the organization known as the "Shut In" society, which is a bureau of correspondence for those who are invalids. It has an extensive membership and publishes the "Open Window."

AT the next session of the United States supreme court Representative Barham of California will make a unique motion for the admission to practice of his son, Edward C. Barham, and his son's wife Lida B. Barham. The latter studied law and was admitted to the bar before her marriage, and is now her husband's partner at Santa Rosa, under the title of Barham & Barham.

IN a recent issue of the New York *World* there appeared several articles on the subject, "What shall we do with the wife beater?" In one of these, Police Magistrate Clarence W. Meade gave his views and closed with the following words: "There are seven police courts in the borough of Manhattan. Take rum away and I am certain that two courts will be sufficient to do all the work. With no liquor there would be no wife beating and no cruelty to children."

THE Russian action concerning Siberian exile, was referred to briefly last week. A cablegram from St. Petersburg says: "An order for the abolition of deportation to Siberia was introduced into the Council on May 9 and passed unanimously. The worst side of deportation to Siberia—exile without trial—is to be abolished altogether, and the transportation of criminals in mass will cease, while the construction of central prisons for their temporary reception will be hurried forward."

NOTICES.

* * Friends wishing to attend Quarterly Meeting at Crosswicks, N. J., Fifth month 29, are hereby informed that conveyance will leave Bordentown for Crosswicks at 9 o'clock, also the same hour on Second-day (28th) for the accommodation of Friends attending the meeting of Ministers and Elders.

* * A Conference under the care of the Philanthropic Committee of the Yearly and Quarterly Meetings will be held in the meeting-house at Fallsington, Bucks county, Pa., on First-day, Sixth month 3, 1900, at 3 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Elizabeth Lloyd.

Subject, "Temperance." All interested are respectfully invited to attend. On behalf Committee. SUSANNA RICH, Clerk.

* * Nottingham First day School Union will be held in Oxford meeting-house on Seventh-day, 26th instant, at 10 a. m., and 1.30 p. m. All interested in First-day School work cordially invited to be present and participate in discussions.

ROBERT K. WOOD, Chairman.

* * A Circular Meeting, under the care of a Committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting, will be held at Middletown, Delaware county, Pa., on First-day, Sixth month 3, 1900, at 3 o'clock. MARY P. HARVEY.

* * The next Conference under the care of Concord Quarterly Meeting's Committee on Philanthropic Labor will be held in the meeting-house at Stanton, Delaware, on First day, Fifth month 27, 1900, at 2.30 p. m.

Subject, "Peace and Arbitration." To be addressed by Lukens Webster.

CHARLES PALMER, Clerk.

* * Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches, as way may open, has made appointments, as follows:

FIFTH MONTH:

27. 10.30 a. m., Spruce St.

SIXTH MONTH:

3. 10.30 a. m., Frankford.

17. 10.30 a. m., Green St.

17. 3.30 p. m., Fair Hill.

24. 10.30 a. m., Reading.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

* * Merion Meeting (near Philadelphia,) convenes on First-day, at 10.30 a. m., and the First-day School about 11.30 a. m. Friends and others coming from Philadelphia by trains leaving at 9.15 and 9.45 a. m., are met by conveyance (without charge) at Narberth station, (Penna. R. R.)

* * The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for the following meetings for Fifth month:

27. York.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

* * Quarterly Meetings, and other meetings will occur as follows during

FIFTH MONTH:

26. Blue River, Highland Creek, Ind.

28. New York Yearly Meeting.

Warrington Q. M., Pipe Creek, Md.

29. Burlington Q. M., Crosswicks, N. J.

30. Southern, Easton, Md.

31. Bucks, Buckingham, Pa.

A RAILROAD man says that there is no limit to the size of the American locomotive, and "as long as heavy rails can be secured, just so long will engines grow. Some of these days we will be using 200 pounds rails and locomotives twice the size of those now in use."

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR
Cincinnati.

ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY }
BROOKLYN } New York.

JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }

SOUTHERN } Chicago.

SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }

MISSOURI } St. Louis.

RED SEAL }

SOUTHERN }

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO
Philadelphia.

MORLEY
Cleveland.

SALEM
Salem, Mass.

CORNELL
Buffalo.

KENTUCKY
Louisville.

IT IS easier to imitate than to originate. In White Lead the standard brands only are imitated. The "so-called" White Leads, — mixtures of Zinc, Barytes, etc., are branded "Pure White Lead," "Strictly Pure White Lead," etc., in imitation of the genuine; otherwise these misleading brands could not be so readily sold. The brands in the margin are genuine.

FREE For Colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

THE three small daughters of the Czar of Russia subsist principally on milk, and as experts agree that it is best to have the milk supply uniformly from one cow, the little princesses take their cows along when they go upon a journey. When visiting the Emperor of Germany recently the royal train carried with it a palatial stable car wherein were two Holstein cows.

THE Indians in the Yukon periodically approach the verge of starvation. On the shores of Bering Sea there has been even greater need of help. The Government is doing something for them there, and has been for ten years; that is training the Innuits in the care of reindeer, under the direction of responsible missionary societies.

THE growth of the German railway system is illustrated by the fact that the Prussian Government recently ordered 600 new locomotives and 9,000 new passenger and freight cars.

SOME one has said, Two men may stand upon the same step of the temple? But it makes all the difference if one is going up and the other going down.

AMERICANS prefer electricity for running automobiles, the French petroleum, and Russians wood alcohol, costing in that country 8 cents a gallon.

Ellwood Heacock,

UNDERTAKER
and EMBALMER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

TELEPHONE 5807.

1313 Vine Street, Philad'a.

Calls outside of city answered promptly.

SAMUEL DUTCHER
Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.
On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.

William D. Yarnall & Co.

REAL ESTATE, CONVEYANCING.

CITY, WEST PHILADELPHIA, AND DELAWARE CO
Properties of Every Description Bought,
Sold, Rented, or Exchanged.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED

We have unusually good securities to offer.

ESTATES SETTLED.

FIRE INSURANCE in Leading Companies.

ARCHITECTS

Phone No. 9.

526 Main Street, Darby, Pa.



GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,

14 S. BROAD STREET, PHILA

Telephone 1-42-25 D.

Morgan Bunting

Arthur Shrigley

BUNTING and SHRIGLEY

ARCHITECTS

Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1874.

'Phone 1-43-95-D.

R. G. ALFORD,
*Hardware, Tools, and Cutlery,
 House Furnishing Goods.*
S. W. cor. 22d and Callowhill Sts.
 Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Varnishes, Paint.

WILLIAM B. RAYBOLD,

Paper Hanging
 Frescoing and
 Decorating

724 Buttonwood St., Philad'a.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
 NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
 HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
 BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.
 SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
 IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to
 READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYS-
 BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHAMO-
 KIN, WILLIAMSPORT, AND POINTS
 IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to
 ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
 AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
 SPEED.

WALL PAPER of
Attractive Styles

Popular Prices
 Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,
 1624 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

**Carpetings, Linoleum,
 Window Shades, etc.**

Benjamin Green,
 33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,
 Wall Papers and
 Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.
 902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

H. C. BODEN & CO.,
 S. E. Cor. Walnut and 13th Sts.

OPTICIANS

Special attention paid to making and adjusting glasses
 from Oculists' prescriptions.

Thomas Ellwood King & Co.
 Manufacturers of Reliable Harness,
 Riding Saddles, and Horse Clothing.

Trunks Repaired. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.
 Jobbing in general.

3533 Lancaster Avenue, 3510 Race Street.
 Branch Office 5049 Lancaster Ave.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTEL-
 LIGENCER, when answering Adver-
 tisements in it. This is of value to
 us and to the advertisers.

**NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIA-
 TION, AT CHARLESTON, S. C.**

Round-trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., via
 the Southern Railway, account of the Annual
 Meeting of the National Educational Associa-
 tion will be sold on July 5, 6, 7, and 8, good
 to return until September 1, at rate of one first-
 class fare plus two dollars membership fee.
 Stop-overs will be allowed, both going and
 returning, on all tickets reading via the Southern
 Railway.

The route of the Southern Railway passes
 through the historic battle-grounds of Virginia
 and the Carolinas, and affords excellent facil-
 ities for reaching Charleston and seeing en
 route the agricultural and manufacturing indus-
 tries, as well as the principal commercial cities
 and resorts of the South.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent,
 Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadel-
 phia, will be pleased to furnish all information
 desired.

**GETTYSBURG, LURAY, WASH-
 INGTON.**

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR VIA PENNSYL-
 VANIA RAILROAD.

Over the battlefield of Gettysburg, through
 the picturesque Blue Mountains, via Hagerstown
 and Antietam, and down the beautiful and his-
 toric Shenandoah Valley to the unique Caverns
 of Luray; thence across the rolling hills of
 Northern Virginia to Washington, is the route
 of this tour—a section of the country intensely
 interesting from both a historic and a scenic
 standpoint.

The tour will leave New York 8.00 a. m.,
 and Philadelphia 12.20 p. m., Tuesday, May
 29, in charge of one of the company's tourist
 agents, and will cover a period of five days.
 An experienced chaperon, whose especial charge
 will be unescorted ladies, will accompany the
 trip throughout. Round-trip tickets, covering
 transportation, carriage drives, and hotel
 accommodations, will be sold at the *extremely*
low rate of \$25 from New York, \$24 from
 Trenton, \$22 from Philadelphia, and propor-
 tionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to
 ticket agents; Tourist agent, 1196 Broadway,
 New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789
 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo.
 W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent,
 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
 Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,
 Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.
 To 1020 GREEN STREET.

YOUNG FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION,

140 North Fifteenth St., Philad'a.

DINING ROOM—Quiet and Homelike.

Wholesome Food, neatly and promptly served.

**Dinner, 25 cents, or by the card,
 11 a.m. to 2 p. m.**

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

ROOMS

50 cents per night. \$3 and \$4 per week.

Friends and others are invited to make use of the
 facilities of the Association. Inquiries will be answered
 by ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

Public Telephone No. 36-68.

MONEY IN PRIZES

To the Person who can form the GREATEST
 NUMBER OF WORDS from the letters in
 the word

L-E-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E

we will give \$10; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$5; to
 the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$3; and to each one of those
 forming the next largest number, \$1 will be given—until \$25 in all shall have been
 distributed. This contest is open to everyone—men, women, and children. A great
 number of words can be made from *Leatherine*, thus: *hat, lather, leather, eat, tar,*
etc., etc. In forming a word it should be remembered that no letter may be used
 more times than it appears in *Leatherine*, and proper names must be excluded.

The only condition to this contest is that everyone who competes shall purchase a
 bottle of *Leatherine* from their grocer or shoe dealer, and when sending the list of
 words, shall give the name of the dealer where the *Leatherine* was purchased. *If,*
however, your dealer does not keep it, send us *his name with your list of words, and*
enclose 25 cents for a package of Leatherine. Let everyone send their list promptly.
 The offer will not close until August 1st, but in case two persons should send in the
 same number of words, the one whose list is received first will be given preference in
 awarding the prizes.

Leatherine is well worth buying without any hope of a prize. It is a dressing for
 rendering shoes absolutely waterproof, and is a perfect substitute for overshoes. IT IS
 ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS RE-
 COMMENDED BY EVERYONE WHO USES IT. It will not injure the finest leather, but
 will make it soft and comfortable, and twice as durable. It removes the horror of
 new shoes, making the leather pliable and easily adjusted to the feet. Address

THE "IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER" MFG. CO.

212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. JACKSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers,

No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities
a Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on
deposits.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates
of interest and scarcity of
desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning
for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by
H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well
secured on improved lands in a substantially de-
veloped section, where values have been main-
tained. For information address,

ISAAC FORSYTHE,
503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa.

Where to Locate?

WHY, IN THE TERRITORY
TRAVERSED BY THE ...

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

the Great Central Southern Trunkline,

.. IN ..

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE,
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA,
WHERE

Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Stock Raisers, Manufacturers,
Investors, Speculators,
and Money Lenders

will find the greatest chances in the United
States to make "big money" by reason of the
abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS,
TIMBER AND STONE,
IRON AND COAL
LABOR—EVERYTHING!

Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom
from taxation, for the manufacturer.

Land and farms at \$1.00 per acre and up-
wards and 500,000 acres in West Florida that
can be taken gratis under U. S. Homestead laws.

STOCKRAISING IN THE GULF COAST DIS-
TRICT WILL MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Half fare excursions the first and third Tues-
days of each month.

Let us know what you want, and we will tell
you where and how to get it—but don't delay,
as the country is filling up rapidly.

Printed matter, maps, and all information free.
Address,

R. J. WEMYSS,
General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Capital \$2,000,000. Chartered 1836 Surplus, \$5,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUS-
TEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR
CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORT-
GAGES.

DEPOSITARY UNDER PLANS OF REORGAN-
IZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.
ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator,
Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary,
ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHEROKE; Trust Officer, J. RO-
BERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID
G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.



To Repair
Broken Arti-
cles use

Major's Cement

Remember
MAJOR'S
RUBBER
CEMENT,
MAJOR'S
LEATHER
CEMENT.

Black Dress Silks

Black Japanese Silks—30-inch; Lyons
dye, thoroughly guaranteed; an evenly woven
fabric; regularly worth \$1.00—now 85 cents
a yard.

Plain Black Taffetas—an imported fabric of
unusually high quality and brilliant finish; a
good 90-cent value—here at 75 cents a yard.

Imported Black Peau de Soie—one of the
season's most fashionable fabrics for whole
gowns; rich in finish and reversible; the
\$1.10 quality—now 90 cents a yard.

Black Merveilleux—soft and lustrous, in
correct weight for Spring and Summer wear;
easily worth 90 cents—this lot at 75 cents a
yard.

Black Surahs—23-inch; variously priced at
75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. The
\$1.00 grade is an unusual value.

Black Figured Taffetas—neat designs,
some with satin stripes; soft finish, light
weight; for waists or entire gowns; was
\$1.00—now 85 cents a yard.

Black Peau de Cygne—a soft light-weight
fabric, with brilliant finish; strong and
serviceable—\$1.00 and \$1.25.

Samples sent upon request.

Mail orders receive prompt and accurate
attention. Address orders "Department
C."

Strawbridge & Clothier,

PHILADELPHIA.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTEL-
LIGENCER, when answering Advertise-
ments in it. This is of value to us
and to the advertisers.

Merchants' Trust Company,

611-613 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL (subscribed), \$500,000.00
CAPITAL (paid in), 250,000.00
URPLUS, 50,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 30,094.49

Interest allowed on Deposits. Titles to Real Estate
insured, and conveyancing done. Loans made on Mort-
gage and Approved Collateral. Surety entered for Ad-
ministrators and others. The Company also acts as
Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc. Safe Deposit
Boxes to rent from \$2 and upwards, per annum.

JOSEPH R. RHOADS, President.

JOHN F. LEWIS, Vice-President.

ROBERT MORRIS EARLY, Sec. and Treas.

WM. B. LANE, Title and Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

NICHOLAS BRICE, EDWARD S. SAYRES,
SPENCER M. JANNEY, I. BOLTON WINFENNY,
S. DAVIS PAGE, ELLWOOD BECKER,
JOSEPH R. RHOADS, EDWIN S. DIXON,
JOHN F. LEWIS, WARREN G. GRIFFITH,
THOMAS R. GILL, SAMUEL BANCROFT, JR.,
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, EDWARD G. MCCOLLIN,
ALFRED I. PHILLIPS.

GOOD COFFEE



Is a luxury all may enjoy who trade with us.

TRY INGRAM'S BLENDED.

31 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Martha J. Warner Telephone 2-29-38-D.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, SIXTH MONTH 2, 1900.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, WORKING housekeeper in family of three adults in the country, near Plainfield, N. J. Address X. Y. Z., this Office.

WANTED.—COUNTRY BOARDERS; LARGE house, conveniences, country surroundings, good table, thirty minutes from Reading Terminal, eight minutes walk from depot, convenient to Friends' Meeting. References exchanged. Address Box 332, Ambler, Pa.

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE OF EXPERIENCE, to take charge of a public dining-room, thoroughly competent to manage and run it successfully. Friends preferred. Address 140, this Office.

WANTED.—BY YOUNG LADY, REFINED and cultured, position as companion or managing housekeeper. Would not object to travelling. References furnished. Address L. M. S., Box 84, Salem, Va.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER and habits for confidential office position with manufacturing concern in West Philadelphia. Address No. 139, this Office.

WANTED.—A FEW BOARDERS IN FRIENDS' family. High location, on banks of the Rancocas River. Address T. B. ENGLE, Bougher, N. J.

BOARDING.—WALLACE ST., 1619, DESIRABLE second story front room; also pleasant room on fourth floor; excellent board; table hoard.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON can be accommodated with rooms and board in a Friends' family. One block from street cars passing railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address SARAH R. MATTHEWS and SISTERS, 1920 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO LET.

Furnished house for the summer at Quaker Street, New York, on the D and H road $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from station, $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile from store. Post Office, and Friends' Meeting. Rooms large and airy. Bath-room, carriage-house and stables, ice house, large lawn. Address Mary Hoag, Quaker St., N. Y.

Young Friends' Review.

Published by the
New York Young Friends' Association.

Now in its Fifteenth Year.

HENRY W. WILBUR, EDITOR,
19 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.
H. M. HAVILAND, BUSINESS EDITOR,
19 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Monthly, 75 cents per annum. 25 cents for six months' trial.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SAMUEL DUTCHER Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.
On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.

The Dolphin Inn,

North Beach Haven, N. J.

A first-class Hotel at moderate rates, 100 yards from the ocean, and 400 yards from the bay. Reference from Friends given. For terms address

H. C. HEWITT, Prop.

NEW ARBORTON,

OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

Kept by Friends. Nicely located one-half block from the sea, near hot and cold sea-water baths.

For particulars, address,

HANNAH BORTON,
7 Sea View Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.

M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

THE HOWARD,

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.

First-class, heated throughout, home-like.

Send for terms and booklet. M. SCHNEIDER.

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach. Open the entire year. Elevator to street level. JAMES HOOD.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell St., London.

This commodious (Temperance) Hotel will meet the requirements of those who desire at moderate charges, all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms. Bath Rooms on every floor. Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. All floors fireproof. Perfect sanitation. Night Porter. Telephone.

Terms, \$2 to \$2.50 per day, including Room Attendance. Table d'hôte Breakfast and Dinner Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Telegraphic Address: J. TRUSLOVE, Proprietor. "Thackeray, London."

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the contributors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons will be held at the Home, Belmont and Girard Avenues, West Philadelphia, on June 14th, at 3 p.m. All interested friends are invited. The report of the Board of Managers and the Treasurer etc. will be read. A number of noted speakers will address the meeting. THOS. H. McCOLLIN, Secretary.

Young Friends' Association.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held in the Auditorium of Young Friends' Association Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, on Second-day evening, Sixth month 4th, 1900, at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAM.

A Talk about Some Friends and Meeting Houses in Philadelphia (illustrated) by

JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, JR.

EMMA FELL PAXSON, Secretary.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

Friends' Central School,

FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia; furnishes a practical, guarded education, and prepares for college.

JOSEPH S. WALTON, } Principals.
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing students either for business or for College.

For catalogue, apply to

GEORGE L. MARIS, Principal,
George School, Penna.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, ventilation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.

Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal course of study. Students prepared for college or business. The home-like surroundings make it especially attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted whenever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to

GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., Principal,
Or, Jenkintown, Pa.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec'y, Ogontz, Pa.

Cheltenham Hills School,

Wyncote, Penna.

For girls and boys. For circulars, address,
ANNIE HEACOCK, Principal.

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls, under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.

For particulars address,

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill country thirty-two miles north of New York City. For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing west of the Mississippi river a discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers. Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 5 cents per line, one time; 4½ cents per line each insertion, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates which will be furnished upon application.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,

N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

** TELEPHONE No. 36-68.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.—XXII.,	421
SMALL MEETINGS,	421
PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, IN 1827	
and 1900,	421
WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE 19TH CENTURY:	
Benjamin Hallowell (Continued) (Illustration),	423
NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING,	425
LETTER FROM MARY G. SMITH,	426
OLD TESTAMENT LESSON. No. 23,	426
EDITORIAL:	
The "Canteen" Question,	428
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS,	429
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:	
Numbers of Friends,	429
NEWS OF FRIENDS:	429
FRIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME:	
XIX.—Willistown, Newtown, Concord,	430
PHILADELPHIA Y. M. COMMITTEE REPORTS:	
Education and Samuel Jeanes Fund,	431
Joseph Jeanes Fund,	431
THE "CANTEEN" MEMORIAL,	432
MAY WOMEN BE COLLEGE PROFESSORS?	432
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,	433
CONFERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.,	434
LITERARY NOTES,	434
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR FOURTH	
MONTH,	435
POETRY: The Jolly Carpenters; Under	
Sealed Orders,	435
THE FAMINE IN INDIA,	435
MILITARISM IN GERMANY: Anna B.	
Thomas,	436
SHUNNING OR SEEKING POPULARITY,	437
A CUSTOMER SECURED,	437
MISCELLANY: Prof. Atwater's Theories;	
Siberian Gold Fields; Losses by Fire	
in 1899; Japan's Law for Smokers;	
Torture of Philipinos; Returned Sol-	
diers' Statements; Trees from Child-	
ren's Acorns,	438
CURRENT EVENTS,	439
NEWS NOTES,	439
NOTICES,	440

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa.
Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

CHARLES BURTON,
Practical House and Sign Painter,
Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa.
Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
OFFICES: { Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

JOHN FABER MILLER,
325 SWEDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties

REMOVED.
LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,
Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.
To 1020 GREEN STREET.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery
MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.
Morgan Bunting Arthur Shrigley

BUNTING and SHRIGLEY
ARCHITECTS
Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,
14 S. BROAD STREET, PHILA
Telephone 1-42-25 D.

"Swarthmore Scenes."
A collection of twenty-five half-tone views of Swarthmore College and its environments, with an introductory poem by J. Russell Hayes. Attractively bound in green or garnet covers. Price 50 cents, postpaid to any address.
R. PETERS, JR., Swarthmore College, Pa.

H. C BODEN & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Walnut and 13th Sts.

OPTICIANS
Special attention paid to making and adjusting glasses from Oculists' prescriptions.

THE BLICKENSDECKER
TYPE-WRITER
NEATNESS, SPEED, No. 5, \$40. No. 7, \$50.
SIMPLICITY.

ELIZABETH LLOYD, Agent,
DARBY, PENNA.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.
Telephone 2-29-38-D.

I DO ALL KINDS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK

For Amateurs. Developing plates or films, any size; printing on any kind of paper; bromide enlargements from any size negatives; lantern slides from negatives or photographs. I give my personal attention to all business and can guarantee satisfaction. Bring your work here and be sure of good results. Friends and others are invited to call and examine my stock of photographs of Friends' meeting-houses, etc. The collection is exceedingly interesting and rare.

Call or send for my booklet, "Historic Landmarks of Philadelphia." Price, 25 cents, postage paid. It contains 25 reproductions of photographs of interesting places in Philad'a.

E. M. THURBER, 1221 Arch Street.**Truth in Four Chapters.**

I.

THERE is no value to the Advertiser comparable with that given him by the clean, honest, small-page, completely-read Weekly or Monthly. One thousand copies of this are worth to him five, or even ten, thousand copies of poor-paper, ill-printed, inky, glanced-over-and-thrown-aside daily chronicles of crime, and sinks of sensation.

II.

If an advertiser can get twenty good Weeklies or Monthlies to make him a list with 100,000 circulation, he has value several times as great as if he used ordinary dailies of that aggregate circulation, and he is abundantly repaid for any extra trouble in making up his list. He can afford to pay for it two cents, or even more, per line per thousand, better than he can pay the ordinary dailies one cent per line, per thousand,—provided, of course, the articles he advertises have real value.

III.

For local trade, the daily papers of cities and towns are natural and appropriate mediums. Nobody questions it. But for all articles of general sale, whose life is in the interested attention and confidence of the general public,—articles which need to be brought before the eye of good buyers, and kept there,—the weeklies and the monthlies are the mediums of value, for it is they that are looked at carefully, intelligently, and respectfully, in the homes of the people. These are not "left on the train," nor used for kindling. They are read, they are saved, they are "passed on." Every copy counts, because every copy is read. The percentage of waste in them is as 1 to 10 in perishable publications.

IV.

As time passes, these facts are more and more perceived. The good Weekly is gaining ground. The Monthlies are multiplying, and never carried more high-class advertising than now. People tire of enormous daily sheets, filled with transitory matter, and are confused by the mass of advertisements. They appreciate having the truth once a week, rather than seven different versions of it, seven times a week, and they look with pleasure over a compact and well-arranged group of moderate-size business announcements.

There will, therefore, be an increasing number of readers of Weekly Journals. They will read with intelligence, with discrimination. They will observe the advertisements. An advertisement entitled to their confidence will secure their trade.

First month, 1900.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844. }
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 2, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 22.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XXII.

THE dominion of Mammon can be successfully encountered in this age, as other forms of evil have been in previous ages, by the uprising of religious and moral forces, more powerful than gain and greed.

JOSHUA ROWNTREE.

From an article on the Press in "Present Day Papers,"
for Fourth month.

SMALL MEETINGS.

The subject above has recently been earnestly discussed by several writers in the London *Friend*. One of the letters was contributed by Caroline E. Stephen (author of "Quaker Strongholds"), formerly of London, now residing at Cambridge.

To the editor of the *Friend*: One of your correspondents recently spoke of a small meeting usually held in silence as "starving," and made an appeal for the crumbs which fall from the tables of richer meetings. This identification of words with spiritual food, though perhaps rarely so distinctly made, seems to be grievously prevalent amongst us, whose predecessors in the faith strove so valiantly to "bring us off from words." Not that our early leaders ever, so far as I know, preached that "silence was golden." It was certainly from no preference for silent meetings, and from no lack of the gift of eloquence in themselves, that they inveighed against the hunger for words, but rather because they knew, as we may all know, that the gift of God is indeed an unspeakable gift, that the shining into our hearts of the light of the glory of God is still "in the face of Jesus Christ," and that it is this which makes the utterance of words or no words a matter of no more account than the flitting of light clouds between us and the sun. We all know that when lighted up by that glory the cloudlets may glow with ever-varying loveliness; indeed, I willingly acknowledge that a long succession of cloudless sunsets may be a trial to the outward eye, and I can well believe that in meetings usually held in unbroken silence a natural desire may be felt for occasional words. But is there not great risk of our forgetting that the object of our meeting together is not that we may teach or be taught by one another, but that we may unitedly watch for the Divine teaching, which alone can never fail, and which is most deeply felt in the stillness?

The early Friends used to announce that after the long night of the apostacy, the Lord was come to teach his people himself. Our modern habits of thought tend, I believe rightly, to make us shrink from expressions attributing anything like a "new departure" to the Most High, whose unchangeableness we are learning more fully to recognize. But

may we not so far discern the signs of the times, and of human development, as to acknowledge that the world is once more being prepared, by much that has seemed to shake, or that has actually shaken, our creeds if not our faith, for a new high tide of openness to the Divine teaching, and to that, in its directness, alone? Would it not be grievous if, just when the outer world is wearying of mere words and of human claims to teach or to mould religious feeling, the one Christian body which has dared to aim in all its worship at that which is beyond words should allow itself to sink into dependence upon them and upon human teaching?

I believe that the remedy for all our difficulties about human ministry lies in looking beyond it, to the one "free Teacher," who alone can "speak to our condition"; in remembering that our "meetings for worship" are not meetings for hearing sermons, but meetings for unitedly "watching unto prayer." If we steadily kept before our minds our supreme need of entering together into the immediate presence of our Maker, we should surely be delivered from all anxiety as to words—let these, "as Heaven shall bid them come and go,"—the stillness we seek does not depend either on words or on silence. In their subordinate place human utterances may be deeply precious and helpful, even (perhaps especially) the simplest. But may we ever be preserved from that dependence on them which converts them into poison by putting them into the place—the innermost chamber of the heart—reserved for actual communion with "our Father, which seeth in secret." If to enter into this place of inward prayer were fully recognized as the object of our gathering together, there would be a great awe upon speakers and hearers; and it would be felt to be no light thing to offer words which, if they do not help, must hinder the approach of each spirit to the Father of spirits.

CAROLINE E. STEPHEN.

The Porch, Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, IN 1827 AND 1900.

THE number of Friends in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, in 1827, before the rupture, was about 26,500. There were then eleven quarterly meetings, as follows:

(1) Philadelphia, (2) Abington, (3) Bucks, (4) Concord, (5) Caln, (6) Western, (7) Southern, (8) Burlington, (9) Haddonfield, (10) Salem, (11) Shrewsbury and Rahway.

The number of Friends of the two bodies, as they became after separation, was stated by Halliday Jackson, a Green Street Friend, and by Thomas Evans, an Arch Street Friend. The latter, however, only made returns for six quarterly meetings—Philadel-

phia, Caln, Burlington, Haddonfield, Salem, and Shrewsbury and Rahway. The estimates made by Halliday Jackson and Thomas Evans are shown in the following table :

Quarterly Meetings.	Green Street Friends		Arch Street Friends	
	H. J.	T. E.	H. J.	T. E.
Philadelphia,	2,676	2,077	2,643	3,317
Abington,	2,829	...	321	...
Bucks,	2,831	...	489	...
Concord,	2,573	...	788	...
Caln,	921	702	557	952
Western,	2,296	...	454	...
Southern,	501
Burlington,	1,049	937	800	1,188
Haddonfield,	821	644	789	1,097
Salem,	1,238	1,149	298	454
Shrewsbury and Rahway, . .	750	641	175	233

Halliday Jackson also reported a number of "neutral" or "undecided" persons, as follows : Philadelphia 14, Abington 3, Bucks 16, Concord 75, Western 70, Caln 175, Haddonfield 76; total 429.

Thomas Evans did not report any such neutral or undecided, except in Haddonfield, 47, and Shrewsbury and Rahway, 41.

Presuming that Thomas Evans did not dispute Halliday Jackson's enumeration in the five quarterly meetings left blank above—as he gave no different figures—it may be safe, probably, to divide the differences between the two estimates in the other six quarterly meetings, and to assign to the several quarterly meetings their shares of Halliday Jackson's 429 undecided, making the division in the ratio of 2 to Green Street and 1 to Arch Street, that being very nearly the relative numbers of the two bodies. This would make the respective numbers in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, in 1827, after the separation, as follows :

Quarterly Meetings.	Green Street.	Arch Street.
Philadelphia,	2,385	2,935
Abington,	2,831	322
Bucks,	2,842	494
Concord,	2,623	813
Western,	2,342	478
Caln,	927	813
Southern,	501	30
Burlington,	993	994
Haddonfield,	782	964
Salem,	1,193	376
Shrewsbury and Rahway, . .	695	204
Total,	18,114	8,423

Since 1827 several changes have occurred in the constituent bodies composing the two yearly meetings. In the Race Street body Shrewsbury and Rahway quarter has been detached from Philadelphia and joined to New York Yearly Meeting, (except Kingwood Monthly Meeting, which is said to have had 65 Green Street members; this was attached to Bucks Quarter); and Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting,

whose members in 1827 belonged to Philadelphia Quarter, has been established. In the Arch Street body, Southern Quarter has been laid down, and Bucks Quarter and Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarter have both been attached to Burlington Quarter. There are thus eleven subordinate meetings in our yearly meeting, and eight in that of Arch Street.

In comparing the number of Friends in our body now, with the number in 1827, those in Shrewsbury Quarter at the separation (except Kingwood) must be subtracted. The comparison would be :

Friends adhering, 1827, to Green (now Race) Street, 18,114
Less Shrewsbury and Rahway, with Kingwood subtracted, 630

Number reported, 1900, 17,484
11,586

Decrease since 1827, 5,898

Or nearly 34 per cent.

The comparison in the Arch Street body would be as follows :

Friends adhering, 1827, to Arch Street, . 8,423
Number reported, 1900, 4,516

Decrease since 1827, 3,907

Or over 46 per cent.

The changes in the several quarterly meetings may be shown further, by a comparison of the returns for 1827, as made up above, with those now collected by each yearly meeting, and recently reported :

Quarterly Meetings	Race Street.		Arch Street.	
	1827	1900	1827	1900
Philadelphia,	2,385	3,134	2,935	1,335
Abington,	2,830	1,413	322	564
Bucks,	2,907	1,359	494	120
Concord,	2,623	1,579	813	782
Caln,	927	302	813	203
Western,	2,342	1,393	478	423
Southern,	501	178	30	...
Burlington,	993	546	1,198	426
Haddonfield,	782	740	964	697
Salem,	1,193	942	376	86

NOTES.—In the above, Race Street body, Fishing Creek (249) has been added to Philadelphia for 1900, as Fishing Creek belonged to Philadelphia in 1827; and the 65 members of Kingwood (now Quakertown) Monthly Meeting, in 1827, have been added to Bucks Quarter, 1827.

In the Arch Street body : Burlington, 1827, has added to it the members which there then were in Shrewsbury and Rahway (204), as that quarter is now, 1900, included in Burlington; Bucks Quarter, however, though added now to Burlington, is given separately, as the returns collected by Arch Street Friends, 1900, show it as Falls Monthly Meeting.

It may also be noted that in the Race Street body Frankford Monthly Meeting has been transferred to Philadelphia Quarter, from Abington, since 1827.

It is in knowledge as it is in plants. If you mean to use the plant, it is no matter for the roots; if you mean it to grow, it is safer to rest upon roots than slips.—Bacon.

WORTHY FRIENDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

(Continued from Fourth month 19th.)

AFTER the sale of the school property at Alexandria, in 1858, Benjamin Hallowell continued his home in that city for two years. For one year, 1859-60, he served as president of the Maryland Agricultural College. Of his ideas as to education in such a college, he says:

"I had desired for over thirty years to be connected with an educational establishment in which the muscles would be trained simultaneously with the intellect, in the various mechanical industries, and agricultural and horticultural pursuits,—budding, grafting, and training fruit trees, vines, and shrubbery, the propagation of flowers, etc.,—on which employment the vast amount of waste energies that I had witnessed among boys, especially, which were the occasion of nearly all the rudeness and disorder, might be advantageously and pleasantly employed under skilled direction.

"Indeed, my ideal of an educational establishment was a combination—may I call it?—of these different branches that I have mentioned, together with an education that would commence under skilled and enthusiastic instructors in Natural History as soon as the student would set foot from the door-step. What kind of stone or pebble is that? What bird? Its habits? Is it permanent or migratory? If the latter, at what season does it appear and leave? What insect? (with similar additions). What plant, shrub, flower, tree? and so on with everything that comes into sight, as far as they go, the range getting wider and wider every day, and then, when anything new would occur, or be presented to them, it would be certain to be noticed and receive that attention that would soon class it among known objects."

"Possibly a Utopian theory," he adds to this outline, and yet it is very probable that much that he suggests will ultimately be embodied in the best education. It would require excellent teachers, small classes, and much individual instruction.

In 1860, it was decided that the home should again be permanently fixed at "Rockland," and the house in Alexandria was given up. Two places of residence had been found inconvenient. "It was of

frequent occurrence, that, when in the country, I would want a book, paper, or something that was in town, and when in town I would need a paper, book, etc., that was in the country. So I became convinced of the correctness of the conclusion at which John Quincy Adams arrived, and to which he referred in a lecture he delivered at our Lyceum in Alexandria. 'Man's nature requires,' said he, 'in order for him to fill his true sphere and be happy, three things: one fixed home, one wedded wife, and a belief in one God.'"

The removal to "Rockland" was therefore made in the summer of 1860. In the spring of that year he and his wife, with two companions, made a visit to Nicholas and Margaret Brown, at Pickering, in Canada. (Margaret, before her marriage, was Margaret Judge, who had been teacher in the school at Fair Hill.) It was a "delightful journey," Benjamin records.

It was a happy circumstance, he says, that they

left Alexandria in 1860. Only a few months later, in the spring of 1861, the Civil War broke out. "I would not then," he says, "have gone away and left my friends there, nor—on the other hand—would I have been involved in and obliged to witness the incidents that occurred there for any consideration." He greatly preferred a country life. "I never



"ROCKLAND," NEAR SANDY SPRING, MARYLAND.

Where Benjamin Hallowell resided, from 1860 to his decease in 1877.

had one feeling in sympathy with a city. Our situation in Alexandria was a favorable one, because our residence opened to the country on the northwest, but, still like Cowper, in regard to the country—

"I never framed a wish or formed a plan,
That promised me with hopes of earthly bliss,
But there I laid the scene."

The Civil War was a time of trial. "In the year 1860," Benjamin says, "seeing that a great sectional strife was approaching in which my former students, who felt to me almost like my own children, were arrayed on opposite sides, thus seeming to add to the horrors of war, I determined as far as practicable, to keep my mind and feelings from all participation in it, and I ceased, as far as possible, from reading the newspapers, making inquiry, or hearing anything on the subject for three years, from 1860 to the fall of 1863, which period included my six months' journey by private conveyance beyond the Mississippi river. While travelling in the Mississippi valley (1863), I

learned that General Lee had crossed the Potomac, and had invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were in great danger of being overpowered by the Southern army and captured. Although General Lee had been one of my students, in great favor, and a warm, personal friendship had existed between us from that time, so that it would seem natural that my sympathies should be all with him and his success, yet when I heard that General Meade had arrested his progress (at Gettysburg), and driven him across the Potomac to his own State, my heart rejoiced. It was impossible to avoid it. It was an instinctive outburst in favor of right, justice, and freedom."

The war brought, of course, many annoyances, losses, and even dangers to those living at Sandy Spring, as to all in the disputed region along the sectional border line. Benjamin's story of the taking of his horse "Ande," whom he especially valued, and who had taken him on the long Western journey, in 1863, is lively and entertaining. It was in the summer of 1864, in the Seventh month; the whole neighborhood, he says, "was overrun with Confederate officers and soldiers," and horses were being "impressed" by them in all directions.

"Rockland" suffered with the rest. Benjamin says: "A Confederate officer, accompanied by two soldiers, galloped up the lawn, and finding my riding horse fastened in front of the house, they loosed her and took her off before I could get to them. Seeing that they stopped at the barn, I ran there immediately, and got hold of Ande's bridle rein. The officer endeavored to get my hand loose, and jerked me about for some time. My wife and children, who were looking on, were greatly alarmed. He then presented a pistol to my breast, and said he would shoot me if I did not let go. I looked him fair in the face, and told him I could not do it; the horse was mine; the Confederate soldiers had taken our three best horses the previous year, and this was the only one I had left, and I could not spare her. I was just as calm and collected during the scene as I am now in describing it.

"After a little time his countenance relaxed, and he let go the bridle rein and went to look at the other horses, but found none to suit, and soon after left. . . . Throughout the whole scene my consciousness was all active, and I was closely observant of his countenance and of the muscles of the finger that rested on the trigger, with the determined purpose, having hold of the bridle rein with my left hand, the first moment I perceived the least increase of tension in either, to use my right hand and arm to give such direction to the muzzle of the pistol as would cause the ball to pass by me, feeling under no obligations whatever to remain a stationary target for him to shoot at. Before the officer left the premises, he came to me and offered an apology for his conduct, and shook hands with me at parting, in a very friendly manner. He said to some persons in the village, where he stopped, about half a mile distant, 'That old Quaker gentleman was very determined, but I liked him for all.'

The horse, however, was only temporarily saved.

The next morning, "before I had gone more than two hundred yards from our back gate on the main road, I met a Confederate officer and two soldiers of a different company from those of the day before. I spoke to them respectfully, and was about to pass on, when the officer commanded, 'Halt!' I stopped, and he, after examining my horse closely, said, 'We must have that horse—the Major's horse has given out, and we were sent to take the first horse that would suit, and this is just the one we want.' He then ordered me to dismount. I told him I could not do that—the horse was mine, she had carried me four times across the Allegheny Mountains, and once beyond the Mississippi river and back, and had been so faithful to me that I could in no way be accessory to separating from her. 'You must then,' said he, 'go with me to headquarters,' to which I cheerfully consented, expecting to find headquarters a room, where I could plead my cause, and I hoped save my horse. We had gone but a little distance, however, toward 'headquarters,' when we came to a turn in the road, from which we could see that it was full of soldiers, being General Bradley Johnson's command, with six pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred mounted men, besides many on foot.

"The officer took me up to General Johnson, who, with his body-guard and three pieces of artillery abreast in front and behind him, was riding along, and said to the General, 'This old gentleman is not willing to part from his horse.' The General looked at the horse critically, I riding along between him and the officer, and then emphatically said to the officer, 'Take that horse.' The officer conducted me to the side of the road, which was streaming with cavalry, into a corner of a 'worm fence,' and I felt convinced that 'Ande' was gone—that the command received would have to be obeyed; but I did not see how the officer was to get us separated. He said, 'You heard what the General said, and I wish you to dismount.' I looked him firmly but mildly in the face, and I told him I had heard it. 'Now,' said I, 'it is not obstinacy, but as I have already said, this is my horse; she has been faithful to me, and I cannot in any way be active in separating from her. I bought her sire in Montreal, Canada, just because I fancied him, and brought him home by railroad, canal, and steamboat, paying duty on him as I crossed the lines, to New York city, and had him shipped to Alexandria, Virginia, where I then lived. I bought her dam in Loudoun county, Virginia, and we raised three colts, two of which, with another of our best horses, the Confederate officers took last year, and this is the only horse left that I can ride, and I cannot, by any act of mine, part from her.'

"I saw from his countenance my remarks had made an impression, but he had to obey orders. He asked me if I was far from home, which I thought was with a view, in case I was, to make this an excuse to the General for permitting me to retain her. This I do not know, but it manifested a benevolent consideration. I told him I was not far from home. 'Then you can readily walk there?' I told him I could. 'Then you must dismount.' I told him for reasons I had already given, and from no obstinacy

whatever, that I could not do. I was observing him intently. He looked perplexed, having his eyes turned in the direction the army was going, that was still streaming by us. At length I observed a turn in his thoughts that lighted up his countenance. He came up to my saddle, coolly and deliberately unbuckled the girth, took hold of the saddle with one hand on front and the other behind me, and pulled it and me over (I resting on his shoulder), and laid me down at full length as gently as if I had been an infant; and by the time I could get up he had mounted his horse and was leading 'Ande' off, so that I barely got sight of her, before they came to a turn in the road, and she was lost to me forever."

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING.

THE meeting of Ministers and Elders was held on Seventh-day, at 10, a. m., and 3, p. m. About seventy were in attendance, and all the representatives were present except two, who were detained at home by sickness in their families.

Minutes were read for the following visiting Friends: Joel Borton and Rachel M. Lippincott, of Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting, N. J.; Sarah T. Linvill, of Green Street Monthly Meeting, and Samuel S. and Sarah J. Ash of Race Street Monthly Meeting, Phila.; Allen and Sarah B. Flitcraft of Chester Monthly Meeting, Pa.; Anna M. Harvey of Concord Monthly Meeting, Pa., and Elizabeth Lloyd, of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Pa., all of these being ministers excepting Sarah J. Ash. Several Friends expressed their gratitude that so many from other fields of labor had felt drawn to visit them in gospel love.

During the day the six annual queries were read, and the summary answers united with, there being only a very slight discussion concerning one of them. In connection with the queries several living concerns arose. One of these was an inquiry into the meaning of "the ability which God gives." The thought was expressed that one who would grow in the ministry must do more than wait passively for the "moving of the spirit," that there must be a general and continual preparation of head and heart for the reception of the Divine message; but emphasis was laid upon the necessity of putting aside all thought of self, and drawing close to God to receive the inspiration that alone can move the hearts of the listeners aright. One Friend thought it important for ministers to keep in touch with their hearers, in order that their communications might not become burdensome.

The desire was expressed that this meeting might, through individual searching of heart, be a means of strength to the Society; and that elders should extend such encouragement to young Friends as to bring about an increase in the ministry, and also cause those whose gifts lie in other directions, to be just as effectual servants of God as the few who are called to utter the spoken word.

In the evening there was a meeting of the First-day School Association, at which about two hundred

were in attendance, the majority of whom were young Friends. The answers to the following questions, by members of the different schools, were interesting and encouraging.

1. Do you see any special results in the community from your First-day School work, and what are they?
2. What methods have been most successful in maintaining the interest in your adult class?
3. At what age do the children show most interest in the First-day School? At what age do they show least interest? Why?
4. In what manner shall the principles and testimonies of Friends be introduced in First-day School work?
5. Do you find that frequent social occasions strengthen the life of the First-day School?

On First-day morning the meeting-house was filled in every part. Among those who spoke or offered prayer were Allen Flitcraft, Joel Borton, Sarah T. Linvill, Samuel S. Ash, and Rachel M. Lippincott. The leading thought in the various messages grew out of the text quoted in the opening prayer, "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations," and all were lovingly entreated to enter into this dwelling-place and partake of its peace. The thought was also expressed that those who have found this home should go out into the hedges and by-ways and invite the wanderers to come into the Father's house and be refreshed and strengthened.

At 2.45 in the afternoon there were exercises, conducted by James Haviland, of Purchase Monthly Meeting, in which a number of First-day schools participated.

At 3 p. m., the regular afternoon meeting for worship was held. The body of the house was filled, very many of those present being young people, and after an impressive silence there were helpful messages from Allen Flitcraft, Robert S. Haviland, La Vergne Gardiner, and Sarah B. Flitcraft.

In the evening, at a meeting of the New York Young Friends' Association, at which the older Friends were invited to be present, Arthur C. Smedley read a paper on, "Factors in Quakerism," which was followed by an animated discussion.

E. L.

HAPPINESS NOT WORTH LIVING FOR.—Happiness may be an incident in, or a result of, a rightly ordered life, but it can never be a proper aim, or the satisfying attainment and reward, of such a life. At the best, happiness is but an enjoyable state or condition of its possessor. Its recognized pursuit may, indeed, be a *refined* form of selfishness, but it cannot in any case be more than selfishness—in its best form. Striving to live so as to make others happy may well be deemed a worthy pursuit in life, but striving to be happy one's self is never so. One whose highest aim is to find happiness in this life or in the next may indeed ask the question, "Is life worth living?" True happiness can indeed never be found by one who is intent on its finding; it comes, here or hereafter, only to him who is seeking something a great deal better.—*S. S. Times.*



THE trimming of the vain world would clothe the naked one.—[William Penn.]

LETTER FROM MARY G. SMITH.

Addressed, "To Nebraska Half-Yearly Meeting, to be held at Lincoln."

MY DEAR FRIENDS: As I cannot be with you in body, and having a living interest in our Society and its progress, I am impressed to send greeting by letter. I believe we all realize that there is no reward without labor, and it has forced itself upon my mind that if we were to labor as earnestly for spiritual sustenance as we do for the food that strengthens the physical, we would be a stronger organization than we are. I fully believe this is true of all churches, for the cry is heard on all sides that there is a falling off not only in membership, but in spiritual life and power, though they make a special effort to gain a large membership. There comes to me this truth (as I believe it to be), that if we as individuals would consecrate our lives to the cause of our Gospel as it is made manifest to the soul, then as we offer all on the altar of inspired Truth, there will be a growth as individuals, and as the individual forms the body aggregate, so this will have a gathering effect.

O, dear friends, every one that believes in the power of the Christ being able to direct us in the sure path of Grace and Truth, let us dedicate ourselves anew to God, and labor for a renewal of that dispensation which is a practical living up to a condition where we can be read of all men,—a light that cannot be hid. For if indeed we have been with the Christ in the valley of humility, on the mountain of transfiguration, have traveled under the cross, endured the sacrifice, we shall enter into the rest and rejoice evermore. O, let us, oftener than we do, consider our responsibility before God, that no matter if we have a birthright in the Society of Friends (an obligation which we must not put aside), neither must we rest here and think that is all there is for us to do; we must labor to see the beautiful Truth which is ours by inheritance, the highest and most holy possession that human beings can obtain.

Why are we so indifferent to our opportunities? Let us arise and move onward and upward to the undeveloped field of light and knowledge, gathering from right and left, binding in one great whole the little particles of the Christ-life, and these will soon become fruit-bearing scions, yielding a rich harvest of experience. Thus will awaken our soul-life to higher exaltation, and all that is not God will be made known; we will know of a setting apart for the work of the Lord. There will arise a new church out of the chaotic condition existing in so many places, and in so many church organizations. I fully believe that this condition is the result of our leaving our "first love," our first principles, returning to old forms and ceremonies, old methods and organizations. Instead, we ought to have made a deeper spiritual inquiry, and an earnest seeking for a greater spiritual development. Then we should come forth under the power of the same light that enlightened George Fox. Jesus told his disciples that greater works than he had done they could do if they abode in the Father. So I believe we would be blessed beyond the past experience. Our vision would be illuminated, and we would find that the Religious Society of Friends had

only begun its mission. For truth is mighty and will prevail. We say that we believe in eternal progress, and yet we have not as an organization entered into the living zeal and earnestness of devotion to our cause that George Fox and his contemporaries arrived at. "Awake, awake, put on thy strength O, Zion, put on thy beautiful garment, O, Jerusalem, the Holy City."—(A holy condition.)

We must not die as an organization. We must wrestle as did Jacob until day dawned, and never let go our birthright, and the angel of truth and light will bless us. So, our dear ones, though there be but few, be not discouraged, be not dismayed. We may have to stand as it were with the Red Sea before us and the Egyptian host behind us, but if we put our trust in the Living God the command will come to move forward. It is first an individual work. Thus will there come together and form a collective movement. O, Lord let me see myself, then show me Thyself, and I will see a greater light, and thus I will grow higher and higher in thy truth. Thy word is Truth, thy inspiration is Truth, and thy revelation is light. Bind us together in a more holy Christ fellowship, and we will grow into a mighty force.

In that love which I believe emanated from God through his Christ, I bid you God speed. Though absent in body, with you in spirit.

MARY G. SMITH.

Hoopeston, Ill., Fourth month 18, 1900.

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 23.—SIXTH MONTH 10, 1900.

LOVE AND FORGIVENESS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I will be as the dew unto Israel.—
Hosea xiv., 5.

Scripture Reading.—Hosea, xi. and xiv.

WE have been obliged, in preceding lessons drawn from Amos and Hosea, to deal chiefly with denunciation. It is ever the unhappy task of the prophet to throw himself athwart the path of the people, to cry out against their iniquities. Always, this necessity has been made a reproach against him; he has been called grumbler, pessimist, traitor. But that which makes it imperative for him to speak out at all, is the fact that men have closed their eyes to evil. There is little danger that a people will fail to observe its virtues, and if it does many will assume the pleasant task of proclaiming them. Our ears are open also for the inner voice of approval—God's messages of gratulation are seldom overlooked. But His words of warning and of reproof often fall on deaf ears, or are subjected to courses of reasoning which explain them away. Therefore, the prophets have always dealt in severity—they are the messengers of God's wrath against sin.

But His wrath is against sin and not against the sinner. Too often his prophets have failed to make this distinction, and thereby have left before the minds of their hearers a vision of an angry king with his face averted, instead of a vision of a loving father who punishes because he loves. Hosea avoided this mistake, taught no doubt by his own suffering but triumphant love. In the chapters before us his sense-

of God's fatherhood breaks out even in the midst of his messages of impending destruction. Once before (vi., 4-8), his longing for his people has burst through the sternness of his mission; and here in Chapter XI. he looks back lovingly to the wonderful romance of the birth and choice of his nation. Assyria and Egypt had built up great civilizations which strained all ways upon the boundaries. In the desert the free nomads waged successful war against a hostile nature. Phœnicia sent her ships to every sea. Somewhere in the mountains north and east lay sleeping among mysterious peoples known faintly and far away, the tremendous forces which have made our modern civilization.

But Jehovah had chosen no one of these for his messenger to mankind. He had stretched out his hand to a band of wretched slaves who toiled under the whips of Egyptian taskmaster and had lavished his love upon them. "When Israel was a child I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt." Israel had gone astray in the wild days of childhood. "They sacrificed unto the Baalim, and burned incense before graven images;" but God had forgiven these sins as the waywardness of youth—"I took them on my arms; but they knew not that I healed them. I drew them with the cords of a man, with bands of love." But Israel would not be reclaimed; and as he would not be saved from evil, neither shall he now be saved from the consequences thereof. The blow must fall, yet not in vindictiveness but in love. "How shall I give thee up, Ephraim? how shall I deliver thee, Israel?" God will not give up his people to destruction. Suffer they must, for they have sinned, and the results of sin must be made clear; but they shall learn wisdom from suffering. Surely the day will come when God shall again be their protector, as in days of yore. At the sound of his voice his children shall return to him from east and from west, and he shall "make them to dwell in their houses." Their hard lesson shall be learned,— "Oh Israel, return unto the Lord thy God; for thou hast fallen by iniquity" (xiv., 1). "I will heal their backslidings. I will love them freely: for mine anger is turned away from them. I will be as the dew unto Israel" (xiv., 4-5). This and the beautiful outgushing of promise and of love which closes the prophecy differs from the promise of restoration in Amos in that it is so clearly bound up with repentance and renewal of righteousness (Comp. Am. ix., 8-15). As suffering is essentially a part of sin and inseparable from it, so the happiness of God's smile is the sure reward for, and is inseparable from sure repentance and self dedication. It is the sense of God's love, inalienable and eternal, which makes Hosea more nearly akin to Jesus than any other of the Old Testament prophets.

It may be that the idea of the Jews as to their relations with God was a narrow one. It can hardly be questioned that every people is a chosen people—some for one purpose of human development, some for another. The functions of one may be obscure, those of another may still be hidden in the mysterious future. We may make all allowance for pride of

race on the part of the Hebrew prophets; we may see that their ignorance induced a certain lack in their sense of proportion; but no one acquainted with the history can fail to see that the function of Israel was to introduce God to mankind. Jehovah was not a mythical ancestor, not a personification of the forces and aspects of nature, not a mechanic who set his universe going and sat back to see it run down. He was all or any of these things to individuals, but he was none of them as he was presented by the Hebrews to mankind. What then was—nay, what is he? He is the soul of the world. "In Him we live and move and have our being." He is the "power not ourselves that makes for righteousness." He is the moral order and law in human life. He is the teacher of his people, the leader of those who trust him, the Father of all who are willing to be His children.

Through this chosen people, then, we have come to know God as no one has come to know God without their aid. And with knowledge comes also duty. We have seen the results of claiming the one without accepting the other. We, too, are a chosen people, chosen not for honor, but for service—we as a nation, we as a church, we as individuals. As a nation we have been set between seas where none can molest or makes us afraid, that we may teach freedom to humanity: teach a freedom in which each individual soul, released from human bonds, may learn its dependence on the Most High and may come to exercise that freedom to choose his service. As a church we have been wonderfully preserved through the hostility of early days and the more dangerous indifference or patronage of our own time, to teach the same lesson—the essential freedom of the individual from men, the essential dependence of the individual upon God. This lesson of church and nation we, as individuals, must learn and put to actual practice. And when this is done, however haltingly, there come to us the beautiful surprise that our freedom from men only draws us closer to them, that our dependence on God is a greater and more perfect independence. How great is the need for the preaching of this gospel! The harvest is white, but the laborers, where are they? There is need—there is crying need—that we shall break up our camps of ease. The Christian church is idling in an unchristian world. It conforms, on demand, to unchristian conditions, to unchristian methods. Shall not the Society of Friends arouse itself from sloth, break utterly with whatever traditions hamper it, keeping sacredly those which help, and join itself heartily with those of whatever name or superficial custom who are really striving for the coming of the kingdom?

A LITTLE prayer composed by Robert Louis Stevenson has this passage: "Go with each of us to rest: if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us with morning faces and with morning hearts, eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion."

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 2, 1900.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

Please add on all letters, P. O. Box 924.

THE "CANTEEN" QUESTION.

THE memorial to Congress, adopted by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, on the subject of the "canteen," and the sale of intoxicants in foreign territories subject to United States control, does well, we are sure, in having a clause disclaiming responsibility for the military system, and condemning the operations—war—in which armies and army methods are employed.

Whether the "canteen" diminishes drinking and drunkenness among the soldiers in camp is a disputed point. The War Department, and generally those army men who are sympathetic with the official influences at Washington, insist that it does, and are indignant at the efforts made to abolish it.

The "Military Committee" of the House of Representatives, last week, submitted a mass of material relating to the subject, nearly all being the opinions and arguments of department officials and army officers in favor of the canteen. Secretary Root;—on whose judgment, or candor, too much reliance should not be placed,—says:

"The practical question to be considered is not whether soldiers should drink or not drink, but whether they should be permitted to drink beer in the camp, surrounded by the restraining influences of discipline and good association, or whether they should be driven to drink bad whisky in vile resorts which cluster around the limits of every military post and camp, and especially around those in which prohibition is maintained."

The "Adjutant-General" of the army, Corbin, says that while he would unhesitatingly approve the bill to abolish the canteen, "if it could be effective in bringing about a destruction of the drink habit among the soldiers," he opposes it because—

"—it can be stated as a fact that the closing of the canteen section of the post exchange would be to have such soldiers as are now content with drinking an occasional glass of beer within the limits of the post go to the whisky shops and dens of vice that once surrounded permanent posts, and which on the passage of such a law would soon revive."

We quote these passages from these military authorities because they both make clear two things: (1) That soldiers will have drink; (2) That if it is not supplied to them by the United States, "according to law," in a saloon, or "canteen," kept within the camp, they will procure it outside, under the State law arrangements, at what Secretary Root calls

"vile resorts," and the "Adjutant-General" denominates "whisky shops and dens of vice."

These facts are of course quite familiar. There need be no doubt that drink and war are twins. They always have been. Alexander, the Macedonian madman, misnamed "the Great," burned the city of Persepolis, "the wonder of the world," in a fit of drunkenness, and since his time and before, while there have been some examples of abstinence among commanders, and many among their men, the truth in the large is that intoxicants accompany war, and that as the United States officials testify, soldiers will have them from somewhere—from a "canteen" inside camp or a "vile resort" outside, or from both.

There is, however, more testimony on the subject than that just cited. The army officials wish us to understand that when the liquor is furnished at the "canteen" the men drink moderately, and their "morale" is maintained. This is emphatically denied by others. Reports made two years ago, when the soldiers were gathered in camps for the invasion of Cuba, showed that the men drank at the "canteens" recklessly, exhausted their pay, and were often intoxicated. Those regimental officers who refused to establish a "canteen" testified that their men were more temperate than the others. The *Voice*, a newspaper of Chicago, has recently given much attention to the subject. With a recent article it prints a plan of the surroundings of Fort Sheridan, a prominent military post near Chicago, in which some three or four hundred men are usually stationed. This post has its "canteen" inside, yet around the entrance liquor saloons are thickly placed. In the "canteen" men drink, and become intoxicated; outside, they do the same. "Dozens of men were drinking to excess" in the "canteen," a recent visitor declares. "Treating was the common practice."

It is evident either that the "canteen" does not diminish in any important degree the drink habits of the soldiers, or that the condition without it would be unspeakably bad, for there are, it seems, around the gateway of Fort Sheridan eight drinking saloons, paying an annual license of \$750 each. No one will suppose that these would be maintained, paying such license charges, if they did not "pay."

We hope no one will think that War can be united with Temperance. They are incompatible.

ALEXIS E. FRYE, superintendent of schools in Cuba, says that "the great thing in dealing with Cuba, is to trust these people, for this is the only way in which you will be able to win them."

MANY of the streams in France have been stocked with American black bass, and the fish have flourished to such an extent that they are common articles of diet in the hotels and restaurants.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR.—Near Edgewood, Bucks county, Pa., Fifth month 11, 1900, to Joseph T. and Abigail Watson Taylor, a daughter, who is named Elizabeth Leonore, (great-granddaughter of John Wildman, of Langhorne.)

MARRIAGES.

COWING—CHEYNEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, West Philadelphia, by Friends' ceremony, Fifth month 25, 1900, Walter Scott Cowing, of Germantown, Pa., son of Zalmond D. and Huldah Hill Cowing, of Northampton, Hampshire county, Mass., and Phebe, daughter of Jesse S. and Ellen Moore Cheyney.

DUNCAN—THOMAS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Second month 20, 1900, George N. Duncan, a member of Third Haven Monthly Meeting, Easton, Md., and Olive Irene Thomas, both of Los Angeles, California.

SPICER—JONES.—At Granby, Conn., Fifth month 1, 1900, R. Barclay Spicer, of Cincinnati, and Margaret Jones. At home at Glendale, Ohio.

DEATHS.

DURR.—In Philadelphia, Fifth month 15, 1900, Mary B., widow of John J. Durr, late of Milford, Del.

FRORER.—Fifth month 6, 1900, at King of Prussia, Montgomery county, Pa., Henry Frorer, in his 34th year; a member of Valley Preparative, and Radnor Monthly Meeting, Pa.

GREEN.—At her home in West Chester, Pa., Fifth month 25, 1900, after a lingering illness, Alice W., wife of Jesse C. Green.

A faithful companion, devoted mother, and kind neighbor, she was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

KELLEY.—At her residence, Easton, Maryland, Fourth month 3, 1900, Mary L. Kelley, widow of Jonah Kelley, and daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth Corse (Sherwood) Yeo, an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, in the 63d year of her age.

She was a member of Third Haven Monthly Meeting and for many years a valued elder therein. She was also a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and actively engaged in its work as long as health would permit.

KENLY.—Fifth month 6, 1900, at the home of her brother, William L. Kenly, at Montebello, near Baltimore, Md., Martha E. Kenly, in her 75th year.

Although not a member with Friends, she was a constant attender of First-day meetings from childhood and as long as she had physical strength to get to them.

Her entire life was passed in Baltimore, where her gentle, quiet, and unobtrusive manners, and the unvarying sweetness of her disposition, made for her many friends with old and young alike. With more of care and responsibility than falls to the lot of many, she was uniformly bright and cheerful, with a pleasant word or a smile for all with whom she came in contact. In her family circle, as daughter and sister, she shone with brightest lustre, her sole object apparently being to ensure the happiness and welfare of those around her, with no thought of self. Her whole long life was one of devotion to duty, and never was it more faithfully performed, and when the gentle messenger came at the close he found her fully prepared, and glad to be able to rejoin her loved ones gone before.

MULLER.—At Easton, Maryland, Fourth month 11, 1900, Susan V., wife of Joseph Muller, aged 38 years.

A sweet, devoted mother and wife is taken from her family, who so much need her.

MULLER.—At Easton, Maryland, Fourth month 17, 1900, Joseph Francis, infant son of Joseph and Susan V. Muller, aged one month and thirteen days.

PARKER.—In Philadelphia, Fifth month 22, 1900, Oliver Parker, in his 77th year.

He was connected with the Arch Street body of Friends; was some time a member of the City Council.

ROGERS.—At Moorestown, N. J., Fifth month 26, 1900, Lydia L., wife of William Dunn Rogers, in her 70th year; a member of Chester Monthly Meeting, N. J.

WEBSTER.—Fifth month 26, 1900, Edith, daughter of Lukens and Elizabeth H. Webster, in her 29th year; a member of the Monthly Meeting held at Green Str et, Philadelphia.

WHITE.—Near Lahaska, Bucks county, Pa., Fifth month 14, 1900, Elizabeth Betts, wife of Charles W. White, daughter of the late Cyrus and Hannah Simpson.

WILLETS.—At Harrison, N. Y., Fifth month 2, 1900, Cornelia, youngest daughter of Robert R. and T. A. Willets; a member of New York Monthly Meeting.

WILSON.—At Moorestown, N. J., Fifth month 1, 1900, Pusey Wilson, M.D., in his 74th year; a member of New York Monthly Meeting, N. J.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

THE statistics of membership in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting published in last issue, suggest to me an inquiry I have intended to make. It is under two heads,—first, what are the respective numbers of our body, and the Orthodox body, in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, at the time of the Separation, and, second, what have been the changes in the two bodies, increase and decrease by quarterly meetings, since 1827?

If it be not too much trouble, I should very much like to see the statistics covering these points.

New York, N. Y.

Answer.

The questions asked above call for a somewhat extended explanation, in order to be intelligently answered. We have made a separate article on the subject, elsewhere in this issue.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

In connection with the report of the opening sessions of New York Yearly Meeting, elsewhere printed, our correspondent, writing on the 28th ult., says:

About 150 Friends are lodging in cots in the school-rooms, the desks having been removed for the occasion. On First-day over 700 people were given a cooked dinner inside of two hours, the meals being served in the basement of the meeting-house, where about ninety can be seated at one time.

On the 6th of Fifth month, Friends held their semi-annual religious meeting in the old Warrington meeting-house, in York county, Pa. About fifteen hundred persons of varying creeds and sentiments assembled. The speakers were Hiram Griest and A. Haviland Hull. The day was pleasant, the residents of the locality were as hospitable as they always have been, and all the visitors, from many distant places, enjoyed the meeting, and departed feeling benefited by their experiences.

The meeting was interesting and encouraging. We hope that some of the Philadelphia Friends will feel it right to attend our meeting in the autumn.

E. J. C.

At the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., important improvements are proposed by the patroness, Mrs. Phebe Hearst. She proposes first a dormitory for the women students, of whom there are 650; at the beginning of the next college term she will open the largest gymnasium for women in this country, in the new social hall which she built recently. Her third plan is to open a museum of art and archaeology, supplied from the best collections that are for sale in Europe.

FRIENDS IN MEETING AND HOME.

XIX. WILLISTOWN, NEWTOWN, AND CONCORD.

GOING into the famous dairying region of south-eastern Pennsylvania, where Chester and Delaware counties border upon each other, one is struck by the general air of prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers here, as elsewhere, complain of hard times.

^{Not late}
^{Please} Jersey farmer would wonder how it is possible that the cultivated fields that are so full of stones, but which are so well cultivated and large crops are raised. The hills are hilly, but in many places they have been leveled, and it is interesting to note that the Yearly Meeting but clumsy old stone fences are being replaced by the stone-crusher and spread over the subject to the great improvement of the latter.

The Willistown Monthly Meeting is composed of the regular meeting of Goshen, Willistown, and Newmilford (Newtown Square), but is always held at Willis-

town where the meeting-house here was built in 1728, and is a picturesque old building, though it has been somewhat modernized within and without. Ample porches and a side add to the general convenience; inside, the woodwork has been varnished, and the partition so arranged that it goes up out of the way and gives the appearance of being all in one room.

There are several earnest First-day School workers here, and a live school is maintained. To a great extent the meeting and the First-day school are composed of the same persons, and each is a source of strength to the other. There is no recommended minister, but one of the members has spoken quite regularly and very acceptably for several years, and there is another who frequently gives helpful messages.

The graveyard has been nicely divided into lots, and presents a very pleasing appearance, a number of ornamental trees having been planted. Ten or twenty years ago Friends' graveyards were usually a tangle of grass, weeds, and briars, and it is pleasing to note the general improvement.

Nearly ten years ago the handful of Friends at Newtown Square set to work in earnest to convert their old place of worship into an attractive meeting-house. The upstairs galleries were torn out, new windows were put in with large frames, wainscoting and partition were renewed and given a hard-wood finish, and the walls were finished in a soft, creamy white. New and comfortable benches were put in, with the best of upholstered cushions, the whole floor was neatly carpeted, and as a crowning luxury fly-screens were put in doors and windows. A new porch was put on two sides, with a projecting roof at the corner, where Friends alight from their carriages.

Taken all in all, this is the prettiest country meeting-house the writer has visited, though there are several that are more beautifully situated and have larger grounds. The house was built in 1710, and antedates by several years the neighboring church of old St. David's at Radnor, which Longellow has immortalized in song. A further description of this place of worship may be found in an illustrated book by the Twaddell sisters, entitled "An Old Meeting House."

The Newtown Meeting and First-day school are small, but the members attend quite regularly, and the interest is well maintained. Thomas Kirk, who is now well on in years, has been a faithful minister for many years, adding to the weight of his words the influence of a kindly and upright life.

For many years the Friends here maintained a day school and afterwards a boarding-school, but when the time came that there were no Friends' children to attend this, it was—very reluctantly—laid down.

Concord Meeting-house is a brick building, beautifully situated on the top of a hill. From the time of the separation until a few years ago it was used jointly by both branches of Friends. On ordinary occasions each branch had one end, but at quarterly meeting times the whole house was at the service of each. The Orthodox now have no First-day meeting here, and their quarterly meeting is held elsewhere. They have a separate burying-ground, but many of their members are buried in our yard.

The building was erected in 1728, and enlarged in 1778. The porch, with a neat brick floor on a level with the ground, which extends around three sides of the building, was built by the Orthodox, and they also modernized the benches within, making them much more comfortable.

The interior of the building retains its old-time simplicity, and is different from other houses in the arrangement of its partitions. In addition to the usual partition, each end is again divided by a partition which extends from the bottom of the up-stairs gallery (which runs lengthwise of the building) to the floor.

As in the other country meetings around, the meeting is much smaller than of yore, but interest is maintained in both the First-day school and meeting. The members are earnest and faithful, and the meetings are not often silent.

The well-kept graveyard belonging to this meeting is a spot of more than usual interest. In one of its lots the graves of the Marshall family are marked by a large flat slab of white marble. In this lot lie the remains of John Marshall, who came from Derbyshire, England, his son, Thomas Marshall, born in 1694, and many of their descendants. Near by is the grave of Phoebe (Mendenhall) Thomas, who was born in 1770, and lived to be one hundred and five years old. She was a staunch member of the other branch of the society, and was the grandmother of our friend Thomas H. Speakman.

When visiting these monthly meetings in the Fourth month it was encouraging to note the interest manifested in the business by old and young, and also that at each meeting there was an application for membership. Whether our meetings are large or small, wherever there is individual faithfulness there is evidence of life and growth.

E. L.

THOSE who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—[Abraham Lincoln.]

PHILADELPHIA Y. M. COMMITTEE REPORTS.

EDUCATION AND SAMUEL JEANES FUND.

THE Committee on Education and the disposition of the income of the Samuel Jeanes Fund has held six sessions during the past year, endeavoring to carry out the duty in such a manner as shall be of the greatest service to our members, as well as to many others. In the line of education we observe a growth in the desire for the possession of such knowledge as shall be conducive to the full development of the better part of our nature, and we believe that the schools conducted by the monthly and preparative meetings, composing this body, are concerned to impart such instruction under a guarded influence.

We have drawn on the Trustees of the	
Yearly Meeting for,	\$10,000.00
Balance on hand at last report,	319.06
Interest on deposits,	29.31
From a Friend for educational purposes, . .	2,000.00
Loans returned,	150.00
Refunded by Teachers' Class,	206.85

Total receipts, \$12,705.22

We have paid in assistance to	
schools,	\$7,300.00
Lectures to schools,	745.56
Distribution of Literature,	724.07
Loans,	1,150.00
Postage and revenue stamps,	2.90
Balance on hand,	2,782.69

\$12,705.22.

We have drawn from the Treasury of the	
Yearly Meeting for assistance to schools	
and Monthly Meetings the sum of	\$1,000.00
Teachers' registry,	7.00
Incidental expenses of Committee,	47.12

\$1,054.12

The sum of thirty thousand dollars from the estate of Mary Jeanes has been placed in the hands of our Treasurer "for educational purposes," by a Friend interested in the cause of education. We have acknowledged the receipt of this generous donation.

We suggest that the Yearly Meeting request the "Trustees of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends" to receive from the Treasurer of the Committee on Education and the disposition of the income of the Samuel Jeanes Fund, this sum of thirty thousand dollars in trust, to keep the same invested in the name, "Mary Jeanes Fund," collect the interest and income therefrom, and pay the same as the Yearly Meeting may direct to a committee thereof for educational purposes. We feel a renewed sense of gratitude for this additional gift, as it enables us to widen the field of labor among our young people.

It is noteworthy that the aid given to weak schools has encouraged the committees in charge thereof to struggle with renewed effort against competition without, and apathy within, and inspired them with a desire to make our schools more nearly what they should be—a blessing to the young, and a source of strength to the Society. This aid has undoubtedly saved some schools from being closed, and others from degenerating to a point which would make them practically useless. Grades have been raised, school-houses improved, modern appliances

introduced, and individual students have been enabled to share in the benefits who could not have done so but for reduction in rates. As a further assistance to schools, lecturers have been sent to some localities, a service which has been greatly appreciated. Books of reference and supplementary reading, which were much desired, have been supplied to a limited extent.

We have also felt that we could render no more valuable service, through the aid of this fund, than to assist in the support and distribution of our Friends' papers thus supplying instruction, both material and spiritual, through the avenue of good reading; care has been exercised that these papers be sent only where they would benefit those who would otherwise be deprived of them.

The concern often expressed in our Yearly Meeting that the interests of the children would be best served by employing more teachers who are members of our own Society, and who have a true appreciation of its principles and testimonies has been increasingly felt by this committee, and efforts have been made to aid local committees in securing such teachers; but we realize if our schools are to be made worthy the patronage of Friends, and successful financially, we must appreciate the fact that education has been making rapid advancement of late years, and that it is incumbent upon us, as Friends, to offer the best teaching ability that can be secured. We have therefore felt concerned to encourage young teachers to strive for thorough preparation for their calling, and in individual cases we have opened the way for broader scholarship.

A Registry of Teachers, members of our own and other Yearly Meetings, has been started, that there may be a place where committees may obtain information, and although this effort is yet in its infancy, we believe it will become a valuable feature of our work.

In the distribution of this noble endowment, given to promote advancement in all useful knowledge, we are constantly impressed with its great value to our Society; we feel a concern, however, that it should not be permitted to destroy the spirit of independence, self-help, and self-sacrifice, but rather let it stimulate generosity among Friends; let it encourage us to seek for ourselves greater knowledge, and to enlarge our field of educational usefulness.

On behalf of the Committee,

LEWIS V. SMEDLEY, Clerk.

LUCY S. COOPER, Assistant Clerk.

Fifth month 5, 1900.

JOSEPH JEANES FUND.

The Committee to have control and care of the Joseph Jeanes Fund reports that since your last session Fishing Creek Half Year's Meeting has appointed a Boarding Home Committee, and has received its accumulated quotas of the income of the fund, and that none of your constituent meetings are now without a Boarding Home Committee. The report of this last committee states that there is a concern to establish a home as soon as possible, but that way has not opened to do so.

There has been received from the Trustees of the Fund, since our last report, the sum of \$9,313.99, which has been distributed among the Boarding Home Committees under the plan adopted in Eleventh month, 1897.

All the Boarding Home Committees have made answer to the queries proposed to them by this Committee, from which answer it appears that eighty-five Friends and those in sympathy with them, 58 being permanent boarders, and 27 transient boarders, have received the benefits of the fund during the past year at a cost of \$21,748.41, of which cost the income of the fund has furnished \$10,443.71, leaving a balance contributed from outside sources of \$11,304.70, which shows considerable increase in such outside support. There has also been donated to the Boarding Home Committee of Bucks Quarterly Meeting a building at Newtown, Pa., for use as a Home.

Signed by direction of the Committee.

WILLIAM T. HILLIARD, Clerk.

Fifth month 12, 1900.

THE "CANTEEN" MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: This Memorial of the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends held at Race Street, Philadelphia, respectfully represents:

First: That the said Society, having been long convinced of the disastrous consequences of using intoxicating drinks, has for many years not only restrained its own members from the use, manufacture, or sale of such drinks, but has also constantly endeavored to prevent or diminish the use of them by others, and for this purpose has felt bound on many occasions to influence so far as in it lay the legislation of the State and Nation.

Secondly: That the said Society is now informed of the existence of a law of the United States under which intoxicating drinks are sold by Government authority to the national soldiers at their various camps, under what is known as the "Canteen System," and is further informed that House Bill No. (), sometimes called the Bowersock bill, is intended and is well adapted to put an end to that feature of the said canteen system.

Thirdly: That the said Society is informed that since the occupation of Manila and other places in the Philippine Islands by United States troops large quantities of whiskey and other intoxicants have been allowed to enter into the said places, there to be sold to those troops or to the natives, whereby many gross abuses have arisen, and very great injury, with serious loss of health and life, has been inflicted upon the said troops and the said natives.

Fourthly: That the said Society, while disclaiming any responsibility for any part of the military system of this nation, and while declaring its steadfast conscientious opposition to war in any form, urgently protests against the aforesaid feature of the canteen system, and desires the enactment of the said House Bill No. (); and furthermore urges the adoption of such rules or regulations as shall be

effective to check the importation and consumption of whiskey and other intoxicants in the Philippine Islands, the well being of which region is now so largely dependent upon the wisdom and righteousness of this Nation.

Philadelphia, Fifth month 18, 1900.

MAY WOMEN BE COLLEGE PROFESSORS?

Woman's Journal.

THE trustees of Cornell University have decided that no woman may become a member of its faculty.

In the faculty of the State University of Wyoming there are two women who are full professors, each having entire charge of the chair she represents.

There is no law forbidding the appointment of women as professors in the coeducational universities of the East. Yet in practice even the most highly qualified women are almost absolutely debarred. There is no law requiring the appointment of women in the enfranchised States, yet they are freely permitted to serve. What causes this difference in the unwritten law? Partly, no doubt, the more liberal spirit of the West; but partly, also, the influence of equal suffrage.

There is no doubt that in the enfranchised States women have gained in respect and prestige by the removal of their political disabilities. The proof is that in these States women are chosen for various high positions to which they are seldom or never appointed in the non-suffrage States. In Colorado a woman is president of the State Board of Charities. In every State there are women admirably qualified for this position, but no woman has ever been appointed to it outside the enfranchised States. Three out of the four equal suffrage States—Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho—have women as State Superintendents of Public Instruction, and they are acknowledged to have rendered excellent service. Out of the forty-one States where women cannot vote, only one has ever chosen a woman for this office, and that was a State lying close to Wyoming, and presumably influenced by its spirit.

The Anti-Suffrage Associations have assured us over and over again that in education women now have equal opportunities with men. This is not true while nearly all the highest educational posts are still barred against them. In view of such facts, it is no wonder that a College Equal Suffrage League has been formed by a number of the young women graduates of various colleges, with the coöperation of some of the wisest among the older college women, such as Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer.

No doubt there are at present more men than women qualified to be professors, and this is likely to be the case for some time to come. But the arbitrary rule excluding even the best qualified woman, on the sole ground of sex, is a discouragement to the young women students, an object-lesson in contempt for women to the young men, and a piece of the same stupid injustice that bars out all women from the ballot-box.—*Alice Stone Blackwell.*

"LIVE within your income."

Educational Department.

GERMANTOWN FRIENDS' SCHOOL.

THE Friends' School at Germantown (Phila.), has been so crowded for the last two years that it has been necessary to hold the kindergarten in a corner of the meeting-house. The present school building is thought by many not in keeping with modern ideas of convenience and comfort, and this together with its over-crowded condition has induced the School Committee to make an effort to raise the necessary funds to enlarge it.

A committee was appointed from Germantown Preparative Meeting to confer and advise with the School Committee as to the advisability of making the improvement. This committee thought it would be wise to go ahead, provided the funds could be raised. They did not approve of the School Committee borrowing money for the purpose. The school has always been self-supporting, and has been earning a small surplus for the past two years, a portion of which would be available for building and furnishing purposes. Plans have been prepared, showing a plain, substantial house, which will utilize the present building. The grounds belonging to the meeting, and available for school purposes, are sufficient to accommodate the proposed building.

R. Roger Haydock, Hannah Ann Zell, and Charles F. Jenkins have been appointed a committee to see if funds can be procured.

ABINGTON SCHOOL NOTES.

THE new catalogues have been issued. The contents, form, and cover have been materially changed; three new half-tones have been inserted, one representing the school building, one the east entrance to the meeting-house, and one the old oak trees in the grove.

The final meeting of the Atlee Literary Society for the present school year was held on the 11th of this month. On this occasion an illustrated lecture on the Maritime Provinces of Canada was given by Principal Downing. The literary meetings of the society have been of much benefit to those taking part in them throughout the year.

On the 5th instant William J. Buck, the prominent local historian, read to the pupils his early impressions of Abington meeting-house and surroundings, as presented in his book entitled "Local Sketches and Legends." He afterwards spoke of the causes which inspired this descriptive writing.

The Senior Class has begun the preparation for the graduation and class-day exercises which are to be held on Sixth month 13. Hugh B. Eastburn is to deliver the commencement address on that date. Inasmuch as this class is the tenth which has graduated from the school, a reunion of all the old students is to take place, under the auspices of the Alumni Association. According to present arrangements, this reunion will continue throughout the afternoon and evening of commencement day. A large attendance is anticipated.

Isadore Cropsey, a graduate of the Musical Department of Syracuse University, has been appointed to succeed Emma A. Carey as instructor in French, German, and Music.

The teachers and a number of the pupils took the opportunity offered by the vacation to attend some of the sessions of Yearly Meeting.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.

During the week which ended on the 26th ult., all the Senior examinations were held and the class is now enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

On the evening of the 24th was held the annual Junior Oratorical Contest for the Sproul Prize. The following orations were given: "Ideals," Emily M. Atkinson; "Political Evolution," M. Alma Young; "The Power of Enthusiasm," L. Winifred Rogers; "The Power of the Newspaper Press," G. Arthur Seaman; "Earnestness of Purpose," Emma G. Holloway. The first and second prizes were awarded to L. Winifred Rogers and G. Arthur Seaman.

The solar eclipse which occurred on the 28th ult. caused the absence of a number of students and professors from college. Professors Cunningham, Price, and Hoadley all went to Norfolk, Va., for the occasion.

On the evening of the 26th ult., Science Hall was the scene of a very interesting lecture by Professor Price on "The Private Life of the Ancient Romans." The lecture was illustrated by a large number of excellent stereopticon views. With this evening's entertainment, the Latin Society closed its year's work,—work which has been of value to all of its members and which, it is hoped, may be further pursued next year.

M. S. H.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, NEW YORK.—We have the annual Catalogue and announcement of this school, dated May, 1900. On the 18th of Ninth month next it will enter upon the fortieth year of its work.

The school buildings are located at the corner of East 16th street and Rutherford Place, New York City, adjoining the Friends' meeting-house, and overlooking Stuyvesant Square, an attractive and beautiful small park.

The work of the school is divided into ten classes (ascending from Class One), and the Kindergarten. The list of students for 1899-1900 shows 13 in the Kindergarten, and 148 in the other classes.

The Principals are Edward B. Rawson, B. S., and Elizabeth Stover, M. E. L. There are thirteen other instructors; four of them are graduates of Swarthmore College.

The next school year will open on the 18th of Ninth month.

The charges for tuition for the school year range from \$50 in the Kindergarten, to \$200 in the highest class. (This is for tuition; it is a day-school.)

FRIENDS' SCHOOL, MEDIA.—The Committee in charge of Friends' Select School at Media, Pa., under the care of Chester Monthly Meeting, has appointed Louisa Baker, a graduate of Friends' Central School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and a successful teacher of six years' experience, to the position of Principal of that school for the year 1900-1901.

Esther E. Spicer, who has been with the school since 1895, has been re-appointed Assistant.

Alice A. Roberts, who has been Principal of the school during the year 1899-1900, closes her connection therewith at the time of the Commencement, Sixth month 14, and expects to return to Kansas City, Missouri, her home.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEACH.—Hannah Hall, of Malcom, Pa., a George School graduate, 1898, who has been Assistant at the Byberry Friends' School, has been appointed Principal for 1900-01, and will be assisted by Anna S. Palmer, of Newtown, now a student at George School, in the senior class.

Carolein H. Chambers, Swarthmore College, '96, and Emma Wallace, who was a student at Swarthmore, have been appointed assistants to Jane P. Rushmore, in Martin Academy, Kennett Square, for next year.

Jessie M. Lukens, of Swarthmore, a member of the Swarthmore College class to graduate this year, will assist Georgia Cook Myers, in Friends' School at Langhorne, Pa., next year.

A. Davis Jackson, B. S. (Swarthmore), who has been Principal of Friends' Academy, Locust Valley, L. I., the past year, has been reappointed for the coming year.

THE whispering waves were half asleep,
The clouds were gone to play,
And on the woods, and on the deep,
The smile of Heaven lay.

It seemed as if the day were one
Sent from beyond the skies,
Which shed to earth above the sun
A light of Paradise.

—[Shelley, "The Pine Forest."]

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

LANGHORNE, PA.—An interesting meeting of the Langhorne Young Friends' Association was held at the home of Mitchell Watson, Fifth month 24.

The meeting was called to order by the President, John Wildman, and the minutes of the preceeding meeting read and approved.

The program for the evening opened with a paper by Louisa Osmond, on the "Life of Early Hebrew People." Marion Osmond gave a pleasing account of the "Life of Isaac T. Hopper." Then followed a recitation, entitled "Flowers," by Emma P. Morrell.

Professor George L. Maris addressed the meeting, giving an instructive talk on "The Cultivation of Feelings and Emotions." Ada B. Mitchell voiced the feelings of the Association in thanking the speaker for his kindness in being with us.

The program closed with a reading by Bessie Kennedy, entitled "The Legend Beautiful."

This being the usual time to close for the summer the meeting adjourned until Ninth month 17, to meet at the home of Alfred Marshall. C. G. M., Sec.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—A well-attended meeting of the Friends' Association was held on the evening of Fifth month 22, at the home of Cecelia T. Zimmerman, No. 1031 DeKalb street.

The program included a reading by Martha Yerkes, "What is Best Worth Having in Life?" another by Helen E. Richards, "Difference Between Morality and Religion;" a description of the travels of several New York Friends a hundred years ago in assisting to establish meetings in Canada, and a letter of Elias Hicks, by Mary H. Forman; an essay on the duties and privileges of Friends, John W. Harry; a "Summary of the Life of Isaac T. Hopper," Susan J. Sheppard.

Charles Bond gave some interesting experiences in connection with the Underground Railway's operations in New Jersey sixty years ago. He also answered a query as to whether the "good old times" are not misnamed, in the affirmative. He said he believed that Friends are just as faithful, according to what is required of them, as those of past generations. Remarks were made by several members.

The next meeting will be held at Valley Friends' meeting-house on the 17th of this month.

QUAKERTOWN, PA.—The regular meeting of Young Friends' Association was held at the home of William P. and Letitia Roberts. The meeting was opened with a Scripture reading by the President. A chapter of "Thomas's History of Friends," relating to the separation, in 1827-28, was read by Annie S. Ball. A recitation was given by Martha Penrose. A portion of the Discipline relating to "Days and Times" was read by Walter Johnson, and commented on.

Letitia Roberts gave us a select reading, entitled "True Service." A paper, prepared by Eleanor Foulke was read by Caroline Miller, subject "Springtime and its Messages to Mankind." The paper contained many beautiful thoughts, suggested to the writer in bird, bush, and tree, and was much appreciated.

Current Topics were read by Phoebe R. Bewley. This concluded the program. Roll-call was responded to by sentiments. Adjourned to meet Sixth month 21, at the home of Hannah M. Penrose. A. S. B., Cor. Sec.

MRS. ELIZABETH O. H. CROCKER, aged seventy years, who was the plaintiff in a small suit in the common pleas court at Cleveland, O., recently, asked permission to address the jury. It was granted and she was complimented by the court on the clearness of her argument, which occupied just fifteen minutes.

A BILL enabling women to be elected as aldermen and councilors in borough councils passed its second reading in the English house of commons on the 23d ult., by a vote of 248 to 129.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE issue of *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, (London), for Fourth month, is at hand. Among the articles which we especially note is that by Joseph Taylor, a missionary of the Friends at Hoshangabad, in India, on the Famine in that country; also one on "Christians and War," by T. P. Newman; "The Story of a Royal Commission," by J. E. E., (whom we may recognize as John Edward Ellis, M.P.); two articles on the poetry of Wordsworth, by J. Edmund Clark, and Caroline Sharp; and one on "The Educational Policy of Friends," by John S. Rowntree.

We shall make an extract from Joseph Taylor's article. That by John Edward Ellis refers to the Parliamentary inquiry ordered a year ago, "into the cause of the accidents, fatal and non-fatal, to servants of railway companies." He was one of the Commission of fifteen on the subject. There are some 500 employes killed, and more than 12,000 injured every year, on the English railways, and the agitation for improved appliances, especially "automatic couplings," has been going on for several years. Whether anything will come of the Commission's work, after all, seems doubtful, Lord Salisbury being apparently quite indifferent to the subject.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, makes a plea for compromise in politics, and in other affairs, in this month's *Century*. He especially condemns "impracticable" idealists. A curious article is contributed by Nikola Tesla, the electrician, on "The Problem of Increasing Human Energy." He regards mankind as a body in motion and addresses himself to the problem of increasing its force. This can be done in three ways: by increasing its mass, reducing its friction, and adding to its velocity. Its mass is chiefly reduced by lack of food, and to increase the food supply he would utilize, as fertilizers, hydrogen compounds extracted from the atmosphere by the chemical action of electric discharges. The chief frictional element diminishing velocity is organized warfare, and he would lessen the destructiveness of future battles by producing electric machines that would fight without involving the exposure of those who launched them against the enemy, thus taking the personal animus out of war.

A neat and attractive monthly, *Howard's American Magazine*, is published at Harrisburg, Pa., "devoted to the educational, religious, industrial, social, and political progress of the Colored Race." Its contents are dignified and able, and we are glad to note that it clearly perceives the interest the colored people, like all other working people, have in the defeat of the vicious and oppressive imperialistic tendencies that propose to feed upon the weaker races of the world. The price of the magazine is \$2 a year, or 20 cents a single copy.

In *Scribner's*, this month, Harrison S. Morris has an article, discussing the Paintings of John McClure Hamilton, illustrated by some of the artist's best portraits. George F. Becker has an article, "Are the Philippines Worth Having?" He apparently overlooks the fact that the people of those islands already "have" them. The gold deposits he describes as unimportant—comparable to those of South Carolina and Georgia.

The American Journal of Photography is issued monthly, at \$1 a year by Austin C. Leeds, publisher, 1019-21 Market Street, Philadelphia, and edited by John Bartlett. The number for the month just closed has a series of practical and interesting articles on the photographic art, with several fine illustrations.

KNOW then this truth—enough for man to know—
"Virtue alone is happiness below."—*Pope*.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR FOURTH MONTH, 1900.

Mean barometer,	30.038
Highest barometer during the month, 16th,	30.471
Lowest barometer during the month, 7th,	29.670
Mean temperature,	54.2
Highest temperature during the month, 24th, 30th,	77.
Lowest temperature during the month, 11th,	29.
Mean of maximum temperatures,	63.6
Mean of minimum temperatures,	44.9
Greatest daily range of temperature, 29th,	30.
Least daily range of temperature, 12th, 13th, 18th,	9.
Mean daily range of temperature,	18.5
Mean temperature of the Dew Point,	37.
Mean relative humidity, per cent.,	58.6
Total precipitation, rain and melted snow inches,	2.17
Greatest precipitation in any 24 consecutive hours, 1 inch of rain and snow on the 18th and 19th.	
Number of days on which .01 inch or more precipitation fell, 6.	
Number of clear days 11, fair days 9, cloudy days 10.	
Prevailing direction of wind from the Northwest.	
Solar halo on the 2d and 9th.	

SENSIBLE TEMPERATURE DATA.

Maximum temperature of wet bulb thermometer at 8 a. m., 61.5 on 19th.

Minimum temperature of wet bulb thermometer at 8 a. m., 29, on 10th.

Mean temperature of wet bulb thermometer at 8 a. m., 44.5.

Maximum temperature of wet bulb thermometer at 8 p. m., 60, on 18th.

Minimum temperature of wet bulb thermometer at 8 p. m., 30, on 10th.

Mean temperature of wet bulb thermometer at 8 p. m., 44.5

Mean temperature of wet bulb thermometer for this month, 45.

NOTE.—The means of the daily maximum and minimum temperatures 63.6° and 44.9° respectively, give a monthly mean of 54.2°, which is 1.5° above the normal and .5° above the corresponding month in 1899.

The total amount of precipitation during the month 2.17 inches, is about one inch less than the normal, and three-quarters of an inch more than fell in Fourth month, 1899.

Very light flurries of snow fell on the 4th and 10th instant.

It was very dry from the 24th to the end of the month, and at 8 p. m. on the 26th, the relative humidity was but 19 per cent, a very unusually dry atmosphere for this section.

JOHN COMLY, Observer.

Centennial Avenue, Philadelphia, Fourth month 30.

THE JOLLY CARPENTERS.

My Uncle Tom and Uncle Joe
Were carpenters, and I
Was always happy in their shop,
A-seein' of 'em-ply

Their honest craft; and then I liked
The very smell of wood
When it was bein' saw'd and plan'd,
And still it does me good.

And, as they work'd and work'd, there used
From either's bench to fall
Shavings so pretty that I thought
They'd want to keep them all.

But no! They didn't care for them;
And, when I stammered, "Can't
I have just two or three of them?"
They said "Take all you want."

My Uncle Tom and Uncle Joe
Made various kinds of things,
Houses and cradles; but the best
Were just these lovely rings

Of spruce and hemlock, oft'ner pine,
Which now and then the girls
Would twist into their golden hair
And play that they were curls.

It seems to me that somehow so
It is with all of us:
We work and work, and there are things,
'Bout which we make no fuss,

Which, like the shavings crisp, and clean,
That so unheeded fall,

Are quite the nicest and the best
And sweetest things of all.

But, if we didn't do our work
In some right manful way,
Where'd be the accidental stuff
For other people's play?
—John White Chadwick, in *Christian Register*.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

OUT she swung from her moorings,
And over the harbor bar;
As the moon was slowly rising
She faded from sight afar,
And we traced her gleaming canvas
By the twinkling evening star.

None knew the port she sailed for,
Nor whither her cruise would be;
Her future course was shrouded
In silence and mystery;
She was sailing under "sealed orders,"
To be opened out at sea.

So souls, cut off from moorings,
Go drifting into the night,
Darkness before and around them,
With scarce a glimmer of light;
They are acting under "sealed orders,"
And sailing by faith, not sight.

Keeping the line of duty
Through good and evil report,
They shall ride the storms out safely,
Be the passage long or short;
For the ship that carries God's orders
Shall anchor at last in port.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Joseph Taylor (Friends' missionary at Hoshangabad, India), in Friends' Quarterly Examiner, London.

IN daily conversation and correspondence I am frequently being reminded how few people seem to understand that India is, strictly speaking, not a country, but a continent, containing many countries and races, in which a very large number of differing languages and dialects are spoken by the various peoples who inhabit it; and there is a great difference in character between the Tamils and Telugus of the South and the Sikhs and Punjabis of the North, or the Bengali of the East and the Maratha of the West. In one essential aspect, however, they all agree, and that is in being on the whole an agricultural village-dwelling community, rather than a manufacturing town population; and the single village is as a rule a self-contained unit, having in itself all that is necessary to supply the simple needs of the villagers—its own banker, silversmith, carpenter, blacksmith, cloth weavers, etc.—and not requiring to go beyond the limits of the weekly bazaar or market for all its modest requirements. Whilst in England, therefore, there may be great distress in certain communities which indirectly involve others, in India the whole community is at once involved directly the staple agricultural operations are endangered.

The present famine involves Central and North-western India, some of the native States of Rajputana and Gujerat being probably most seriously affected. For several years there have been few good crops, and a large part of the same district suffered in the disastrous famine of 1896-7.

The staple food of the people of the affected districts is various kinds of millet, pulse, and, to a less extent, wheat and rice. In the Hoshangabad district of the Narbada division of the Central Provinces, in which the Friends' mission is working, wheat is more extensively grown and eaten, but even there the common millets, juari (which grows in heavy depending bunches of barley-like seeds from a high stalk not unlike maize), bajra (something like the bulrush in appearance, with a small dark seed), and kodon (which looks like a grass) are looked upon as the food of the cultivator; whilst from the sale of his wheat he looks to pay his rental and Government land tax, buy clothing, and effect any saving by converting the balance available into silver jewelry, which is put by for a daughter's wedding expenses or "rainy day." The cultivation of these crops takes from May to March. The land is prepared for the millets, or autumn crop, before the rains. When the rain falls, in June or July, these fields are sown, and the crop should be ready in November. The wheat, etc., is sown in September or October, and should be ready for harvest by March. To ensure a good crop a little rain should fall on the newly-sown wheat fields, and a little more about Christmas. Should the rains continue in July and August without any break, they interfere with the weeding which is needed for the millet crops, and occasionally wash out the seed.

It will thus be seen that both autumn and spring crops depend upon the even distribution of the rainfall, and that either too much or too little may be alike disastrous. The latter is the worse, as the ground then becomes too hard and baked to be ploughed, or for seed sown to germinate in it; and the wells and streams and rivers, on which irrigation and the existence of the cattle depend, dry up, and only the largest rivers and deepest wells afford relief.

The cause of the present famine is insufficient rain; from this follow scarcity of water and fodder and absence of crops, so that man and beast are alike affected; and as in India the ox takes the place of the horse in all agricultural purposes, it will be seen what a terrible calamity has fallen upon those provinces where the 1899 rainfall failed. Famine is now prevailing in some States where it is said to have been unknown for a hundred years, and it is difficult to see how human ingenuity could have foreseen or prevented it.

Let us briefly examine how the village community is affected by such a disaster. In the first place, the small cultivators and day laborers, who are accustomed to work for the village headman and wealthier farmers, besides losing the crops on their own small cultivated patches, fail to obtain employment owing to the lessened cultivated area and absence of harvest work; their children, who formerly also received pay for grazing cattle or scaring birds, are superseded by the owners' own children, withdrawn from the village school. Many of them begin to wander away to other villages or the adjacent towns, begging as they go. Then the next higher class of small farmers, who have not much grazing land and cannot afford to pay the excessive

prices asked for grass and cattle food, begin to wander off in search of pasturage. And so comes to pass the sad tale of orphaned children and scattered and separated families that forms so appalling a part of an Indian famine.

MILITARISM IN GERMANY.

Anna Braithwaite Thomas, (Baltimore) in *The Messenger of Peace*.

THOSE who wish to know what militarism really means would do well to read carefully "Berlin Notes," by the Countess von Krockow, in the (New York) *Independent* for April 12. Speaking of the possibility of the conscription in England, she says: "If England should really adopt compulsory military service, the advantage she has enjoyed so long over Germany will fall away. Her youth will be swathed in the bands of police red tape from the day of their birth on; the free energy of their spirit will be compressed; their free will broken; their impulse tamed. The world will cease to hear of Anglo-Saxon daring and hardihood, of the Anglo-Saxon gift for pioneering and colonizing. . . . Conscription draws men in the flush of their years away from their work to barracks. In these years England's younger sons are wont to be in all the ends of the earth. They will refuse to return; and the necessary penalty of contumacy being imprisonment on returning home, thousands will become permanent exiles. England will suffer, as Germany suffers, a steady loss of energetic, virile blood; and rival countries over sea will reap an undeserved harvest of citizens." This is one side of the question of conscription.

In his recent work on the Future of War, Prof. Bloch points out another evil. He says: "It cannot be denied that conscription, by taking from productive occupations a greater number of men than the former conditions of service, has increased the popularity of subversive principles among the masses. Formerly only Socialists were known; now Anarchism has arisen. Not long ago the advocates of revolution were a handful; now they have their representatives in all Parliaments. And every new election increases their number in Germany, in France, in Austria, and in Italy. It is a strange coincidence that only in England and in the United States, where conscription is unknown, are representative assemblies free from these elements of disintegration." We cannot now stop to consider the financial side of this question as it affects Germany, nor the commercial problems which, in Prof. Bloch's opinion, render the war of the future, for which all this tremendous preparation is made, a practical impossibility. But there is still another element, and that the most serious one of all, to be considered. What of the religious effect upon those who undergo the three years of military service? I remember well the words of a prominent German friend—since deceased—as he lamented the decrease in spiritual life amongst his countrymen. "Yes," he said, speaking to my husband, "I know not how it is, in the twenty years since you were last here, we have done much work, but there are no results, all things go backward, the spiritual life is much lower than it was then."

To us this seemed not strange at all, when we remembered that during those twenty years the laws of the conscription have been made ever stricter and stricter until now practically *all* the young men are put through that dreadful three years of barrack life so deadening to all the higher spiritual impulses, so calculated to foster and develop the lower desires. Again, two years later, we met an attractive young German pastor at a health resort on the Riviera. He seemed to be far gone in consumption, poor fellow; and, perhaps, the ordeal which he dreaded never came to him—the ordeal of having to live in Germany. He had spent some years in America as pastor of a German church, until his health failing, he returned to his native land, and had gone thence in search of health to Italy. He told us that he knew what the military service meant, having himself gone through his year of it, which was all that was then required of theological students. He said that he had then become acquainted with more wickedness than he had ever dreamed of, and that he had since come to the conclusion that if ever he returned to Germany he must in some way protest against it. “But,” said he, “of what use will my protest be? They will not listen. My poor country is turning its back on Jesus Christ.”

It is difficult, indeed, to see how those who object to the conscription on religious grounds, can make their protest heard in Germany. To leave the country is simply a negative protest, and has been found by experience to be ineffectual. Count Tolstoy says that only through voluntary suffering, rather than obeying, can deliverance come. But what suffering! To refuse the service is an offense punishable with severe and lengthened imprisonment, and involves giving up all worthy prospects in life. So far as I know this stand has never yet been taken in Germany, and it would require intense conviction, great faith, and a great self-sacrifice to take it, and these must be developed in young men brought up in an atmosphere of deadening religious indifference and saturated from birth with military ideas. There would be no sympathy of numbers to be looked for; the stand must be taken alone and with no hope of immediate success; nor, indeed, of success at all, unless a sufficient number of others adopted the same course to arouse the public conscience. We cannot wonder that the individual finds it easier to avoid than to face the problem. But, oh! what blindness is it that is impelling America, blessedly free as she now is, to enter upon a course of militarism that leads to such bondage!

A. B. T.

WHEN LOVE IS PERFECTED.—O, since in this life love has made us so rich, though but a little brook, which, when the sun shone fiercely, was almost dried up, how rich will it not make us when the little brook has become the stream, yea, the ocean, when it pours forth from the heart of God in full spring-time, when sin shall no more build a barrier in the heart of the creature, and there shall be a full and sacred giving and receiving between earth and heaven, and among all that is in heaven and upon earth. O, who has so exalted an understanding that he can truly say what love is?—*Tholuk*.

SHUNNING OR SEEKING POPULARITY.

“How we all like to be liked!” said Charles Lamb. Yes, and let none of us put on any airs of being superior to this liking, for the best men own up to having it. It is not altogether their fault. They are made so. Indeed, we may always suspect, when we hear a man loudly praising indifference to popularity, that perhaps his enlogy is only a twinge of conscience,—he wishes he were more indifferent to it. But it is not required of us to kill this sensibility,—only that we should keep it in such proportions as will enable us and others to live in the same house with it.

Granted that it is a legitimate desire, just where ought we to rank it among the ruling ideas of one's life? Certainly not on the same level with the desires for righteousness, or truth, or peace, or service. It belongs in the same category with the wish that we might be good-looking, or rich, or famous,—desires which other men feel under very slight obligations to help along, and which Christ would very probably have classed among the things which we could not change by taking thought of them. Whoever, therefore, makes one of the third-or fourth-rate desires of the soul supreme in his problems has turned his life upside down. The seriousness of life is all the time pushing things back into their places. Popularity must always be regarded as an uncovenanted mercy. . . . It is not in having our names in other people's mouths that brings happiness, but having a part in the festival of life, and becoming more and more intent upon the performance of that part.—*Sunday School Times*.

A CUSTOMER SECURED.

A YOUNG man in a dry goods store in Boston was endeavoring to sell a customer some goods. He had a quantity on hand which he much desired to dispose of, as they were not of the freshest style; and the man seemed inclined to take them. When the goods had been examined and the bargain was about to be concluded, the customer inquired:

“Are these goods the latest style?”

The young man hesitated. He wanted to sell the goods, and it appeared evident that if he said they were the latest style the man would take them. But he could not tell a lie, and he replied:

“They are not the latest style of goods, but they are a very good style.”

The man looked at him, examined some other goods of later style, and said:

“I will take those of the older style, and some of the new also. Your honesty in stating the facts will fasten me to this place.”

This man not only sold his goods and kept a good conscience, but he also retained a customer, whom he might never have seen again if he had not spoken to him the exact truth. There is no permanent gain in falsehood and deception. Righteousness and truth are a sure foundation.—[Safeguard.]

“Thy prayer of faith shall reach His gracious ear!
Look up and trust, God holds thee very dear.”

Prof. Atwater's Theories.

THE Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Albany, N. Y., adopted unanimously, by the vote of nearly two hundred members, the following declaration regarding Professor Atwater and his alcohol experiments at Wesleyan University:

"We deplore the fact that incomplete and inconclusive experiments by a well known teacher in one of our Methodist schools have given occasion to the foes of temperance to attack scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. We must believe that the contention that alcohol is to be classed with the foods and not with the poisons is based on insufficient data and unnatural definitions; and that the teaching of such a doctrine will make still harder the not too easy battle of health against disease, purity against impurity, temperance against intemperance. Sophistical definitions cannot make that which poisons body, mind, and soul of any food value to the human system."

Siberian Gold Fields.

AN expedition will leave San Francisco in a few days on its way to northeastern Siberia after gold. The party is in part composed of Russians, who reached New York on the 12th ult., on the steamer from Liverpool.

George D. Roberts, a veteran California miner, will be a member of the exploring party. Roberts has made a study of gold deposits in sea sand and has a plan for extracting the gold from the frozen tundra. The expedition will return about Eleventh month 1, and expects then to be able to make a complete report of the possibilities of the region.

Roberts says that from information which he had received the deposit of gold in the Siberian coast promises to be the most valuable ever discovered.

Miners who have visited the Siberian coast by stealth have reported that it is practically the same as the Nome coast, consisting of a strip of beach, behind which lies a tundra or belt of gold bearing sand, which has been thrown up by the action of the waves and frozen.

Loss by Fire in 1899.

New York World.

THE value of the property lost by fires last year, many of them wilfully set and nearly all of them preventable, was \$153,597,830.

This is the heaviest fire loss ever recorded in the United States in one year. And the year 1899 was one of prosperity, when the usual motive for incendiarism was below the average.

To appreciate what this huge total of property burned in one year means it may be said that it was more than double the total annual expenditures of the United States Navy, including the cost of the new warships. The total value of last year's wheat crop was \$319,545,259. Fire destroyed property equivalent in value to half of that great crop. Every two years we are burning up property equal in value to one year's whole cotton crop.

It is a mistake to suppose that this loss is made any less to the country by insurance. Insurance compensates individuals, but the loss of wealth to the nation is absolute.

Japan's Law for Smokers.

JAPAN set us a good example in a law recently passed. The law strictly prohibits minors from smoking. It is not simply a law against the selling of cigarettes to minors. It is a law which says that a minor shall not smoke tobacco in any form. There is provided not only a punishment for the minor that offends, but for his guardians and the individuals that sell him the tobacco. Perhaps this law could not be enforced in America, but in Japan they do some things better than we do. They will enforce the law. I think the law in the first place is an outgrowth of public sentiment. In the W. C. T. U. Temple in the city is an old bronze bell that was made of the

pipes of 3,000 Japanese men. They threw their pipes into the melting pot and made the bell, which they gave to Mary Allen when she visited Japan, as proof that when the Japanese said they intended to quit smoking they meant it. Tobacco stunts and deforms the young, and checking its use is a matter of national concern.—*Matilda B. Carse.*

Torture of Filipinos.

A. F. MILLER, a member of the 32d United States Volunteers, writing from the Philippine Islands to the *Omaha World*, under date of March 5, describes the means used by United States soldiers to compel captured Filipinos to give up their concealed arms. He says:

"We go out on a bike, catch a negro, and ask him if he has a gun; he will give us a polite bow and say 'no sabby,' and then we take hold of him and give him the 'water cure.' After which he can get us two or three guns. Now this is the way we give them the water cure: lay them on their backs, a man standing on each hand and each foot, then put a round stick in the mouth, and pour a pail of water in the mouth and nose, and if they don't give up pour in another pail. They swell up like toads. I'll tell you it's a terrible torture.

"We went up the bay the other day to get some robbers and secured three. They would not tell where they had their guns. So we gave them the water cure (salt water), and two of them gave us their guns. We gave the other one so much water we nearly killed him, yet he would not tell. Guess he was an old head; they have lots of grit. They will stand and see you half kill one of their friends and won't tell a thing. When it comes to their time to take the cure, they will take their clothes off, lie down, and take two or three pails of water before they will say a word. One of them said, 'you can kill me, but you cannot make me tell.'"

Returned Soldiers' Statements.

A BATTALION of United States "regular" troops, returning from the Philippine Islands, passed through Kansas City a few days ago. The *Times* of that city says:

"The soldiers seemed to be unanimously of the opinion that the war is as far from ended as when the fighting first began. 'Wherever the soldiers are,' said one, 'the country is quiet, but everywhere else they are in arms, and the country won't be pacified until the niggers are all killed off like the American Indians.'"

"The officers were more guarded in their statements. But Captain Yeatman, the commanding officer, a man of intelligence and of recognized bravery, and Lieutenant Field, also a distinguished soldier, expressed themselves in much the same terms. 'It is hard to say about the pacification of the islands,' said Captain Yeatman, 'because much depends upon the character of the natives—that is, whether they will really stick to their expressed determination or whether they are subject to a few leaders who will be killed or captured. Somehow, it's strange, you know,' said the Captain with a meaning smile—'those fellows have the idea that they have a right to their own homes, and I believe they will keep up the fight.'"

Trees From Children's Acorns.

GEORGE HARRISON, editor of the *Delaware Valley Advance*, of Hulmeville (Bucks county), Pa., vouches for the truth of the following, which recently appeared in his paper, and was copied into other journals:

About the year 1834 there lived in Hulmeville two little girls about 6 and 7 years of age, one whose name was Martha Crelly, an adopted child of Joshua Canby, Esq., who formerly lived in a large stone house now occupied by Elisha C. Praul, and the other, whose name was Mary, lived with her aunt, Mary Nelson, who occupied a small house where William Tilton's house now stands. These little girls used to play toss and catch with acorns. They both died before they arrived at ten years of age, but they have left beautiful monuments to their memory. In each yard a little oak sprang up from acorns dropped by them and now there stands in Mr.

Tilton's yard a red oak 12 feet 5 inches in circumference, measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. Its height is 80 feet. In Mr. Praul's yard there is a pin oak 10 feet in circumference and 96 feet high; although those trees are 70 feet apart their lower limbs intertwine, forming an arch over Neshaminy street.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE British army under General Roberts has advanced northward, and on the 27th crossed the Vaal river into the Transvaal Republic's territory. The Boers made practically no resistance at any point. On the 28th General Roberts announced his arrival at Klep river, 18 miles from Johannesburg. A report at Cape Town, on the 28th, said General French, the English cavalry commander, had entered Johannesburg. The distance from Johannesburg to Pretoria is but 26 miles.

A dispatch from Newcastle (Natal) alleges that President Kruger has issued a proclamation, asking the Transvaal burghers to notify him whether they desire to continue the fight or to sue for peace.

THE Republican National Convention will meet in Philadelphia on the 19th instant. The renomination of Pres. McKinley is expected to be "by acclamation." There is no definite indication as to the choice for vice-president, many candidates being in the field. The opposition in the Democratic party to W. J. Bryan has diminished, and his nomination is now generally expected. The national convention meets at Kansas City on the 4th of next month. The vice-presidential nominee remains uncertain.

ACCORDING to despatches from Peking, (which are possibly colored, to increase the pressure for interference by outside nations), there is much disorder in China. The Empress-Dowager, who is in control, pursues a reactionary policy. A society called the Boxers, who are opposed to foreigners, and to foreign religions, are strong and active.

A dispatch says the Chinese Government is making some attempts to check the movement of the Boxers at Peking. The streets are quite, but the country is in a state of terror so far as the native Christians are concerned. Many Protestants and Catholic refugees are fleeing to Peking for protection.

A MANILA despatch says that last week's operations in Northern Luzon resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Palonog, on Masbate Island, south of Luzon, was captured by a military and naval expedition on the 20th ultimo. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food, owing to the blockade, and the American authorities are endeavoring to relieve them.

THE eclipse of the sun, which was total in this country, in a wide belt across the Southern States, was observed at many points, on the morning of the 28th ult., by astronomers and others. The weather at Philadelphia was partly cloudy, but at the principal places in the South the sky was clear and the observations were highly satisfactory. The same reports are sent from the countries in south-eastern Europe and northern Africa, within the limits of totality. Great numbers of photographs were obtained, and it is expected that new light will be thrown upon solar science by this temporary darkness.

A VERY large public meeting was held in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 25th ult., to condemn the conduct of the Director of Public Safety, A. L. English, who recently called upon John Wanamaker, in company with another city official, and threatened him with the publication of charges against his character if he did not compel one of the city newspapers, the *North American*, (owned, it is said, by Thomas B. Wanamaker), to cease its criticism of the Mayor of the city, and himself, (English). The meeting was addressed by prominent citizens. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Mayor to arrange for an open and public investigation of the matter. A committee of twenty was authorized to take charge of the subject.

One of the resolutions declares that "if the innocence of the accused officials [the Mayor and the Director] cannot be conclusively established . . . the honor of the city requires that their positions shall be immediately vacated."

NEWS NOTES.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis adjourned on the 26th ult., to meet in Philadelphia in 1901.

THE exports of merchandise from the United States during April reached \$40,000,000, the greatest for any one month in our history.

THE Indianapolis School Board has rescinded the action of the old board that when a female teacher married she must resign her position.

A LARGE and earnest anti-imperialist meeting, in New York City, on the evening of the 24th ult., was addressed by Carl Schurz and George S. Boutwell.

ELLA LITTLE, an American and the first woman to receive a doctor's degree from Heidelberg (Germany), "summa cum laude," has been appointed a regular lecturer at that university.

THE German Reichstag, on the 23d ult., passed by a vote of 163 to 123 the meat exclusion bill, which, with a few unimportant exceptions, practically prohibits the importation of foreign meats.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, the Russian philanthropist and author, was on the 23d ult. declared a heretic by an edict of the orthodox Greek church. This edict is in effect a complete excommunication.

POTTER county, which for many years had a prohibitory law (due to the efforts of the late Johe S. Mann, of Coudersport), voted in Second month last to repeal the law, and fifteen liquor licenses have been granted.

THE California Cured Fruit Association is making a final attempt to control the prune crop this season, and a last appeal has been sent out to growers in the shape of an address, suggesting that the packers modify their contracts.

JUDGE MORROW, in the United States Court in San Francisco has granted an injunction to prevent the Federal and local health authorities from discriminating against the Chinese in the matter of precautions against the spread of the plague.

THE State Grain Inspector of Kansas estimates that 85,000,000 bushels of wheat will be raised in that State this year, and that 20,000 extra farm hands will be needed to harvest it. The largest wheat crop the State ever raised was 82,000,000 bushels.

THE Panama Canal Company has received orders from Paris to resume work on a large scale. A great many mechanics and laborers are being engaged. It is believed to be the hope of the Company to get the canal so far completed that that at Nicaragua will not be undertaken.

THE United States Supreme Court, on the 28th, rendered a decision sustaining the United States Court of Claims in denying the claim of Admiral Dewey and his men for extra "prize money" for the Manila battle of 1898. Their original claim was for about \$400,000, which is reduced to about \$200,000.

THE Methodist General Conference, by a decided vote, with much feeling, on the 26th ult., refused to approve the recommendation of a majority report from a committee to restate the clause in the discipline against theatre-going, dancing, etc. Speakers for the modification said the clause was not lived up to, and that was "unconstitutional."

IN the course of his address at the Presbyterian General Assembly, the retiring Moderator, Dr. Sample, said:

"The problem of intemperance, most appalling in great cities, still waits a solution. Liquor interests dominate legislatures, corrupt courts, bribe executives, debauch rulers, desecrate the Sabbath, and turn away from the house of prayer. Just now the traffic in intoxicants—as in Manila, Havana, Porto Rico, and Alaska—misrepresents Christian civilization and sets the world's salvation far down the years."

NOTICES.

* * The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting has arranged for meetings during Sixth month, as follows:

SIXTH MONTH:

3. Fishertown, Pa.
10. Winchester, Va.
17. Ridge, Va., 10, a. m., Back Creek, 3, p. m.
24. Fawn Grove, Pa.

SEVENTH MONTH:

1. New Market, Md.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

* * The Visiting Committee of Abington Union will visit Gwynedd First-day School on First-day, the 3d of Sixth month, at close of morning meeting.

MARY R. LIVEZEY, Clerk of Com.

* * A Request.—I should like to secure from every reader of the FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER a list of five books, arranged in order of their excellence, which the correspondent would strongly recommend as suitable material for the development of the moral sense and the literary instinct of boys and girls from nine to eighteen years of age.

It is strongly urged that each person interested in the cause of good literature will answer this notice immediately, so that the information sought may be embodied in a report to be submitted to the coming Chatouqua Conference.

CHARLES SWAIN THOMAS,

Superintendent Department of Demoralizing Publications, Friends' General Conference on Philanthropic Labor.

Address: English Department, Centre College, Danville, Ky.

* * The Committee on Philanthropic Labor of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends will meet in the Meeting-house, 15th and Race streets, Philadelphia, Seventh-day, Sixth month 9th, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

The Sub Committees meeting as follows:

The Indian, in Room No. 2, at 10 a. m.

Peace and Arbitration, in Room No. 3, at 10 a. m.

Colored People, Race Street Meeting-house, at 9.30 a. m.

Improper Publications, in Room No. 4, at 10 a. m.

Purity, in Room No. 3, at 9 a. m.

Women and Children, in Room No. 5, at 9 a. m.

Temperance and Tobacco, in Room No. 1, at 11 a. m.

Educational and Publication Committee, in Room No. 1, at 9.30 a. m.

Legislation Committee, in Race Street Parlor, at 10 a. m.

JAMES H. ATKINSON,

421 Chestnut St.

ELEANOR K. RICHARDS, } Clerks.

* * A religious meeting will be held at Friends' Home for Children, West Philad'a, Sixth month 3, 1900, at 3 p. m., First-day afternoon.

This will be the final meeting of the season, until autumn.

Ministering Friends, and all interested persons, are cordially invited to attend.

S. T. R. EAVENSON, M. D.

* * A Conference under the care of the Philanthropic Committee of the Yearly and Quarterly Meetings will be held in the meeting-house at Fallsington, Bucks county, Pa., on First-day, Sixth month 3, 1900, at 3 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Elizabeth Lloyd.

Subject, "Temperance." All interested are respectfully invited to attend. On behalf Committee.

SUSANNA RICH, Clerk.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY

Pittsburgh.

BEYMER-BAUMAN

Pittsburgh.

DAVIS-CHAMBERS

Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK

Pittsburgh.

ANCHOR

Cincinnati.

ECKSTEIN

ATLANTIC

BRADLEY

BROOKLYN

New York.

JEWETT

ULSTER

UNION

SOUTHERN

Chicago.

SHIPMAN

COLLIER

MISSOURI

St. Louis.

RED SEAL

SOUTHERN

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO

Philadelphia.

MORLEY

Cleveland.

SALEM

Salem, Mass.

CORNELL

Buffalo.

KENTUCKY

Louisville.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

THROUGH all the fog of advertising, and claims of rival manufacturers, it can be plainly seen that Pure White Lead is claimed to be the base or principal pigment of all the Paints or mixtures of Zinc, Whiting and Barytes which are represented to be better (?) than White Lead.

FREE

For Colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

* * A Lawn Fete will be held on the grounds of the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting Boarding Home, 5800 Greene Street, Germantown, on Fifth day, Sixth month 7, 1900, from 4 to 9 p. m.

Take Germantown car on 13th Street, for Rittenhouse Street, Germantown.

* * Burlington First-day School Union will be held at Old Springfield, N. J., Sixth month 9, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All are cordially invited. Carriages will meet the train arriving at Columbus at 8.30 a. m.

DANIEL WILLETS, } Clerks.
ANNIE R. WALN, }

* * A Circular Meeting, under the care of a Committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting, will be held at Middletown, Delaware county, Pa., on First-day, Sixth month 3, 1900, at 3 o'clock.

MARY P. HARVEY.

* * Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches, as way may open, has made appointments, as follows:

SIXTH MONTH:

3. 10.30 a. m., Frankford.

17. 10.30 a. m., Green St.

17. 3.30 p. m., Fair Hill.

24. 10.30 a. m., Reading.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

* * Merion Meeting (near Philadelphia,) convenes on First-day, at 10.30 a. m., and the First-day School about 11.30 a. m. Friends and others coming from Philadelphia by trains leaving at 9.15 and 9.45 a. m., are met by conveyance (without charge) at Narberth station, (Penna. R. R.)

CANDIDLY, the only genuine good Indian is the Indian without any pine land. —[Puck.]

It is worth noting that the exact phrase (so often misquoted) about the late Duke of Argyll's position as a scholar, is now recorded as the speech of a Scotch innkeeper: "His grace is in a verra deeficult poseetion whatever. His pride of intellect will no' let him associate with men of his ain birth, and his pride of birth will no' let him associate with men of his ain intellect."

THE phylloxera destroyed 450,000 acres of vineyards in Spain in 1899. Vines in Spain or France are not worth cultivating unless they are grafted with the American vine, which renders them proof against the insect.

THE University of Illinois has received from the estate of A. B. Bolton what is said to be the largest and most complete private entomological collection in the world. It is valued at \$50,000.

THE timber supply of Georgia has been estimated by lumbermen of that State as sufficient to last only nine years at the present rate of sawing, 2,600,000 feet daily.



To Repair Broken Articles use

Major's Cement

Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

Ellwood Heacock,

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

TELEPHONE 5807.

1313 Vine Street, Philad'a.

Calls outside of city answered promptly.

CITIES IN 1809.

I TOLD him [the Czar of Russia] that I had been in Russia formerly, and had passed a winter at St. Petersburg during the reign of the Empress Catherine; that I had then admired the city as the most magnificent I had ever seen, but that I scarcely knew it again now; that the two principal cities in population of my country were New York and Philadelphia, the latter of which had been founded by the celebrated Quaker Penn, of whom his Majesty had certainly heard; that the inhabitants in each of these two cities were now about one hundred thousand; that they were both elegant cities, with handsome buildings, three and four stories high for the most part, and forming handsome and convenient dwelling houses suitable to the citizens of a republic, but which in point of splendor and magnificence could not vie with the buildings of Petersburg, which to the eye of a stranger appeared like a city of princes.

He said that was nothing—that a republican government whose principles were just and wise was as respectable as any other.

I said, Assuredly; but in regard to the buildings, no person would know better than his Majesty that Petersburg was the most magnificent city of Europe, or of the world.—[Diary of John Quincy Adams, 1809.]

At a recent examination of the Malvern, Pa., public schools, the question was: "How should we take care of our ears?" One little girl gained a mark of 100 by the following answer: "Do not pick the ears with hairpins, do not allow damp hair to hang over the ears, and last, avoid sitting where profane language is being indulged in."

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,

Wall Papers and Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

**Carpetings, Linoleum,
Window Shades, etc.**

Benjamin Green,
33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,
1624 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

*Disarmament of Nations; or,
Mankind One Body.*

By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION.

A vigorous and earnest presentation.
Fact and argument.

Very suitable for the year 1900.

Paper cover. 27 pages. 5 cents single copy,
including postage. \$1.00 for 25 copies.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Publisher,
N. W. Cor. 15th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

Please mention **FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER**, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Round-trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., via the Southern Railway, account of the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association will be sold on July 5, 6, 7, and 8, good to return until September 1, at rate of one first-class fare plus two dollars membership fee. Stop-overs will be allowed, both going and returning, on all tickets reading via the Southern Railway.

The route of the Southern Railway passes through the historic battle-grounds of Virginia and the Carolinas, and affords excellent facilities for reaching Charleston and seeing en route the agricultural and manufacturing industries, as well as the principal commercial cities and resorts of the South.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information desired.

Cotton Dress Goods

Notwithstanding the heavy selling, this stock is kept full and complete; and there are many special values, like the following, that are worthy of every buyer's attention:

Silk Stripe Cotton Crepon

—the 35 cent quality, soft and crepy, and will retain the crepe effect; in pink, baby blue, lavender, tan, old blue, light green, butter color, etc. This lot at

20 cents a yard

Windemere Dimity, Violet Lawns and Twentieth Century Lawns—we are showing thousands of yards of these choice cottons in exquisitely colored blossoms, sprays, vines and floriated effects, light and dark shades—

8 cents a yard

Lyons Batiste—of fine, firm finish, in a choice range of designs and colorings in light and dark effects.

Kohinoor Cloth—a batiste finish; very dainty colorings in stripes and figures; an exceedingly desirable fabric—

both at 10c. a yard

Dotted Swiss Mull—in solid colors, including all the new shades and all sorts of figures, stripes and scroll effects.

Sligo Dimity and Cluster Stripe Dimity—a bright showing of these new dainties; always reliable and ever in demand, and the printings are wonder fully like the Irish goods.

Avon Cords—one of the new weaves; a sheer fabric with woven cords which makes the fabric firmer—

these at 12½c. a yard

Samples sent upon request.

Mail orders receive prompt and accurate attention. Address orders "Department C."

Strawbridge & Clothier,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONEY IN PRIZES

To the Person who can form the GREATEST NUMBER OF WORDS from the letters in the word

L-E-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E

we will give \$10; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$5; to the one who forms the next largest number, we will give \$3; and to each one of those forming the next largest number, \$1 will be given—until \$25 in all shall have been distributed. This contest is open to everyone—men, women, and children. A great number of words can be made from *Leatherine*, thus: *hat, lather, leather, eat, tar, etc.*, etc. In forming a word it should be remembered that no letter may be used more times than it appears in *Leatherine*, and proper names must be excluded.

The only condition to this contest is that everyone who competes shall purchase a bottle of *Leatherine* from their grocer or shoe dealer, and when sending the list of words, shall give the name of the dealer where the *Leatherine* was purchased. If, however, your dealer does not keep it, send us his name with your list of words, and enclose 25 cents for a package of *Leatherine*. Let everyone send their list promptly. The offer will not close until August 1st, but in case two persons should send in the same number of words, the one whose list is received first will be given preference in awarding the prizes.

Leatherine is well worth buying without any hope of a prize. It is a dressing for rendering shoes absolutely waterproof, and is a perfect substitute for overshoes. IT IS ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA, AND IS RECOMMENDED BY EVERYONE WHO USES IT. It will not injure the finest leather, but will make it soft and comfortable, and twice as durable. It removes the horror of new shoes, making the leather pliable and easily adjusted to the feet. Address

THE "IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER" MFG. CO.
212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. JACKSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers,

No. 711 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities a Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on deposits.

Thomas Ellwood King & Co.

Manufacturers of Reliable Harness,
Riding Saddles, and Horse Clothing.

Trunks Repaired.
Jobbing in general.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

3533 Lancaster Avenue, 3510 Race Street.

Branch Office 5049 Lancaster Ave.

WILLIAM B. RAYBOLD,

Paper Hanging
Frescoing and
Decorating

724 Buttonwood St., Philad'a.

Established 1874.

'Phone 1-43-95-D.

R. G. ALFORD,

Hardware, Tools, and Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods,

S. W. cor. 22d and Callowhill Sts.

Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Varnishes, Paint.

During the Summer

BUSINESS MEN

and others whose houses are closed will find a comfortable home at

Y. F. A Building,

140 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Dinner, 12 to 2 p. m., 25 cents.

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

ROOMS

50 cents per night. \$3 and \$4 per week.

Address, ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

Public Telephone No. 36-68.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.
CONSHOCKEN Special attention given to serv-
DAIRIES. ing families. Office 603 North
Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOSEPH L. JONES.

F. GUTEKUNST, FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

Capital \$2,000,000.

Chartered 1836

Surplus, \$5,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUS-
TEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR
CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORT-
GAGES.

DEPOSITARY UNDER PLANS OF REORGAN-
IZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator,
Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary,
ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROB-
ERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID
G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates
of interest and scarcity of
desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning
for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by
H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well
secured on improved lands in a substantially de-
veloped section, where values have been main-
tained. For information address,

ISAAC FORSYTHE,
503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,
Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal.
1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE.
NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYS-
BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHAMO-
KIN, WILLIAMSPORT, AND POINTS
IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
SPEED.



Where to Locate?

WHY, IN THE TERRITORY
TRAVERSED BY THE . . .

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

the Great Central Southern Trunkline,
.. IN ..

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE,
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA,
WHERE

Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Stock Raisers, Manufacturers,
Investors, Speculators,
and Money Lenders

will find the greatest chances in the United
States to make "big money" by reason of the
abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS,
TIMBER AND STONE,
IRON AND COAL
LABOR—EVERYTHING!

Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom
from taxation, for the manufacturer.

Land and farms at \$1.00 per acre and up-
wards and 500,000 acres in West Florida that
can be taken gratis under U. S. Homestead laws.

STOCKRAISING IN THE GULF COAST DIS-
TRICT WILL MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS.
Half fare excursions the first and third Tues-
days of each month.

Let us know what you want, and we will tell
you where and how to get it—but don't delay,
as the country is filling up rapidly.

Printed maps, and all information free.

R. J. WEMYSS,
General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTEL-
LIGENCER, when answering Advertise-
ments in it. This is of value to us
and to the advertisers.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, NINTH MONTH 1, 1900.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing *west of the Mississippi river* discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers. Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 5 cents per line, one time; $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per line each insertion, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates which will be furnished upon application.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,

N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

** TELEPHONE No. 1-33-55.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900: XXXV.,	657
POEM: A NOBLER FAITH,	657
PAPERS READ AT CHAUTAUQUA:	
I. Address, Opening of Religious Session. By Howard M. Jenkins,	657
OLD TESTAMENT LESSON—No. 36,	659
RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN INDIANA,	660
OUR GREATEST NEED,	661
EDITORIAL:	
George Fox's Journal,	662
Notes,	662
MARRIAGES, DEATHS,	663
THE CHAUTAUQUA CONFERENCE:	
Report of the Proceedings—I,	663
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRIENDS,	664
DAYS IN SWITZERLAND.—II.,	664
FROM THE DOUKHOBORS,	666
CONFERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.,	667
POETRY: "Mine Angel"; A Little Boy's Letter; The Plowman to his Brethren,	667
THE WALDEMEIER ASYLUM,	667
THE PLACE OF THE OLD-FASHIONED COLLEGE,	668
EVENING MEETINGS FOR WORSHIP,	669
MISCELLANY: Birds Killed by the Arc Lights; Why We Live Longer Than Our Ancestors; Paupering Students; How Glaciers Do Their Work; A Praying Engineer,	670
CURRENT EVENTS,	672
NEWS NOTES,	672
NOTICES,	671, 672

Four Months for 25 Cents.

We offer FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, from Ninth month 1 to New Year for 25 cents.

We begin in this issue, the printing of Papers and Addresses presented at the Friends' Conference at Chautauqua.

The Kathlu,

ELEVENTH AND CENTRAL AVENUES,
OCEAN CITY, N. J.

New house, fine ocean view, large piazzas, and pleasant rooms.

K. E. Lewis and L. C. Conard.

The Dolphin Inn,

North Beach Haven, N. J.

A first-class Hotel at moderate rates, 100 yards from the ocean, and 400 yards from the bay. Reference from Friends given. For terms address

H. C. HEWITT, Prop.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR
OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.

M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

THE HOWARD.,

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.
Atlantic City, N. J.

First-class, heated throughout, home-like. Send for terms and booklet. M. SCHNEIDER.

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach. Open the entire year. Elevator to street level. JAMES HOOD.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,
Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.
To 1020 GREEN STREET.

Morgan Bunting Arthur Shrigley
BUNTING and SHRIGLEY
ARCHITECTS
Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE B. COCK,
STENOGRAPHER,

14 S. BROAD STREET, PHILA
Telephone 1-42-25 D.

Established 1810 at 824 North Second Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch trade—established three generations ago—and up to date in every feature of the business, we are able to offer the best and most serviceable watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,

11 S. 9th St., (below Market, opposite Post Office.

EXCELLENT HOUSEKEEPER WISHES POSITION as Matron of Institution. Thoroughly capable, best of reference. Address E. G. M., this Office.

FARM MANAGER WANTED.—A SINGLE man, one who thoroughly understands farm work and management. Must have best of reference. Address Box 11, Langhorne, Pa.

LADY WITH EXPERIENCE DESIRES POSITION as companion to lady, or housekeeping. Address No. 151, this Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON can be accommodated with rooms and board in a Friends' family. One block from street cars passing railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms, \$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A MAN and wife to take charge of a city house. Cooking and washing for one. Members of the Society of Friends preferred. Address G., No. 973 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, until Tenth month 15, 1900.

WANTED.—FOR BINDING IN A SET, PROSPECTUS (small pamphlet) of George School, 1893, opening year. Send to INTELLIGENCER Office. Five cents and postage offered

1618 GREEN STREET WILL REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1, with rooms and board; all home comforts. Address ELLEN K. LEEDOM, Philadelphia, Pa.

1619 WALLACE ST., DESIRABLE ROOMS; strictly first-class board; table board; reasonable rates.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

Ellwood Heacock

UNDERTAKER

Established 1860 Telephone 5807

Calls out of city answered promptly

1313 Vine Street, Phila.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, ventilation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal,
Swarthmore, Pa.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.

CONSHOHOCKEN DAIRIES. Special attention given to serving families. Office 603 Ninth Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOSEPH L. JONES.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

**Friends' Central School,
FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.**Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
*furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.*JOSEPH S. WALTON, } *Principals.*
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

Abington Friends' School,FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars toGEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., *Principal*,
Or, Jenkintown, Pa.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, *Sec'y*, Ogontz, Pa.**George School,**

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.
For catalogue, apply toGEORGE L. MARIS, *Principal*,
George School, Penna.**Chappaqua Mountain Institute,**A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.

For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.**Martin Academy,**

Kennett Square, Penna.

Will open 3d of Ninth month, for boys and
girls. Thorough course of study in Primary,
Intermediate, and Academic departments.For Catalogue and information apply to
MARY S. PENNOCK, Secretary.JANE P. RUSHMORE, *Principal*.**Friends' Academy,**

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls,
under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit
for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.

For particulars address,

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

Darlington SeminaryFor Young Ladies,
West Chester, Pa.Forty-seventh school year commences Ninth month,
17th. A successful School for nearly half a century.
Good buildings, beautiful and healthy location. Mathe-
matical, Scientific, Linguistic, and Art departments.
New Gymnasium. Terms \$100 per school year.

For Catalogues address the Principal,

F. P. BYE, or R. DARLINGTON.

Friends' School,

Fourth and West Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Thirteen teachers. Complete equipment. Thorough
preparation for either college or business. Graduates
entered on certificates in all leading colleges. Year
begins Ninth month 17, 1900. For catalogue and in-
formation apply to

HERSCHEL A. NORRIS, A. M., Principal.

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,Wall Papers and
Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

**Carpetings, Linoleum,
Window Shades, etc.****Benjamin Green,**

33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of

Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1624 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Friends' Review.

Published by the

New York Young Friends' Association.

Now in its Fifteenth Year.HENRY W. WILBUR, EDITOR,
19 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.
H. M. HAVILAND, BUSINESS EDITOR,
19 Whitehall Street, New York City.Monthly, 75 cents per annum. 25 cents for six
months' trial.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

**SAMUEL DUTCHER
Ladies' Fine Shoes**

Hand Sewed.

On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street

Business MenPublic
Telephone
No 1-33-55.and others whose houses are
closed during the Summer will
find a comfortable home, at**Y. F. A. Building,**

140 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Dinner 12 to 2 p. m., 25 cents.

Breakfast 7 to 8.30 a. m.

Supper 6 to 7 p. m.

Rooms 50 cents per night.

\$3 and \$4 per week.

Address, ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

*Please mention FRIENDS' INTEL-
LIGENCER, when answering Advertise-
ments in it. This is of value to us
and to the advertisers.***GETTYSBURG, LURAY, WASH-
INGTON.**PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR VIA PENNSYL-
VANIA RAILROAD.Over the battlefield of Gettysburg, through
the picturesque Blue Mountains, via Hagers-
town and Antietam, and down the beautiful and
historic Shenandoah Valley to the unique
Caverns of Luray; thence across the rolling
hills of Northern Virginia to Washington, is
the route of this tour—a section of the country
intensely interesting from both a historic and a
scenic standpoint.The tour will leave New York 7.55 a. m.,
and Philadelphia 12.20 p. m., Saturday, Sep-
tember 15, in charge of one of the company's
tourist agents, and will cover a period of five
days. An experienced chaperon, whose especial
charge will be unescorted ladies, will accom-
pany the trip throughout. Round-trip tickets,
covering transportation, carriage drives, and
hotel accommodations, will be sold at the
extremely low rate of \$25 from New York, \$24
from Trenton, \$22 from Philadelphia, and pro-
portionate rates from other points.For itineraries and full information apply to
ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway,
New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.;
or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General
Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Phila-
delphia.**Silk Specials**Seldom have we offered values
equal to those mentioned below—
not only the Summer Silks, now
closing out, but the two special num-
bers of Black Taffetas, which are
perhaps the best grades we have
ever seen at the prices:**\$1.50 Imported Black Taffetas—**one special lot that shows some slight
imperfections in weave (not affecting
the wearing qualities); a superb,
closely-woven fabric, 23-inch.This lot at **85c****75c Black Taffetas—**a few pieces remain of the special num-
ber, in medium weight, which we are
now offering as an extraordi-
nary value at **58c****\$1.00 Printed Foulards—**in a great variety of patterns, all stylish
and up to date; some of these have
sold at \$1.25—best grades in the
market. This lot is closing
out at **50c****75c Swiss Taffetas—**in small fancy checks, both bright and
subdued effects; worth 75c
and 85c a yard—now . . . **50c***Orders by mail promptly and accurately
filled.***Strawbridge & Clothier,**

PHILADELPHIA.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844. }
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 1, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 35.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XXXV.

OBSERVE *simplicity and moderation in your deportment and attire, in the furniture of your houses, and in your style and manner of living. Carefully maintain in your own conduct, and encourage in your families, truthfulness and sincerity.*

From the "General Advices" of London Yearly Meeting.

A NOBLER FAITH.

OR shall a nobler faith return,
Its fanes a purer gospel learn,
With holier anthems ring,
And teach us that our transient creeds
Were but the perishable seeds
Of harvests sown for larger needs,
That ripening years shall bring.

Well, let the present do its best,
We trust our Maker for the rest,
As on our way we plod ;
Our souls, full dressed in fleshly suits,
Love air and sunshine, flowers and fruits,
The daisies better than their roots
Beneath the grassy sod.

Not bedtime yet ! The full-blown flower
Of all the year—this evening hour—
With friendship's flame is bright ;
Life still is sweet, the heavens are fair,
Though fields are brown and woods are bare,
And many a joy is left to share
Before we say Good-night !

And when, our cheerful evening past,
The nurse, long waiting, comes at last,
Ere on her lap we lie
In wearied nature's sweet repose,
At peace with all her waking foes,
Our lips shall murmur, ere they close,
Good-night ! and not Good-by !

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

"LOVE thy neighbor as thyself," that great command of our Lord, is our deliverance from this condition of social warfare and oppression. These missionaries going into foreign lands incite no rebellion, but instill the principle of the Gospel of Christ that God has made of one blood all people. They will yet bring in the kingdom that is promised. "Love thy brother as thyself—thy neighbor as thyself."—*Benj. Harrison.*



THE maelstrom attracts more notice than the quiet fountain : a comet draws more attention than the steady star ; but it is better to be the fountain than the maelstrom, and star than comet, following out the sphere and orbit of quiet usefulness in which God places us.—*Dr. John Hall.*

Papers and Addresses at Chautauqua.

I.

OPENING ADDRESS OF RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

BY HOWARD M. JENKINS.

It will not be questioned, I think, that with respect to religion, a great change, a profound change, has been coming over the English-speaking world—over that at least—within the century now closing. Many of us here, not yet so very old, must realize upon reflection, how far this change has progressed within our own time.

For more than a thousand years the system of religion which was called Christian, and which in a dark and imperfect way paid some regard to the teaching of Jesus, tended to nothing so much as to the upbuilding of a compact and effective organization of the priesthood—what is called "The Church." All that had been known in the little Jewish land of a priestly order, a sacred temple, a rigid rule over religion, was surpassed a hundred times by the vast outreach, vigor, and power of the Papal system. Nothing at Jerusalem, in any day of the greatest strength of the priesthood, could compare with the confident and aggressive authority which was centred at Rome in the hands of able and ambitious pontiffs.

During all that long period the professed followers of Christ were bound, the world over, to the Church. There were some who struggled and protested, but in vain. There were, from the sad time of the persecuted Albigenses in southern France, early in the Thirteenth Century, down to the time of Luther, individuals, and companies, and sects, who in one way or another manifested their dissent from Rome, but who in the end were silenced or exterminated. The church ruled with a rod of iron. Its control was absolute. Its decisions were final. It was not any private conviction, however strong, not any individual moving of conscience, however sincere, not any respect for teacher, preacher, or scripture, which might direct the life of a professed follower of the Master, but in every detail, even the most minute, of thought, of opinion, of action, the dictum of the Church, expressed by the Pope or by a Great Council, was conclusive.

And so the Christian world was and remained until the Reformation.

Luther established a new seat of authority. The Bible had been a book for the priests only. Luther caused it to be opened and read. He did more ; he insisted that to it, not to the Church at Rome, must all questions of faith and practice be referred. This was the new rule of the Protestant churches. The seat of authority was transferred from Holy Church to Holy Book. And yet the break was not absolute. It remained, under the new system, that something

should still intervene between the Book and its reader. Pious pastors, learned men, trained theologians, must explain and interpret it, must collect and arrange the texts which were to be regarded, and must place upon the whole that construction which the new churches required. The Bible was opened to be freely read—a vast and a noble step indeed!—but it was not opened to be freely understood. The Lutheran must understand it as the Augsburg Confession prescribed, the Dutch Calvinist according to the Synod of Dort, the English Protestant as the bishops or the Westminster Assembly should decide for him. However he might nominally be accorded a right of private judgment, a right to draw from the Bible his own religious formula, no Protestant could challenge or disregard the “orthodox” interpretation of the Scripture without incurring condemnation as a heretic, and possibly the fate of Servetus at Geneva, or the Quaker martyrs at Boston.

The second system of the Christian world was thus an evolution from the first. It marked a step, a great step, forward, but it was an adaptation of the older system. Luther broke away from Rome, but he did not altogether renounce the Roman plan. He appealed from the absolutism of the old priesthood, but it was to the Bible as construed and interpreted by a new priesthood. And on this ground the great body of Protestantism stood, or seemed to stand, until our own day.

Yet the change that has come to us is not sudden, nor has it been unheralded. As there were reformers before Luther, there were prophets long ago, of Twentieth Century freedom. We dare, and we must, recur to the story of our own beginnings, when George Fox declared the truth as he saw it, a century after Luther's death. Passing up and down in the island of his birth, seeing on one hand an alleged infallible Church and on the other an alleged infallible Book, Fox cried, as others had done before him—but none so opportunely or so effectively—“Turn Within!” He saw, as he believed with an eye divinely anointed, that the final authority as to religion could not be held by men at Rome, or other men at Geneva or Westminster, but that it was and must be, in the fountain of religion itself—in the spiritual manifestation to the human soul of the Divine will and purpose. He saw, as he believed, that the Church might have a true function of gathering, encouraging, and helping forward the flock of believers; he saw, also, that the Bible bore unique witness of the dealings of the Most High with his children; but he could not yield himself a bond-slave to either Holy Church or Holy Book,—he maintained his allegiance in spirit and in truth, to the Voice of God itself.

It is quite true that what George Fox believed he had spiritually discerned had been claimed in a degree by the older systems, by Rome, by Luther, by Calvin. They too claimed a Divine authority, a direct connection with Divine promptings. But each system claimed this for itself, claimed it finally and exclusively. To Peter, the Jewish fisherman, his Master had presented the “keys of the church,” a supreme and perpetual headship which the Popes in-

herited; to the heads of the Protestant Reformation had been given discernment, and authority, that would serve mankind for a final understanding of truth, a plenary commission to renew the Christian Church and to prescribe its bounds and limits. To them,—to Roman Church and to Protestant Reformer,—the divine authority thus came, but not to the mass of men. In both these systems of religion there was no thought that the divine mind would flow out to all, to peasant as well as patrician, to the common man as well as the great. The people, the “laity,” must repair for knowledge of God to the clergy. In the church of Rome the Bible was in a dead language; in the Protestant bodies it was to be opened to the common understanding by clerical keys. It was, then, a new and bold thought of the Quaker reformers that revelation had not ceased, and that the Bible would open itself to the reverent reader,—that the substance of truth which it contains, appealing to the Witness for Truth, the spiritual apprehension, within him, would thus be known, and recognized, and appropriated.

Thus in the Quaker movement of the Seventeenth Century there was promise and no small potency of a new system, an evolution from Luther's system, as that had been an evolution from the Papal system. The Reformation had opened the way when it appealed from the Pope and his tradition to the Book with its definite record, but the reformers themselves had closed up the way beyond their own position when, having made the Book the sole rule of faith and practice, they reserved to their Church—to themselves and their successors—the right of scriptural interpretation. From that position George Fox and Robert Barclay set out on a new pilgrimage by declaring that God is the teacher of his people, himself; that he reveals himself now, as of old; in all lands, as well as in Palestine; and that in harmony with him spiritually must be sought the first, the original, the supreme Source of all human cognition of divine things.

It is into the liberty of this conception of the Truth, old but ever new, that we are on the point of coming. We are not in full possession, not in the complete enjoyment of it, but the prospect opens before us. It is no longer a dangerous heresy to declare convictions like those of Fox and Barclay.

This liberty has come, let us be frank to say, not entirely, not perhaps in large measure, through Quaker prophecy or persuasion. The fathers and mothers of our Zion have been but as voices crying in the world's vast and thorny wilderness. No small part of the change we now see is due to the courage and devotion of those scholars in the churches who have established the free study of the Scriptures, and who have insisted on giving them their right place,—not as something miraculously dropped out of Heaven, but as a unique record of revealed Truth, made and preserved by human hands. The formula of Robert Barclay becomes a common thought—if not in his words then in substance: that the Scriptures are a stream from the fountain, but not the Fountain itself. To approach the study of the Bible

with due reverence, but with catholic candor and courage; to search its pages with an open mind, but not a superstitious awe; to appeal to it, not as the old pagans to their oracle, but as a Christian consulting the experience and the testimony of good men gone before; to desire its comfort, its support, its help, but not to ask of it what must be asked of the All-Father himself;—this is something of what has been gained by the Biblical study movement of the last half of the Nineteenth Century, a movement foreshadowed by Robert Barclay two hundred years before, and to which the Society of Friends was in principle committed from its birth.

And now where will this change bring and leave us? What does it imply? Obviously it means new and great responsibilities. It places these on the individual. The enlargement of the right of private judgment means the increase of individual relation to duty. If we are not to yield our conscience to the Church, nor to the clerically-interpreted Book, we must keep it clean before Him who is the light and life of conscience. If we cast aside old bonds we are not set free from the law of the spirit of life. If our outlook is widened, our field of action enlarged, it is not for us to think that all ties are loosened, all duties cast aside, all services renounced, and the world returned to the paganism from which Christianity drew it out. The new liberty has its own metes and bounds, its own terms and conditions. It is not yet the millennial day, but a day of new proving, new sifting, new endeavor, and so we trust of new advancement. If we say we live by the Spirit, the evidence must be that by the Spirit we walk, and that our steps follow his who was and is the Pattern and the Exemplar of the faith which we profess.

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 36.—NINTH MONTH 9, 1900.

GETTING ON.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ye rulers of the house of Israel, is it not for you to know judgment?—Micah, iii., 2.

Scripture Reading.—Micah, chapters, 3, 4, 5.

In the scripture reading we have (1) an arraignment of religious and civil leaders, (2) a vision of the mountain of the Lord (Comp. Is. ii.), (3) a prophecy of the expected king (Comp. Is. ix. and xi.). It may be considered, perhaps, that the writer or compiler aimed to set in contrast the conditions under evil leadership and those to be hoped for under a reign of righteousness.

Let us note first that the fundamental iniquity of priest and layman is self-seeking: the use of powers granted by the public for the public weal, for the advance of private interests. We cannot have failed to observe that this form of iniquity is especially denounced by each of the prophets (Am. v., 12; Hos. iv., 4–10; Is. iii., 14, 15; x., 1, 2, etc.); neither can we fail to observe that in almost every nation and generation it has been among the worst means of oppression. Men of talents above their fellows have constantly regarded those talents as especial favors from God for their selfish ends instead of seeing in

them special responsibilities to use them for the benefits of humanity.

And it has been, and is, a curious feature of the situation that such action is, on the whole, regarded as excusable, if not praiseworthy, by the world at large. How many look to Napoleon as one of the world's greatest heroes. No one can fail to admit his great powers; yet we may safely challenge his admirers to show any line of conduct in his whole career that was not dominated by personal greed of power. Our histories are full of more or less admiring sketches of men who have successfully wrecked or plundered on a national scale. And even those who have really accomplished great things for humanity have too often stained their glory by a petty strife to grasp the largest possible reward in praise or wealth. We are excessively proud of our civilization, and we make great swelling boasts about our duty in spreading its illuminating influence among less enlightened people.

But is there not a fatal flaw in this much-vaunted civilization? Have we not developed the intellectual nature far beyond the moral nature which should control it? It has come to pass that the brilliant man, the "brainy" man, the man who can write a slashing article or make a bright speech, the man who has power to direct the selfishness of others or to skillfully adjust himself to the currents of self interest—such a one is selected for so-called leadership rather than he who is guided by the principles of right and justice. In other words we accept as leaders those who are intelligent enough to skillfully follow the most powerful of the selfish interests among their fellows.

This is true even in the Christian Church of America. We might properly look to that great body, including our own Society, for leadership in public righteousness; but in fact we find the great mass of the official ministry timid, inactive, and lacking influence. This is so far true that it is always a surprise when a minister appears as the real leader of public movements; and, moreover, there is a well-founded distrust of such leadership. For it has shown itself in the past to be, as a rule, spasmodic and unskillful. It is, of course, asking much of a man that he shall risk not merely prosperity but his livelihood, and that of his nearest and dearest. Yet it is a fair illustration of the low ideals which are current, that it should be considered too much to ask of those set apart as special representatives of Christianity. We should not hastily conclude that the Christian ministry is consciously dishonest; but we should see and consider the fact that under present conditions Christendom does not get the leading in practical righteousness which it assumes to pay for. Such leading comes usually, as it always has come, from prophets of God who give out their message because they are impelled from a power above mankind, not impelled by a routine set by a body of more or less self-satisfied parishioners. It is worthy of careful consideration, whether even the slight rewards involved in the recognition of our ministry does not tend to detract from their freedom

of speech on the one hand and from their freedom of silence on the other.

But if our religious "leaders" are timid our secular leaders are not. The one class at least desires righteousness and preaches it in the abstract; and it does not snatch after great rewards for its humble part. The other is to a most distressing extent wholly careless as to moral principles, using public position and power not as a responsibility to be borne for the benefit of the people, but as an opportunity for acquiring wealth and honor without corresponding exertion. And we, the people, acquiesce in their action. The results are just what might be expected. Laws are dictated by those personally interested in their enactment, and are nullified if they clash with powerful corporate influence. Public possessions intended for the well-being of all are exploited for the interests of the few. "The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money."

In saying these unpleasant things we should not omit the more hopeful mention of the numerous and honorable exceptions of leaders who lead, and of public servants who serve the public. Among the humbler places where temptation is less powerful, there are, doubtless, multitudes of such faithful ones; and even the high places do not lack some who have not bowed the knee to the god of self-interest. Public virtue has not disappeared among us—alas, that we have allowed it to become so rare.

The establishing of the mountain of the Lord in our midst, and the exaltation of the perfect king is impossible so long as we accept the present social standards of failure and success. Our civilization worships the god of getting on. In the temple of this god success is the only test of righteousness, failure the sure sign of iniquity. The worship of the god of getting on consists in each man waging private war against all those who want what he wants. The great celebrations of the god of getting on are the class wars in which those worshippers whose interests are parallel unite against opposing interests. We call them strikes or lock-outs, or we say that they are the "indigestion of prosperity."

In this worship human sacrifice is by no means uncommon, and the sacrifice of the higher nature of man is almost essential. It has its creeds—its formulas: "A man may do what he likes with his own," "supply and demand must regulate prices," and many others. In India millions of people are on the verge of starvation; at the same time India is exporting grain, and in appealing to the world on behalf of the sufferers the nation which has unselfishly taken the task of governing them, tells the sympathetic world to "send money,"—they have the food but the starving people can't buy it. Under the reign of this god we have over-production of food when men are hungry, of clothing when men are naked, of coal when men are freezing. The casting down in the sanctuary of our hearts of the god of getting on is the essential first step toward the establishment in our midst of the holy mountain, with love

as the ideal king—the Wonderful Counsellor, the Prince of Peace, the Almighty God. Look to your hearts—for out of them are the issues of life.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN INDIANA.

Rufus M. Jones, in *American Friend* (Orthodox), Philadelphia.

MY visit of three weeks in Indiana has thoroughly convinced me of one thing—namely, that Friends have made decided advance in almost every particular during the last four years. They are a more solid, wise, open-minded, united and practical body than at any other time within my personal acquaintance with the situation. I shall shortly touch upon some of the grounds for encouragement, but I must first give my impression of the situation in general, not merely among Friends. The religious situation, as I have seen it and felt it and learned of it through talks with various classes of people, is far from satisfactory. The churches are not successfully dealing with the great problem of reaching and touching the masses either in the cities or the country. There is an ominous "ease in Zion," and a good many of the churches seem to have little purpose or aim beyond performing the regular routine of church services, and doing the ancient and accepted "religious things." It is impossible to go into any place without feeling that the power of religion is not keeping pace with material advance. Men are profoundly considering every other phase of life, but they "do their religion" without much concern or effort. The way that takes least time and reduces the burden is the accepted way. The prevailing religion seems to me to lack dynamic force.

Now, the Friends through the State have been altogether too much influenced by the situation in the other churches. One does not like to speak of competition in religion, but it is a fact that in the work of increasing their membership Friends have come into competition with the other churches, and their standard of spiritual height has been unconsciously affected. One frequently hears the remark, "Our preaching is as good as in any of the churches about us." It is much as if a life-saving station should boast that its *speaking trumpet* was as good as any on the coast! Good ministry is a great thing in a meeting, but the unspeakably greater thing is a genuinely Christianized and spiritualized membership, so that the neighborhood has a center of force in it for every member of the meeting. No community will ever be saved by merely having a good sermon preached in it once or twice a week. The first business of a church is to exemplify Christ Christianity, so that the people who do go to church, and those who do not go to church, may know what it is like by seeing it.

Revival methods which seemed very effective ten or fifteen years ago for increasing the membership are nothing like as effective now. There are plenty of communities where revival meetings have been repeatedly held, and where the people are, one might say, "gospel hardened." No ordinary evangelist makes an impression any more, while many of those awakened by extraordinary methods are quite apt to

make rather unstable members. It is a situation which cannot be ignored. We must learn that the permanent growth and increase of the church will of necessity come more and more in the future through the regular channels of religious activity in the meeting itself. . . . One feels very much that we are drifting along, waiting for some easy plan to turn up to save our ship, rather than that we are doing creative and constructive work. Churches never become effective without effective leadership and direction.

But, as we have already intimated, a new promise is appearing, and the gleam of new and brighter hopes is already to be seen. I have met everywhere indications of a much wider conception of Christianity than once prevailed—a growing conception which has in it a large prophecy. There are many young Friends who understand the needs of the hour, who are resolved to enter heartily into the work of expansion, and who are bringing new and fresh ideas to the work. These young people, too, are realizing that one must be as thoroughly equipped for effective Christian activity as for any other work in the world. Ten years from now these young persons will be felt, and they will have to be reckoned with. The older Friends, too, are more and more aware of what must be done to make a prevailing church. Everybody is learning that easy methods and short-cuts and religious “cure-alls” will not avail. The healthier fiber is already growing.

One is surprised at the number of young women ministers in the two yearly meetings of Indiana, and they apparently find open doors for service. Some of them—most of those I saw—bear the marks of spiritual power in their faces, as every minister should. In closing, I must say I have never before made a visit which on the whole has given me so much encouragement for the future of our branch of the church.

OUR GREATEST NEED.

WE need our ancient guarded education of the children; we need the First-day schools, we need the Young Friends' Associations; we need our Philanthropic and Educational Conferences; for all these contribute to an intelligent grasp of Christian truths and the enlargement of Christian character, in the shaping of a strong manhood and womanhood. And above and beyond all these,—in the noisy rush of modern life, we need—frequent periods of quiet; when the soul may be refreshed on that which will nourish and prepare it for action; and help to build that type of character which in earlier days, by its calm strength, and its spiritual depth, worked as a leaven of righteousness in the land. It is in these periods of quiet waiting that we can best find what all Friends are looking for; it is in the silence of the soul the Spirit Divine operates and his will is revealed and made clear.

Some of us are so filled with this world's business and cares, and others so void of spiritual life, that neither of these classes are at rest and satisfied with their lives. These are they who particularly need frequent periods of quiet and social spiritual ming-

ling. Could these embrace their opportunities for spiritual refreshment, as has been the custom of Friends from their rise, they might obtain their greatest need, which is increased spiritual life and more faith in the power and wisdom God gives.

In those earlier days when the fathers and mothers were imprisoned for holding such meetings for worship as some Friends and many others now realize to be opportunities for true spiritual worship, the children occupied the parents' vacant places in their meetings, and when their meeting-houses were destroyed the children assembled on the ruins to worship God—for they, too, had learned this Love. Our fathers and mothers have passed on, in peace and quietness, unmolested, in upholding the great testimony,—that God teaches his children Himself. We their children inherit heavier responsibilities than many of us appreciate. Will we not faithfully assume them? This debt of love due “the All Father,” shall we not engage in this divine work now? Friends of this age inherit privileges won by patient suffering and devoted fidelity to conviction; it is right we should prize them, and seek to hand them on to those who follow after.

It is now about a quarter of a century that we have been inquiring wherein organization was wrong; it is in a healthy condition at the present time, and the world about us is wondering and asking why our Society does not take on new life. Do we not need to more zealously consider our spiritual condition—that we may be fitted to use our organization in again spreading righteousness in the land?

It is well for us to recur to the early history of the Society, to their sufferings on account of faithfulness to manifested duty, and all should be strengthened to believe that God has clothed us with the same power for interest and usefulness in the cause of humanity, in the improvement and happiness of our race. The same Light, or still, small voice that George Fox called all to become acquainted with, continues to be best known in the silence of the soul and the stillness of the mind, when the spirit Divine can speak to the seeking spirit in a language or impression that the hungering soul can understand, and will realize what true spiritual worship consists in. This is our greatest need, always remembering in these seasons for silent worship that we must become acquainted with the Word of the Lord, which will direct us from the darkness to Light; when we may come to have a knowledge of this glory, and by living in His Light “be changed from glory to glory.”

JOSEPH POWELL.

Eighth month 8, 1900.

WHEN the eminent English physician, Sir Andrew Clark, was asked for a prescription to maintain health he gave this excellent and practical advice, which is of universal application: “Live an active and occupied life.”



“WHEN you can put out fire with fire, or dry wet clothes with water, you may hope to lessen evil by doing wrong yourself.”

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 1, 1900.

GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the Friends' Book Association, Philadelphia, of the intended issue of a new edition, in a single volume, of the Journal of George Fox.

This remarkable work, the manuscript of which, in George Fox's own hand, is still in existence, the property of C. J. Spence, a banker at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, dates back to the last quarter of the Seventeenth Century; it was completed by Fox only a few months before his death, in 1690. It was first published in 1694, at London, having been edited by Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker poet, secretary and protégé of John Milton. William Penn contributed to it an extended introduction, which in its time was esteemed a valuable work in itself.

This first edition was a folio, "Printed for Thomas Northcott, in George yard, in Lombard street." In 1709 a second edition was called for, and was printed in two octavo volumes "by J. Sowle, in White-Hart Court in Gracious street." Since that time it has been many times reprinted—the third edition, a folio, at London, 1765; an octavo by Collins, New York, 1800; another at Philadelphia, by B. and T. Kite, 1808; another at London, 1827; another, in 1831, by Isaac T. Hopper, New York, and M. T. C. Gould, Philadelphia, (this forming two volumes in the eight-volume edition of the "Works" of George Fox); another at Leeds, England, 1836, by Anthony Pickard; another at London, 1852, by W. and F. G. Cash, edited by Wilson Armistead, of Leeds; and still another, by the Friends' Tract Association, London, 1892. This last is called the "Eighth Edition," but, as shown by this list, there have been not less than ten editions in England and the United States.

The simplicity, directness, and naivete of the Journal, as Fox wrote it, have been well preserved by Thomas Ellwood, and there are few works of its class, in English at least, that have a more quaint and attractive character. Like all such books of two centuries ago, however, the narrative is heavily weighted with extraneous matter. At many points Fox introduces extended expository passages, which repeat, again and again, the same train of thought, and he gives at length, in other places, letters of expostulation and exhortation addressed to different persons, on particular occasions, in England. All this expands the Journal to what, for present-day

use, is undoubtedly an inordinate length, and puts it out of the lists of available modern literature.

The Friends' Book Association therefore propose to print the essential portions of the Journal, intact, in the form in which Thomas Ellwood prepared them for the folio of 1694, but to abridge doctrinal and expository matter, and omit many of the epistles and letters. The narrative will be given intact, except at some points where, the incidents being unimportant, a summary will serve. In this way the present great bulk—nearly eight hundred and fifty compact octavo pages, in the Hopper and Gould edition of 1831,—may be brought no doubt into a convenient volume of not over half that size, without the loss of anything which would be of importance to a twentieth century reader. Brief foot-notes will be added, mentioning contemporary historical events, and identifying persons named in the Journal—many of them the prominent co-workers with George Fox in the gathering and organizing of the Society of Friends.

We have no doubt that Friends' Book Association is undertaking an excellent work, and that if successfully performed it will serve to introduce this remarkable book to a large circle of new readers. It was Sir James Mackintosh who described George Fox's Journal as "one of the most extraordinary and instructive narratives in the world, which no reader of competent judgment can peruse without revering the virtue of the writer."

FRIENDS' ALMANAC FOR 1901.—We have just received from Friends' Book Association, 1500 Race street, a copy of Friends' Almanac for 1901. In addition to the calendar of dates, arranged after the order of Friends, there is now in systematic order a notice of the time and place of holding all Friends' meetings of our branch in America, and how to reach them.

It also contains a list, handy for reference, of Friends' Schools, Homes, Papers, etc., together with dates of Associations and Conferences, Unions, and Circular Meetings, with a brief statistical record.

THE Conference at Chautauqua closed at 11.30 a. m., on Third-day, the 28th ult. The session from 9 to 11 was devoted to educational topics, and then a half hour to brief closing messages. Many Friends had already left, but there was still a good attendance, probably six hundred. A large party proceeded in the afternoon, by a special train from Jamestown, to Niagara Falls, and another party the following evening. A few Friends will remain at Chautauqua for a short time.

Altogether the feeling was that the Conference had been a very satisfactory occasion. It was decided to hold the next in 1902, and the selection of the place was left to the Central Committee, which will act upon the matter at its meeting in the summer of 1901.

MARRIAGES.

GIRTON—KITCHEN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Joseph and Hannah Kitchen, Millville, Pa., Third month 15, 1900, by Friends' ceremony, George Girton and Sarah B. Kitchen.

DEATHS.

KESTER.—Near Mordansville, Pa., Seventh month 22, 1900, after a few hours' illness, Anna Rachel, only child of Wilmer W. and Laura M. Kester, aged 11 months.

QUINBY.—Near Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., Eighth month 2, 1900, Grace, wife of James Quinby.

Interment at Solebury Friends' ground on the 6th.

SCHOOLEY.—At his home in Waterford, Loudoun county, Va., Third month 8, 1900, Reuben E. Schooley, aged 73 years, 9 months, and 7 days; an esteemed Elder of Fairfax Monthly Meeting.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.—I.

THE Conference began its sessions in the great "amphitheatre," punctually at 10 a. m., on the 21st instant. This large building will hold about 4,800 people; there were present, it was estimated, nearly 2,000, including many not Friends. The Chairman of the Central Committee, Robert S. Haviland, of Chappaqua, N. Y., presided. A period of quiet was observed; prayer was offered by a Friend in the audience, and by R. S. Day, vice-president of the Chautauqua Association, made a cordial address of welcome, to which the Chairman appropriately replied.

The conduct of the meeting was then assumed by Howard M. Jenkins, as Chairman of the Religious Conference. After explaining briefly the character of the Conferences, he followed in an opening address. This is printed elsewhere in this issue. He was followed by President W. W. Birdsall, who presented the principal address of the session, "What Quakerism Stands For." This will be printed in full. At its conclusion, brief addresses, not in discussion of the paper, but extending the consideration of the subject, were made by Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, William M. Jackson, of New York, Elizabeth Lloyd, of Philadelphia Y. M., Henry W. Wilbur, of New York, and Elizabeth Stover, formerly of Canada, now of New York. Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, of Swarthmore College, then read the paper, "The Personal Element in Religion," prepared by John Wilhelm Rowntree, of York, England. This also will be printed in full. At its close, it being then 12.15 o'clock, the session closed.

FOURTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 22.

The devotional meeting, beginning at 8.30 a. m., in the Hall of Philosophy, in the grove, a short distance from the amphitheatre, was largely attended, and was felt to be satisfactory. It closed shortly after 9, in order that the hall might be occupied by the executive committee of the Philanthropic Union, which then held a meeting occupying nearly an hour. Dr. O. E. Janney presided.

The general Conference began its session at 10 a. m., the subjects being those of the Philanthropic Union. A Friend offered prayer. John Wm. Hutchinson presided, and in a brief address explained the origin and character of the Philanthropic organization, and its share in the biennial conferences. William M. Jackson then presented his paper, "Relation of Philanthropy to Religion," the reading of which was followed by a brief discussion. John H. Shotwell spoke earnestly on the Temperance reform in its political aspect. David Ferris quoted Dean Stanley that Religion and Philanthropy are inseparable. Hannah A. Plummer urged a kindly relation toward all those with whom we have daily relations. Jesse H. Holmes approved the philanthropy which takes on a definite form. Reuben Kester believed the best philanthropy is that which increases the ability of self-help, and that to direct and aid others to the guidance of the Divine Light is most effective of all. Laura Smith encouraged due regard for little things. Other Friends, including Joseph

Willets, Martha Schofield, and J. Leedom Worrell, spoke briefly.

Isaac Roberts, of Conshohocken, Pa., then read his paper, a Sketch of the Life of Aaron M. Powell, and in place of discussion, at the close, a brief period of silence was observed.

Dr. O. Edward Janney then read his paper, "Personal Purity and its Influence on Character," and at its close Dr. Joseph S. Walton, of Philadelphia, spoke in discussion of the topics presented, and on the points which it suggested. One or two others spoke briefly, and this meeting closed at 12.15.

FIFTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 23.

The devotional meeting was held at 8.30 a. m., in the hall in the grove, which was filled to overflowing. Brief testimonies were offered by several Friends. Closing at 9, a business meeting of the General Conference, at which Robert S. Haviland presided, was then held, and a plan for the simplification of the machinery of the General Conferences was approved.

At 10 the general meeting was held in the amphitheatre, it being devoted to the Educational section. Pres. William W. Birdsall presided, and after a period of silence, presented his opening address, on the question, "What is Education?" This was followed by a paper by Elizabeth Stover, of Friends' Seminary, New York City, "Education Outside the School and College." Another paper on the same subject, by Prof. Charles S. Thomas, of Centre College, Kentucky, was read by J. Eugene Baker, of Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, the author, who had expected to be present, having been detained by unforeseen circumstances.

At the close of the paper a discussion followed. Principal George L. Maris related incidents illustrating the educational influence of the home. Principal Edward B. Rawson spoke of the duty of the religious body toward education. Mary H. Whitson, of Philadelphia, referred to the duty of embracing opportunities of culture. Further remarks were briefly made by Alice C. Robinson, David Ferris, J. Eugene Baker, Charlotte W. Cocks, Annie Cooper Lippincott, Howard M. Jenkins, Anna M. Jackson, Henry W. Wilbur, Lucy Griscom, Allen Flitcraft, and others. The session then closed with a period of silence, after a number of announcements had been made.

SIXTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 24.

The devotional meeting was held at 8.15, in the amphitheatre, and was largely attended.

The Union for Philanthropic Labor held a business meeting at 9, also in the amphitheatre. An excellent general report of the interest manifested in Illinois Yearly Meeting in philanthropic work, was read, followed by the report of the Superintendent of the department of Capital Punishment, Henry H. Wilbur. (The report stated concisely the present status of this reform, and is a useful document on the subject.) Several Friends spoke briefly in discussion of the reports.

At 10, the general meeting began, John Wm. Hutchinson presiding. The report of the Superintendent of the department of Peace, Edward Cornell, was read. Howard M. Jenkins then presented the paper, "The Outlook for Peace." In the discussion that followed a number of Friends spoke briefly. David Ferris appealed to Friends concerning this testimony. John J. Cornell related the incident when Frederick Douglass was reproved by the aged colored woman, Sojourner Truth, with the query, "Is God dead, Frederick?" Our testimony for Peace rests on the basis of love; he believed progress was making. Joel Borton said this was a subject ever present; he regretted that Friends had not been more faithful to it in years past, so that perhaps present and recent troubles might have been avoided. Hannah A. Plummer quoted the reply of Frederick Douglass to a speaker at the Chicago Religious Congress in 1893. The speaker said the colored race was "doomed to extinction;" Frederick answered, "When Christ reigns we shall all survive." Other speakers were Dr. Joseph S. Walton, Allen Flitcraft, Alice C. Robinson, Mordecai T. Bartram, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, and Dr. O. E. Janney.

Temperance was the next subject. The department report was read. Wilson S. Doan, of Indiana, then presented

an address on "The Outlook for Temperance," an impressive and extended treatment of the subject, in which he dwelt particularly on the asserted common-law illegality of liquor saloons. Alice C. Robinson opened the discussion, followed by William G. Brown, of Toronto, who spoke especially of the situation in Canada. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., was introduced, and spoke of the injury inflicted on the "heathen" and "native" peoples by the export to them of intoxicating drinks. Later, a resolution commending international action for the suppression of such traffic was presented and adopted by the meeting. Mary B. Paxson, Hannah A. Plummer, Sarah M. Carver, and Henry W. Wilbur followed in the discussion. The meeting closed about 12.15.

The afternoon session, beginning at 2, continued until about 5. A paper, "Mission Work," was presented by Mary B. Paxson, of Philadelphia, and an interesting discussion followed. Henry W. Wilbur presented a paper, "Duty of Friends to Social Reform," and the discussion of the subject was continued in papers by Marion W. Chapman, "Woman as a Citizen," (read by Emily P. Yeo, in the writer's absence), and by Joel Borton, "Christian Citizenship." After discussion of these, and the transaction of some business, the meeting closed.

In the evening a social gathering, a "reception," was held in the Hall of Philosophy, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at which, presumably, all Friends attending the Conference were present, and a number of others, Chautauquans and visitors, besides. It was a very sociable and pleasant occasion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRIENDS.

THE Young Friends' Association of Philadelphia, through its standing Committee on Literature, has been engaged since 1896 in the preparation of a Bibliography of Friends' Publications from 1850 to 1900, which is intended to supplement and continue the well-known work of the late Joseph Smith, of London.

It is proposed to include (1) all works issued since 1850, written or edited by members of all branches of the Society of Friends, and (2) all notable works by others relating to Friends.

Already some 850 Titles have been accumulated, and the work of compilation is under way.

In order that this work may be made as complete and accurate as possible, it is desired to secure the coöperation and assistance of all who are interested in the subject.

We would urge Friends to make a careful examination of all books in their possession, and forward to the Committee the Titles of publications, particularly those of an obscure and rare character, which would be included in the scope of this work. By such means it is thought many Titles will be obtained which otherwise might escape notice.

As much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining complete and accurate lists and details of Foreign authors and publications, we would earnestly appeal to our English Friends to extend to us their interest and coöperation.

We would urge authors and publishers to send us the names of their works and publications, together with short biographical sketches and the other data necessary to a complete and full record as indicated above.

Only by such interest and coöperation can our Committee hope to make this compilation a complete and trustworthy Bibliography of the Society of Friends.

On behalf of the Literature Committee of the Young Friends' Association of Philadelphia.

MORGAN BUNTING,
HOWARD M. JENKINS,
MARY JANNEY,
ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Philadelphia, Sixth month 1, 1900.

LONDON workers in the interests of the blind, according to the London *Express*, are laboring to establish an institute for the practice of massage or muscular manipulation, which opens up a wide and profitable field to the sightless, as owing to the compensating development of the sense of touch the blind excel in this work.

DAYS IN SWITZERLAND.—II.

Extracts from Private Letters.

MEIRINGEN, Seventh month 26.—We seem to consider each new place a little more interesting than the last. This is really true of Brienz, which is quaint and pleasing in the extreme. Our approach to it was over the pretty little lake Brienz in the steamer *Jungfrau*. As we neared the town, we were entertained by the several washerwomen washing clothes on the stones in the lake. It is a very old village, and most picturesque, with its narrow streets, lined with overhanging eaves, and each window a bower of blooming plants. Brienz is the centre of the wood-carving industry, and we were interested in visiting the wood-carving school, where the boys were doing very fine work. A short car ride brought us to Meiringen and we are at the Wildermann Hotel, which, however, is not as untamed as the name would suggest. We drove out to see the wonderful gorge made in the mountain by the plunging Aare river. In some places it is not more than two yards wide, and the river rushes on between the steep rock banks made by its own mad hurry. Great effort and much money have been expended to make it safe for visitors, in the way of tunnels, paths braced by iron rods, etc. At one place a waterfall springs into it from the mountain side. We were entertained while there by a man, evidently a German school teacher, who had perhaps a dozen boys with knapsacks, and spikes in shoes, ready for a tramp. He was telling them about the strange formation in a way they could not get from books.

We are in readiness for a 6.30 start in the morning for our drive. Satisfactory seats could not be secured in the diligence, so we have secured a "return carriage," which is one that has brought travellers over from the direction we want to go, and is waiting here for passengers to take back. It is a much less expensive arrangement and we anticipate much pleasure in our mountain ride and climb—30 miles, tomorrow—up to Grimsell Pass, where we are to sleep, and next day go to the entrance of St. Gothard tunnel, which we shall see, even if we think it best not to go through it.

27th, 6 p. m. At Gletch. Within two feet of the Rhine river, which rises in the Rhone glacier, not twenty minutes' walk from this hotel, "Glacier due Rhone." I do not know how or where to begin to give you an idea of the magnificent and sublime scenery we have had since our early start in the comfortable carriage from Meiringen this morning. To-day has been full of deepest interest, and we feel ourselves richly favored to enjoy such privileges. All day we have followed the impetuous, rushing Aare to its source in the glacier here, and we now see, too, where the Rhine gets all its hurry and tumble of deep, blue water. The waterfalls in the Aare are truly wonderful—that at Haudegg we think as beautiful as any we have ever seen. We climbed up, up, up over magnificent roads, which zig-zag with sharp curves up the mountains. At 6,160 feet high we stopped at Grimsell Hospice, on the dreary-looking Grimsell lake, so far away from any other abode. Mountains, rocks, and

tons of snow in every direction and far above the tree line. It was really cheerful to see six active little St. Bernard pups—so cute and pretty we each wanted to bring one home. We then climbed higher, 7,103 feet, to the Grimsell Pass, where we left the Canton Berne and came down to Gletch for the night, and in the morning go up again to Furka Pass. It is cold up here in this unusual spot, shut off from the world by snow-capped mountains. As I sit out in the garden I am interested in seeing so many parties drive up for the night in large carriages, five-horse diligences, etc., about as we looked a half-hour ago, when we arrived. As we are in quest of novel sights we went at once to see the herd of 150 goats milked, pretty little creatures, black and white. We are told the milk is "only given to the servants." A flock of nice-looking, mouse-colored cows is more to our liking, and they are well cared for.

Lucerne, 29th.—To make complete my account of our more than charming carriage trip, I will add that we were ready yesterday for a 6 o'clock start, and we realized how far our Gletch sleeping-place (5,775 feet high) was from other human abode and from railroad communication, when we saw fifteen diligences and dozens of carriages with one, two, three, four, and five horses ready to carry happy parties in one direction or the other. The 250 guests had every one either walked or were driven to the high point. It did make us feel cold to see the ice in the river, washed down from the glacier, and it seemed almost out of place to have such delicious, wild strawberries for dinner. The boys walked a good deal, and brought to me in delight the beautiful Alpine flowers. No words of mine can describe the grandeur as we climbed up and up to Furka Pass, 7,990 feet high, then down the beautiful valley of Urseren to Andermatt, where we lunched. Here the wayside shrines begin, and we see them on all sides. It was interesting to see the beginning of St. Gothard tunnel, even if we are well satisfied that we have decided not to go through it. We admired the curved tunnels, which brought us down more than 2,000 feet in 28 miles to Altdorf. William Tell's country is beautiful, and tells its story more beautifully than books can do. We love the Swiss independence, as we do their beautiful free flag of red and white, and we do not wonder at their love of country when we see the peasant boys enjoying the pictures in the quaint Lucerne bridges, where Swiss history is so graphically depicted.

7.30 p. m. We are having our first day of rain since we left home, and even now there are "let-ups enough for us to slip out for a few minutes at a time to enjoy beautiful Lucerne. It is cooler now and that is a great satisfaction. The swans in the lake before the hotel, the white ones and the black with white heads are having fine frolic in the rain, and look very pretty as they glide back and forth under the old bridges, which we visited in the early morning.

We went to the old cathedral and the cemetery, so bedecked with floral designs—many of them made to last, in iron and china, others tied with long ribbons. We saw several basins of fresh Alpine roses,

really inspiring, and also several photographs of the occupants framed in the tombstones. It all seemed rather uncanny, and — says he decided he does not want to go to Canterbury cathedral. The Leon of Lucerne is fine, and we had a good time admiring it.

31st. To-day finds us again happy in *poking about* Lucerne. My boys started off to explore the town, and I went independently, first to the market, which gives such a good idea of the real life and ways of the people. At no place have I found them more interesting and individual than here, for I saw real peasant life, as they brought their wares to market, some in quaint boats, others in the little carts drawn by dogs, and there was at least one ox-cart. Cheese was much in evidence, and it was interesting to see the little round cakes on so many of the stands, with really nice-looking vegetables, fruits, and berries in the cutest little baskets, in place of our cheap boxes. Chickens, ducks, rabbits, and pups were offered for sale along the street. — tells us if he had had fifty francs in his pocket he would never have brought them home, but would have come with the dearest little St. Bernard pup under his arm instead.

The rain seems to have ceased and we are considering going up the Rigi after lunch to spend the night. I think our trip would scarcely have been possible without the gray bag. It is familiarly called the "wad," and anything forgotten at the last moment, is brought to me with "Meine, cannot thee put this in the wad?" which fortunately never gets quite full.

Rigi, Kulm, Eighth month 1.—You will see our plan for the Rigi matured yesterday, and again I can report a grand success. We enjoyed our ride, first on boat on Lake Lucerne to Vitznau, then on the railroad to this height of 5,905 feet. One charming view after another opened before us, and we even found pleasure in the nearer one of little maidens, offering us through the windows of the car wild strawberries in the pretty little baskets (homemade) of grass. The sunset was much finer than we had hoped for, and after dinner we were delighted to see the new moon, and to bid it good-by, as it slipped away behind the snowy mountains. The many little villages, lighted by electricity, dotting the mountain sides, made a most attractive picture. Our feather beds (on top) were most acceptable, and none of us knew anything until the Alpine horn at 4 o'clock resounded from point to point. We were all out to see the first glow of the rising sun, and more than beautiful it was, lighting all the mountains with a rose tint. It was perfectly clear, the only clouds being over the lakes below us. Our bread and honey breakfast came at 5.30 and we were glad of the warming of coffee and hot milk. At 8 o'clock we return to Lucerne, and shall have to bid good-by to the grand Swiss mountains, as in the morning we move on, but we shall probably go to some new delight.

W.

THE world's births amount to 36,792,000 every year, 100,800 every day, 4,300 every hour, 70 every minute or one and a fraction every second.

FROM THE DOUKHOBORS.

From Joseph S. Elkinton's Letters in Philadelphia Friend.

ON Seventh month 1 they were in the village of Slawanka, where the houses were built against the bank, somewhat resembling huts in appearance. The principal man of the place, Vasily Kabatoff (and a princely looking one he was), had vacated his house for their use, where they enjoyed the luxury of hot and cold water and a good night's rest. "We walked out before breakfast to get a little fresh air, and I saw a sight that did me good—a regular barnyard scene—horses, oxen, cows, and calves, the best show I had seen amongst them. We were shown a pan of eggs last evening. A few of the Doukhobors were a little discouraged lest their crops should fail them, as there had been a little frost, but I trust their courage will not fail.

"They are an interesting people and although we would in no wise wish to change residences with them, yet happiness is to be found in these humble houses, and there are persons residing in them of marked character, as regards physical, intellectual, and religious ability or experience. We had a good meeting."

On arrival at the next village they were met by some thirty-two girls and fifteen boys, who gave them an audience before dinner was served by the women. The latter are very helpful at all times.

"There were several sick in this settlement (Blagodarnaija) with the greatest fatality (11) in any village yet visited. Typhoid fever may have done its work. It is solemn work moving among the sick and afflicted, but may result in an enlargement both of experience and of understanding."

The Doukhobors in the different villages wished their many kind friends in the distance to know how much they appreciated the gifts received during the winter.

"Seventh month 2.—Arrived at Pokrofska before dinner and took a little rest. This is the first village we have entered to know that its property was held by individuals, and not its community; there was therefore quite a contrast in the properties. It did not seem as though they had been out of their dug-outs long. There are a few who still live in their caves, but I have only seen two places where the stables were under the same roof, or that the entrance had to be through the stable, which is a different state of affairs from last winter.

"We saw in one house a man of ninety-nine years of age, still possessing powers of comprehension, and seemingly in a sweet spirit. In another place our sympathies were drawn out on behalf of a younger person who was in debt for a horse that died. As we parted it was here, as in most if not all other occasions, with a message and thanks to their brothers and sisters in Philadelphia.

"Although the number of horses and cows would indicate a degree of thrift, on the whole, the village was behind most places where there was a similar number on the community system."

"Proceeded on to the village Spasofka. There was quite a gathering in front of one of their houses,

but we decided to do our visiting before supper and have our meeting afterwards, which course we pursued. We did not find so many disabled, and we had an interesting time in our social converse through our interpreter (Simeon Roreaff) who is the leading man. He has a very nicely fitted-out cottage with regular bedsteads, etc.; one of his sons is a carpenter and is out working for a farmer at two dollars a day. We have seen several regularly fitted out blacksmith shops within the past few days.

"After supper we had our meeting, in which Jonathan and I were deeply engaged; adjourned at ten o'clock, feeling that we had done enough for one day."

"The finest grain fields seen among the colonists were in view near the village Terpenie, where the sick were assisted. The last house we came to, and where we were to dine, was the residence of the dear grandmother of the Doukhobors, Anastasja Virigin. She has six sons in exile in Siberia, and one other son died on the way there. She also has a grandson among the exiles.

"Her son Peter was about the most noted of these. She is eighty-four years of age, clear and bright in her intellect. She has a daughter living with her, the table was bountifully furnished, and she said she enjoyed having us to dinner, and we told her it was a privilege to be there.

"There are seven women in this village whose husbands are in exile, and when we were assembled together in a meeting capacity, we had a letter read from Ivan Kinkin, the translation of which was in effect, 'Is it true that the Quakers are striving to get our release from here? May the Lord direct their steps that we may get to you, and worship our Heavenly Father with you, and so we wish the Lord to help, that we may be with our mother and see you all. We send our best messages to our friends the Quakers, for their Christianity and love in their hearts, and remain your loving brother, father, and son-in-law, Ivan Kinkin.'

"The reading of this letter was a good beginning for our meeting, which proved, before it closed (in my view), the crowning meeting thus far in this visit. We entered into feeling with them, and they were addressed in the ability afforded, the opportunity closing with a remarkable prayer by J. E. R."

ON the right side of the caste question in the South may be mentioned an incident during the meeting of the Educational Association in Charleston, S. C. The sexton of the Unitarian church, who, by the way, owns the building, had some of the leading colored delegates staying with him. On Sunday he brought them to "his church," as he said, and took them into one of the prominent seats in the body of the church. No objection was made, it was only noticed.—*Independent*.

THE Chilian Congress has voted \$2,500,000 (Chilian currency) for a cargo of cars, the greater portion of which will be purchased in the United States. Tenders have also been invited for building the great iron bridge over the River Maipu.

IN 1899 the United States led the world with 10,702,209 tons of steel. Germany came second with 6,290,434 tons. Great Britain next with 4,933,010 tons.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

QUAKERTOWN, PA.—The Young Friends' Association met at the home of Richard Johnson. The President, Wm. P. Roberts, opened the meeting by reading the 61st Psalm. Walter Johnson read a chapter of "Thomas's History of Friends in America." Ella Kinsey read a portion of the Discipline relating to "Civil Government." Anna E. Jordan gave a recitation, "Liberty Bell." Another was given by Annie S. Ball, entitled "Under Sealed Orders." A select reading was given by Wm. P. Roberts on "Peace." A paper prepared and read by Elmer Jordan, subject, "Our Failures and Successes," was much appreciated. We had with us several visitors, F. Ida Baldwin, of George School, Morgan Smulling, of West Chester, Anna and Ethel Ball, each of whom gave us a recitation. These were well received, and our mid-summer meeting was made a very pleasant one. After roll-call and sentiments, a short silence was observed. We adjourned to meet the third Fifth-day of Ninth month, at the home of Dr. Wm. H. and E. Irene Meredith.

A. S. B., Cor. Sec.

A LITTLE BOY'S LETTER.

BESIDE the lamp he sat so still,
While opposite a book I read;
All silent was the room until
He raised his fair and golden head,
And laughed a silvery laugh, and came
Bringing a tiny note to me.
On it was oddly scrawled my name;
Writer and postman, too, was he.
Then, laying down my book, I read
The words my little boy had penned;
Before his face wee hands were spread,
So shyly, till I reached the end.
No line upon the printed page
Could half the blessedness bestow,
If penned by poet or by sage:
"My Papa, dear, I love you so!"
Oh! dimpled hands, all stained with ink;
Deep, earnest eyes that beamed with pride;
My heart is weary when I think
How soon you wandered from my side.
Therefore this letter is to me
A message from the unknown shore,
And treasured in my heart shall be
Each dear, sweet word forevermore!

—George Cooper.

THE PLOWMAN TO HIS BRETHREN.

WE own no masters, we that walk with God
In work-day garments smelling of the sod;
We bear no yoke that others must not bear,
Except of greater love and tenderer care;
We bow not down with burdens on us laid,
But lift them up for whom the load was made;
For upright must we be, and stand erect,
The almoners of God to his elect.

Not ours to judge who 'tis that makes demands,
Ours but to see the piteous, outstretched hands;
For unto us the cotters be as kings—
All—all in need of what the harvest brings;
And be that what it will we must be just,
For it is only given us in trust:
We will not question whose the cry or call,
But be God's almoners to one and all.

—John P. Sjolander, in *Independent*.

THE highest point at which flowering plants have been found was in Tibet, at 19,200 feet. Nine species were recorded at 19,000 feet or higher.

THE WALDMEIER ASYLUM.

Theophilus Waldmeier, (a Swiss), and his wife, Friends in connection with the English body, long engaged in mission work in Syria, were in the United States a few years ago, to get aid to provide an asylum for the insane near Beyrout. They have succeeded in establishing it, and the following extracts from a letter in *Faith and Works*, (Phila.), gives a description of it. The reader should be reminded that no such provision for the insane had ever been made in the Oriental countries; the undertaking was entirely new.

To any interested in this first work for the insane in Syria, an account of our visit to Asfurieyeh might not prove untimely. The steamer arrived at Beyrout soon after breakfast, and we landed immediately in small boats. The sea was so very rough we were glad to reach the shore safely, where we were quickly put into the waiting carriages and driven to the Asylum. Asfurieyeh is perhaps three miles from Beyrout. But the road is fine and broad, and lined with trees, figs and mulberries.

At the door of the Administration Building stood Theophilus Waldmeier and his wife to greet us, which they did most heartily, not for our own sakes only but also for the sake of their many friends whom we represented.

The Asylum is built on a large piece of ground on a hill side near Beyrout, some 400 feet above the sea, and well stocked with fruit trees. At present there are three buildings finished. The Administration Building, in which are the offices and rooms for the Waldmeiers, the doctor, etc., is furnished and already in use. The American and Swiss cottages, the latter for men, the other for women, are built but not entirely finished. They are of stone, and both face the Administration Building, but some little distance away. They are square in shape, two stories high, and very substantial looking, both inside and out, and quite modern in appearance. The floors are of large tiles; many of the rooms have double doors. Each room is to have iron bedsteads, but we did not find out what other furnishing there would be. The views from the windows were beautiful even on this rainy day, in one direction looking up to the Lebanon mountains, and in another out to the waters of the Mediterranean. Each cottage will accommodate twenty patients. We were told some were ready to enter as soon as the doctor can come, but his arrival has been delayed by illness.

The grounds outside were still in some disorder from the building. There was very little grass, for instance, but there are all kinds of trees and vineyards, and whole hedges of roses, so that in time, and that not far distant, it ought to be a most delightful spot.

It was charming to hear Fareeda Waldmeier tell in her simple way how the work had been accomplished. How the inefficiency and ignorance of the workman had required the constant supervision of "my dear husband." So that they had been obliged to live on the spot, even when the accommodations consisted only of a shed. The plans also were largely prepared by Theophilus Waldmeier, being adapted from our Western ideas to suit the Eastern. The work has told upon him, and he seemed older than when I had seen him some few years since, but he is still full of enthusiasm.

THE PLACE OF THE OLD-FASHIONED COLLEGE.

From the inaugural address of President W. P. Kane, at Wabash College, Indiana.

FIRST of all, the historic college is built on the idea that its work is to educate men; not simply to educate the intellect, nor to train the hand or the eye or any other fractional part, but to educate the man himself.

The work of the old-fashioned college is to lay the foundation for a complete manhood. Its aim is not to make specialists, but to make men; to furnish through its courses of instruction and through all the appointments of its influence that which will bring to the student a well-rounded development and discipline of mind and body and spirit, so that he shall be able to step forth from the college, not only conscious of his powers, but in command of them,—able to summon and direct them in this channel or that, which he may choose for a life-work.

With that ability it will be no great task for him to become a specialist in any line which he may elect. Without that ability he never can become a specialist of real power. He lacks the foundation on which to build. Stedfast height always means stedfast depth. The higher the oak goes into the air, the deeper its roots strike into the ground. The tent which is erected in its place to-night only to be taken down again to-morrow needs no laying of deep foundations; but the castle which is to stand for centuries, and which will have to resist, again and again, the shock of war, must have foundations which go deep into the ground and extend broadly beneath the stately walls.

President Mark Hopkins, one of the noblest educators of the century, once said that the strength, the excellency of the New England system, is that it aims to produce, and does produce, a broad and thorough culture of the whole man; that it lays strong and deep foundations for future building. First is the broad foundation, then the narrow specialty; first the laying of course after course of heavy stones underground, then the heavenward stretch of the spire. The youth thus trained can carry his specialty to a point undreamed of by one trained in a narrower fashion.

I know this is not popular doctrine. We live in an age of hurry. The spirit of haste is everywhere. The traveller asks for the shortest route and the quickest train. The student is impatient to reach what he calls the end; that is, to get into his life-work. Foundation-laying is toilsome. It seems to be barren of any present or adequate result. It is out-of-sight work. No walls are rising, and it is not easy for the impatient, youthful mind to grasp the full meaning of the connection between the foundation and the superstructure.

Nevertheless, that connection exists, and it is vital. It is with this foundation-work that the old-fashioned college has largely to do. It is concerned, not so much about the finishing as about the beginning; not so much about the particular channel in which the awakened and trained powers shall be

directed, but in their unfolding and discipline. . . . In other words, the college has to do with the making of a man who may or may not afterward become a specialist. Its purpose is, not to train men for specific functions, but for the supreme function of living.

The man must precede the teacher, the artist, the writer, the successful achiever in any particular line. The first essential is, not that the man shall know something, but that he shall be something. For that matter, that is the last essential as well as the first. Therefore I argue that the chief concern of education has to do with the qualities of manhood,—mental, physical, moral, and spiritual. It is not clear that the same methods and processes that are fitted to direct trained powers into proper channels are also fitted for the development and discipline of these same powers. Here, then, is the legitimate work of the college. It is fundamental and persistent; it yields to no invasion; it acknowledges no successor; it is in no danger of being superseded.

I do not overlook the attempts that have been made, and that are being made, to combine the college and the professional school. The attempts seek justification on the plea that life is too short to give to each its distinct place and period; that, in the interest of haste, compromise and combination must be resorted to. It is urged that a young man cannot afford to give so many years of his early life to the work of preparation, that the absorbing activities that wait for him are too pressing; but that is not a full statement of the case.

I admit the urgency, but the demand is not simply for men, but for men strong enough to grapple with the problems that are to be solved. The result turns not so much on when we arrive, but on what it is that arrives. In the end, it will be found that an institution cannot, in the space of four years, do the work of both college and university. It will also be found that the work of the college can neither be curtailed nor omitted without serious loss. The most potent factor in this world next to the divine is man.

Let us keep clearly before us the distinction between the man and his furnishings,—his equipment; the man and the knowledge which the mind acquires. To know how to get knowledge, and to be able to command it, is of more importance than the knowledge itself. President Eliot puts the truth strongly when he says, "the real purpose of education is not knowledge, but power to get knowledge." In the workman, the trained hand is of more importance than the tool which it holds, although it needs the tool for its work. The trained mind is more important than the hand which it commands, although the hand is an indispensable servant. So the scholar is more than his scholarship; the thinker is more than the thought which he produces. It is important that the soldier have good weapons. It is still more important that the weapons be in the hands of a thoroughly trained soldier.

Wherever you turn in the affairs of life it is the man that counts rather than his special equipment in this particular line or that. Not that equipment is

unnecessary, or that it is to be undervalued, but it is of secondary value. It is important to have both, but it is also important to keep the emphasis where it belongs. If either be curtailed, let it be the one of lesser significance. If either be sacrificed let it not be that which is fundamental, and without which the other counts for but little. In other words, the old-fashioned historic college stands for that which is fundamental in education. It has not given place, and will not. Current judgment may be swayed and turned aside for a while toward this substitute or that, but it is bound to come back when it has had time to recover.

I am not calling in question either the value or the necessity of the university, or the various grades of technical schools that are being multiplied throughout the land. I most heartily believe in them. They have their place and an important work to perform. I do not believe, however, that such institutions supersede the historic old-fashioned college. I do not believe they can do the work that the college has done and is doing to-day. There need be no antagonism; there should be no unfriendly disparagement. Each in its legitimate work should be an incitement and aid to the other.

I do not share in the fear expressed by some that the college, and especially the small college, is doomed. I do not believe it. It holds its place by sovereign right, and will hold it. . . . The college that recognizes its place and function is in no danger of being supplanted. It needs only to be steadfast and self-respecting. It has no occasion either to imitate or quarrel. Let it do its work, and do it well. . . . Some range must be conceded to the spirit of experimentation which has entered into the souls of educators; but it is safe to predict that the field of the college will remain when present uncertainties have passed away, and that in its field the college will be supreme. The university will be built on, but not out of, the college.

A SERIES of observations in the Dukedom of Lippe, Germany, from 1879 to 1885, shows how remarkably subject oaks are to be struck. The total was 153 oak trees, against 21 beech, 17 pine, 54 fir, 4 birch, 7 larch, and 5 ash trees. Nevertheless, beech and pine were more numerous, and fir trees far more so. The beech is often spoken of as most immune of forest trees, and the above observations seem to confirm this; for the numbers of birch, larch, and ash are presumably much behind the favorite fuel timber of German forests. Of the others, a table which gives attention to the relative number grown shows that, were these equal, for every beech tree struck there would be 4 pines, 26 firs, and 57 oaks.—*Exchange*.

The interest which Madame Lilli Lehmann has taken in saving the song-birds of America, has given a special significance to her appearance in society. Not long ago a committee of ladies called upon her in New York, and asked her to sing for their pet charity. "I will do so upon one condition," was the reply. "What is that?" "It is that you promise me never again to wear song-birds' feathers upon your hats." The promise was given, and Madame Lehmann sang.

FRUITERS have reaped a rich harvest from travellers for Europe this year. The basket of fruit has almost completely usurped the place of the box of flowers as a farewell gift.—[*New York Post*.]

EVENING MEETINGS FOR WORSHIP.

From an article in *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* (London), by Georgina King Lewis,—daughter of Dr. Stoughton, a prominent minister,—she, herself, a Friend.

SEVERAL references have lately been made to the small attendance at our evening meetings for worship, and it has been thought by some that the great difference in numbers between the morning and evening gatherings on First-days is peculiar to Friends. . . .

From my father's position I have had some opportunities of judging of the condition of Nonconformist congregations all over the country—Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and other free churches—and the conviction I have formed is that those who are in a fairly prosperous position in life do not usually attend a place of worship twice a day, as was formerly the case. It was different forty years ago. I recall my father's congregation at Kensington from 1855 to 1865 as being so crowded on Sunday evenings that extra seats had to be placed all down the aisles to accommodate the hearers. This state of things is ancient history now, and from what I know the change is very general. For ten years after leaving Kensington my father preached up and down the country, and was much impressed with the frequent testimony that the evening congregations were so much smaller than the morning ones. . . .

The enormous increase of religious periodical and permanent literature, which supplies educated people with material for thought; the stress and strain of business life, which is so great that numbers of men consider they need the physical rest of home, are no doubt reasons why many refrain from "the assembling of themselves together."

The centre of Christian life is shifted a little. Worship was the chief thing in older days; adoration of God, communion with Christ, a love of meeting together with fellow-Christians were common delights; but there was a lack then of personal contact with the outside world, with the outcast and destitute. More, far more, are helped now in their outward circumstances; fewer, I think, are converted. It has been recognized that Christians must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick, go to the prisoner; and all this is being done, thank God; but the danger is that in the swing of the pendulum we may forget that without the worship and the spiritual communion we cannot go to our fellow-men in the power of the Holy Ghost, and that with our gifts we are to be "witnesses for Christ"—"workers with God."

We have gone into the world, but we have forgotten that we have, as a consequence, even more need to commune with the Divine, and humbly to worship, to "keep ourselves unspotted." And hence we are not the spiritual force in the world that our forefathers were, and men and women do not come to us, as of old, with the cry, "What must I do to be saved?" They know we can, and do, give them bread, money, raiment, and better dwellings; but they are shy of asking the way to God, because we are not so bold to proclaim it. There is plenty of activity, but with all the consecrated men and women, how lamentably little do we reach the masses! We are getting to rely too much on methods, too little on

God; and though we are living under the dispensation of the Spirit, we are apt to forget that it is only in the "power from on high" that the work, the organization, the money, can be rightfully and successfully used for the conversion of mankind to God.

"Evening meetings should be definitely directed to the ingathering of the people." Most assuredly they should; but if the people come, how can they imagine we care for their conversion if only a handful of Christians attend, and those who have "tasted that the Lord is gracious" have not the courage to stand up and bid their fellow-creatures come to Christ?

I entirely agree . . . that to change the mode of our meetings is not necessary if we wish to improve matters. If those who meet in the morning would come out at night with the burden of souls on their hearts and in much prayer, determined to be faithful to the Heavenly Voice, we should see a great change.

As one looks back upon the past history of our Society and reads of the suffering for conscience' sake, a feeling of humiliation comes over us at the thought of how little inconvenience some are inclined to put themselves to that the Gospel may have "free course and be glorified."

Birds Killed by the Arc Lights.

The Friend, Philadelphia.

IN the City Hall, Philadelphia, an interesting record has been kept by W. L. Baily of observations on birds, which owe their destruction to electric arc lights, that are arranged in a circle around a statue of William Penn. The first victim to a death by electricity seems to have been a "sora rail" picked up in Eighth month, 1897. Since that time records have been kept of all birds found, their species being noted and the conditions of the weather. During migratory periods every morning was apt to reveal several dead birds near the lights. Five hundred and twenty-nine specimens have been secured. The Philadelphia Press thus summarizes W. L. Baily's account:

W. L. Baily states that he finds it a most convenient, as well as fairly accurate way of observing the fall migration of birds, the electrician of the tower merely pushing the button and the lights doing the rest. The weather data, its severity, changes of temperature, moonlight, etc., being especially noted as affecting the flight and number of victims. Observations show that in the fall of 1897 only about thirty were led astray, and six the following spring; while during a short period in Ninth month, 1898, thirty-two were added to the list. During the great parade and Industrial Exposition of last year, when especial illumination was made and four festoons of lamps hung from the rim of Penn's hat, the harvest of birds was greatly increased, no less than 452 birds being picked up in two months. The writer thinks that the reason so few old birds strike the light is that they are experienced travellers, while the young birds, like children, are fascinated by the light and are lured to destruction. This is especially so on dark and stormy nights when the birds fly nearer the earth. On moonlight nights no birds strike, except toward morning after the moon has disappeared. Another fact is noticed that birds not only migrate in the early evening, but all night until break of day.

Why We Live Longer Than Our Ancestors.

It has generally been assumed that the marked increase in life prospects during this century was entirely explained by improvements in sanitation. But a paper lately read to the Royal Society brings forward another probable cause. It was written by Miss M. Beeton, G. U. Yule, and Prof. Karl Pearson, and it is the more interesting to our Society as three-quarters of the data were obtained from Quaker records. It

is, of course, well known that long-lived parents transmit a corresponding "expectation" of life. The present investigation was to find whether or no there was, further, a relation between the longevity of parents and the size of their families. For American fathers and mothers the records of the Whitney family were taken, the requisite total of 1,000 being made up in the case of the mothers, from the English Backhouse Family records. English fathers were culled from "The Landed Gentry"; but for mothers recourse to Quaker records was again necessary. Nowhere else could they find the desired data. The result is that, dividing the parents into long and short lived halves, nearly two-thirds of the American children came under the long-lived half. There was less difference in the case of the English, but it was still marked. Hence, each generation, more than half, have reasonable expectation of living longer than the average of the previous generation. The probable increase for the three generations in a century is found to approach two years.—*The Friend* (London).

Paupering Students.

FREE tuition, free room rent, free text books, and some spending money are among the inducements regularly and unblushingly held out to young men whose ultimate business in life will be to lead the religious thought and work of the community. To call such misplaced charity "pauperization," as has been done, is to use a term none too strong.

It would not be difficult to show that such wholesale distribution of money, or money's worth, has had a positively debilitating effect upon the ministry, and has robbed the professional of much of the independence and manly vigor which it ought by all means to exhibit. In his now famous indictment of theological education—an indictment which, we are convinced, will ultimately be seen to have been one of the most notable of recent educational steps—President Hyde of Bowdoin College laid his finger upon this as one of the most unsound spots in the whole structure, and a condition in the continuance of which makes impossible a theological education adapted to the needs of the modern world.—[New York Evening Post.]

How Glaciers Do Their Work.

IN general, glaciers give soil to high and low places almost alike, says John Muir in the August *Atlantic*, while water-currents are dispensers of special blessings, constantly tending to make the ridges poorer and the valleys richer. Glaciers mingle all kinds of material together, mud particles and boulders fifty feet in diameter; water, whether in oozing currents or passionate torrents, discriminates both in the size and shape of the material it carries. Glacier mud is the finest meal ground for any use in the park, and its transportation into lakes and as foundations for flowery garden meadows was the first work that the young rivers were called on to do. Bogs occur only in shallow alpine basins where the climate is cool enough for sphagnum, and where the surrounding topographical conditions are such that they are safe, even in the most copious rains and thaws, from the action of flood currents capable of carrying rough gravel and sand, but where the water supply is nevertheless constant. The mosses dying from year to year gradually give rise to those rich, spongy peat-beds in which so many of our dearest alpine plants delight to dwell.

The strong winds that occasionally sweep the high Sierra play a more important part in the distribution of special soil beds than at is first sight recognized, carrying forward considerable quantities of sand and gravel, flakes of mica, etc., and depositing them in fields and beds beautifully ruffled and embroidered and adapted to the wants of some of the hardiest and handsomest of Alpine shrubs and flowers. The more resisting of the smooth, solid glacier polished domes and ridges can hardly be said to have any soil at all, while others, beginning to give way to the weather, are thinly sprinkled with coarse, angular gravel. Some of them are full of crystals, which as the surface of the rock is decomposed are set free, covering the summits and rolling down the sides in minute avalanches, giving rise to zones and beds of

crystalline soil. In some instances the various crystals occur only here and there, sprinkled in the gray gravel like daisies in a sod; but in others half or more is made up of crystals, and the glow of the imbedded or loosely strewn gems and their colored gleams and glintings at different times of the day when the sun is shining might well exhilarate the flowers that grow among them, and console them for being so completely outshone.

A Praying Engineer.

SOME weeks ago it was my privilege to ride from New York to Albany on the engine of the Empire State express. The engineer was a little, bronzed, weather-beaten man of nearly fifty. He ran around his engine with oil-can in hand, then climbed to his place and waited for the conductor's signal to start. When it came he made a quick motion, seized the lever, and we were off.

For exactly three hours the telegraph poles sped past, and we rolled and thundered onward through towns, villages, cities, over switches, cross-tunnels, and viaducts at the terrific rate of a mile a minute. The little man at the throttle looked straight out ahead at the two lines of glistening steel, one hand on the throttle, the other ready to grasp the air-brake. I was not afraid, for I saw he was not. He spoke not a word, nor looked at me, nor at the fireman, who worked like a Titan. But I saw his lips keep moving as he forced the flying monster forward.

At last we reached Albany. What a relief it was! My nerves were unstrung. I had had enough for a lifetime. The little engineer had left the cab, and was tenderly feeling the bearings. I turned to the fireman. "Bill, why does he keep moving his lips here at the lever?"

"Who—th' old man? Why, don't you know? He allus prays on a fast run. Twenty years he's run on this road with never an accident—the pluckiest man that ever kicked a gauge-cock, he is."—*The Arena*.

NOTICES.

* * The Visiting Committee of Salem Quarterly Meeting have made the following appointments for Ninth month:

Cape May Meeting-house, near Sea View Station, Ninth month 16, 11 a. m.

* * A Circular Meeting under the care of the Western Quarterly Meeting will be held at Unionville, on First-day, Ninth month 9, to convene at 3 o'clock p. m.

O. F. PASSMORE, Clerk.

* * Salem First-day School Union, will be held at Mullica Hill, N. J., on Seventh-day, Ninth month 8, 1900, at 10 a. m.

In the morning, Emily Coale will read a paper, "How can the Advanced Lesson Leaves be used to the best advantage?"

Jane Rushmore will give some methods on First-day School teaching.

The subject for discussion at the afternoon session, "Who is the most responsible for the welfare of the First-day School, the parent, children, teacher, or the superintendent?"

Train leaves Chestnut Street ferry for Mullica Hill at 8 a. m.

JOHN G. BORTON, } Clerks.
LOUISA POWELL, }

* * Quarterly Meetings in Ninth month occur as follows:

NINTH MONTH:

6. Salem, Woodstown, N. J.
8. Blue River, Benjaminville, Ill.
10. Baltimore, Gunpowder, Md.
- Duanesburg, Quaker St., N. Y.
13. Prairie Grove, Highland, Iowa.
- Haddonfield, Moorestown, N. J.
17. Illinois Y. M., Mt. Palatine, Ill.
29. Scipio Q. M., Scipio N. Y.

* * The Annual Meeting held in the large Meeting-house at Warrington, Pa., will occur Ninth month 23, when there is usually a very large attendance from the country around, being the only meeting held there. The attention of ministers and other Friends is called to this occasion and they will be welcomed and hospitably cared for. Address WM. R. COOK, Dillsburg, Pa.

* * The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for meetings during Ninth month as follows:

NINTH MONTH:

2. Centre, Pa.
9. Gunpowder, Md.
16. Hopewell, Va.
23. Oxford, Pa.
30. Deer Creek, Md.

TENTH MONTH:

7. Woodlawn, Va.
14. Broad Creek.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful; it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.



Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE situation in China is unsettled. The "Allied" army remains at Peking, and there have been reports that the Chinese were preparing to attack it, one unconfirmed rumor being that a battle had been fought, in which the "Allies" were defeated. It is said that the other nations, or some of them, wish to draw this country into a scheme for the partition of China. Li Hung Chang had made an appeal for peace negotiations, but the "Powers" which wish to divide up the empire are impeding any effective consideration of it. Many of the Americans and Europeans who were shut up in Peking are understood to have reached Tien Tsin.

THE war operations in South Africa, recently, appear to have centered about Machadodorp, where the Boers, under General Botha, to the number, it is said, of 8,000, are making a stand. They have been attacked by the English forces, directed by General Roberts. The latter, in a dispatch on the 27th, speaks of his movements being slow, "on account of the extent and nature of the country," but claims to have made a "satisfactory advance." Severe fighting is reported, but there is no definite news as to important results. Germans who were at Johannesburg when the English took possession complain of ill treatment, and have appealed to their government at Berlin.

It is announced that ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland have been requested by President McKinley to serve as members of the International Board of Arbitration, under the provisions of The Hague treaty. Under this treaty each of the nations joining in it was authorized to appoint four members of an International Board of Arbitration. Responses are expected very soon, when the remaining members may be selected.

It seems probable that an extensive strike of the miners of anthracite coal will take place in a few days. The movement has begun in Luzerne county, Pa., where the miners had a meeting on the 28th ult. They claim that while coal has risen in price, and the cost of living is increased, their wages are too low. They asked a conference with the operators, which the latter declined. A further meeting is to be held at Indianapolis on the 6th instant, at which a strike may be ordered for the 8th. One estimate is that 140,000 miners may go out.

THE Census Office reports the population of Boston is 560,892, and San Francisco 342,782. The population of Baltimore is given as 508,957, and of Denver 133,859.

The population of Philadelphia was officially made public

on the 22d ult. The number is 1,293,697, an increase since 1890 of 244,733, or 23.57 per cent. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 23.58 per cent.

A curious situation is reported in Omaha, Neb. The population of that city is returned as 102,555. The number reported in 1890 was 140,452. This makes a decrease for the ten years of 37,897. It is alleged that the returns in 1890 were fraudulently "padded."

CASES of bubonic plague have appeared at Glasgow, Scotland. A dispatch on the 27th said that three persons, certified to be suffering from the disease, were under care, and a further dispatch next day reported that two deaths had occurred, and forty families were isolated. The disease came from some ship arriving at that port.

NEWS NOTES.

THERE is practically no abatement, as yet, of the terrible condition in India. The rains have been generally good. Cholera continues.

GERMAN exhibitors at the Paris Exposition are greatly gratified over their success in getting prizes, especially in the departments of electricity and chemistry.

THE population of St. Paul, Minn., is 163,632, an increase over 1890 of 22.89 per cent. The population of Minneapolis is 202,718, an increase over 1890 of 23.05 per cent.

THE Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, Marescal, has issued an invitation for the assembling of a Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico next year.

PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE VIRCHOW, the distinguished pathologist, quietly celebrated his golden wedding at Berlin, on the 24th ult., receiving numerous congratulations.

KING OSCAR of Sweden has formally agreed to act as arbitrator of the claims for compensation for losses sustained by British and German subjects and American citizens in Samoa.

NEWS has reached Seattle of a terrible storm at Nome, Alaska, on the 7th, as a result of which many lives were lost. Over 120 vessels are said to have been stranded, and thirty bodies were washed ashore.

TEN million dollars damage is estimated to be the result of the forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming. This estimate is made by C. E. Wantland, General Land Agent of the Union Pacific Railway.

THE will of the late C. P. Huntington was proved in New York on the 24th ult. Excepting \$100,000 for Hampton Institute, Va., and \$25,000 to the Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, New York City, the estate was disposed of in private bequests.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR
Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN
ATLANTIC
BRADLEY
BROOKLYN
New York.
JEWETT
ULSTER
UNION
SOUTHERN
SHIPMAN
Chicago.
COLLIER
MISSOURI
St. Louis.
RED SEAL
SOUTHERN
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO
Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
SALEM
Salem, Mass.
CORNELL
Buffalo.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.

GET the opinion of the man behind the brush. Ask the experienced, practical painter, the man who served an apprenticeship and has thoroughly mastered his trade, what is the best and most durable paint. He will tell you pure "old Dutch process" White Lead.

The brands in margin are genuine and may be relied upon.

FREE For colors see National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.



National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

* * A Circular Meeting under the care of a committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting will be held at Goshen, on First-day, Ninth month 2, 1900. To convene at 3 o'clock p. m.

MARY P. HARVEY, Clerk.

* * Burlington First-day School Union will be held at Rancocas, N. J., Ninth month 8, 1900, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Masonville the 8.30 a. m. train from Philadelphia and the 9.17 a. m. train from Mt. Holly. A cordial invitation is extended.

DANIEL WILLETS, } Clerks.
ANNE R. WALN, }

* * Quarterly meetings will occur as follows :
NINTH MONTH :

1. Whitewater, Maple Grove, Ind.
3. Ohio Yearly Meeting, Mt. Pleasant Centre, Half Moon, Pa.

Acknowledgments.—The Friends' Book Association acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions to the Children's Country Week Association :

E. Y. C., \$2.00
Previously acknowledged, 89.50

Amount, \$91.50.

JOHN COMLY, Superintendent.
Eighth month 27, 1900.

THE LITTLE WAITER.—In one of our large cities there is a man who keeps a first-class restaurant, and his two children, one of them an interesting boy of about ten years of age, wait on the table. A friend who was much attracted by the manliness and gentleness of the lad, said: "You have a splendid waiter." "Yes," said the proprietor, "he is my son. I used to sell liquor. The boy came home one day and said: 'Papa, we fellows at school had a discussion to-day about the business in which our parents were engaged, and the question was asked: 'What does your father do?' One of them said, 'My father works.' Another said, 'My father is a merchant.' Another said, 'My father is a lawyer.' I said, 'My father sells liquor.' And then one of the boys spoke up and said, 'That is the meanest business on earth.' And then he looked around and asked, 'Father is that so.' And I said, 'Yes, John, it is, and I am going to get out of it. God helping me I will get out of it.'"—[Exchange.]

At dinner the other night a large meat-pie and a small roast duck were brought on together. The duck was intended for the father principally. The boys were fond of duck, their mother well knew; but it would not make a mouthful apiece for them. So, addressing the boy who sat nearest her, she said, "Which will you have, Bobby, duck or pie?" and at once began cutting the pie. "Duck," said Bobby, promptly. "No, Bobby," answered his mother, cheerfully. "You can't have duck, dear. Take your choice. But you can't have duck!"—[Exchange.]

THE KOTTGEN system of canal boat towage, which was tried in France on the Burgogne canal and pronounced a failure, has been installed in Germany, and the results are quite satisfactory. The system consists of a narrow gauge railroad along the canal bank and a motor fed from an overhead trolley.

A FRIENDLY SQUIRREL.—A friend of mine, while tramping along a mountain road last summer, sat down to rest on a log by the wayside. Presently a bright-eyed red squirrel came "hitching" down the trunk of a spruce near by, stopping to bark questionably every few feet. My friend simply sat still, and watched the little fellow. Growing bolder,—or, rather, as I explain it, more assured of the disposition of the man on the log,—the squirrel presently made a dash from the tree, scurried up on my friend's shoulder, bounded to the earth again, and ran off, "laughing," my friend says, "as distinctly and merrily as ever I heard any human being laugh." In two or three minutes he was back again, frisking about my friend's feet, and ended by perching on the toe of his boot and chattering amiably at him.

Here was an instance of unerring perception of disposition on the part of one of the shyest of wood creatures, and an evidence of the naturally friendly and loving characters of the little wild folk about us. My friend is one of the gentlest and sweetest of men; and that squirrel divined the love in his heart, and knew it would be both safe and sweet to make his pretty appeal to it.—[New York Observer.]

In the biography of Dr. Hawtrey, a famous English schoolmaster, there is a description of his unkempt appearance, and the story of an artless criticism thereon. He was one morning reproving a boy who was tardy at his lessons, and the pupil asserted that he had not time to dress. "But I can dress in time," said Dr. Hawtrey. "Yes, sir," replied the boy, innocently. "But I wash."

The people of Lincoln, Neb., boast of having the largest creamery in the world, not only in capacity for buttermaking, but in the size of the plant and the floor space of the building. Its capacity is 30,000 pounds of butter a day.

THE continual breaking of lamp-chimneys costs a good deal in the course of a year.

Get Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass." You will have no more trouble with breaking from heat. You will have clear glass instead of misty; fine instead of rough; right shape instead of wrong; and uniform, one the same as another.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.



SAVE 1/2 Your FUEL
wasted up chimney.

BY USING **THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.**
COST \$2.00 AND UP.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
38 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

OVER THE TEACUPS



FIVE LBS. of Fine Blended Tea delivered for \$2.50

WM. S. INGRAM,
31 N. Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN FABER MILLER,
325 SWEDEN STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICES: { 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 { Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

CHARLES BURTON,
Practical House and Sign Painter,
Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa.
Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa.
Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

LEATHERINE

is positive evidence of the value of Leatherine

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF POLICE.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1899.

The "Imperial Leather Preserver" Manufacturing Company,
212 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—The samples of "Imperial Leather Preserver" (Leatherine) have been subjected to careful tests on the footwear of the patrolmen in the various districts, and on the boots and horse equipments of our mounted squads.

The reports submitted to me by the Lieutenants in command of these districts are unanimous in their praise of your preparation. From these reports and my personal observation, I take much pleasure in recommending it as an excellent dressing, preserver, and water-proofer for boots, shoes, saddles, and harness, and, in fact, for leather goods of any kind. I submit the reports of the Lieutenants.

Yours truly, (Signed) HARRY M. QUIRK, Supt. of Police.

THE IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER MFG. CO.,
212 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

will make **SHOES** and leather in every form absolutely **WATER-PROOF**, soft, and comfortable, and twice as durable. The following letter from Superintendent of Police Quirk, of Philadelphia,

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, NINTH MONTH 15, 1900.

Four Months for 25 Cents.

We offer FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, from Ninth month 1 to New Year for 25 cents.

We began in issue of Ninth month 1, the printing of Papers and Addresses presented at the Friends' Conference at Chautauqua.

We will send back numbers as long as we have them.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

Friends' Central School,

FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia;
*furnishes a practical, guarded education, and pre-
pares for college.*

JOSEPH S. WALTON, } Principals.
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, }

Circulars on application.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal
course of study. Students prepared for college or busi-
ness. The home-like surroundings make it especially
attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted when-
ever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to

GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., *Principal*,
Or, Jenkintown, Pa.
CYNTHIA G. BOSLER, *Sec'y*, Ogontz, Pa.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly
Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing
students either for business or for College.

For catalogue, apply to

GEORGE L. MARIS, *Principal*,
George School, Penna.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill
country thirty-two miles north of New York City.
For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, venti-
lation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of
individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, *Principal*,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls,
under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit
for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment.

For particulars address,

FRIENDS' ACADEMY, Locust Valley, N. Y.

Darlington Seminary

For Young Ladies,

West Chester, Pa.

Forty-seventh school year commences Ninth month,
17th. A successful School for nearly half a century.
Good buildings, beautiful and healthy location. Mathe-
matical, Scientific, Linguistic, and Art departments.
New Gymnasium. Terms \$190 per school year.
For Catalogues address the Principal,
F. P. BYE, or R. DARLINGTON.

Friends' School,

Fourth and West Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Thirteen teachers. Complete equipment. Thorough
preparation for either college or business. Graduates
entered on certificates in all leading colleges. Year
begins Ninth month 17, 1900. For catalogue and in-
formation apply to

HERSCHEL A. NORRIS, A. M., *Principal*.

Martin Academy,

Kennett Square, Penna.

Will open 3d of Ninth month, for boys and
girls. Thorough course of study in Primary,
Intermediate, and Academic departments.

For Catalogue and information apply to
MARY S. PENNOCK, *Secretary*.

JANE P. RUSHMORE, *Principal*.

Cheltenham Hills School,

Wyncote, Penna.

Will re-open Ninth month, 26. For circulars address,
ANNIE HEACOCK, *Principal*.

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

REMOVED.

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, *Millinery*,

Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.

To 1020 GREEN STREET.

Morgan Bunting

Arthur Shrigley

BUNTING and SHRIGLEY

ARCHITECTS

Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Rent,"
"For Sale," etc., 5 cents a line, each insertion.
Seven average words make a line. No advertise-
ment inserted for less than 20 cents.

BOARDING CAN BE OBTAINED IN FRIENDS'
family, on line of Willow Grove trolley. Address
Box 65, Jenkintown, Pa.

WANTED.—MARRIED COUPLE ON SMALL
place, on shares. Rent for services Address
Box 37, Watchung, N. J.

WANTED.—PHILADELPHIA YEARLY
Meeting Extracts, 1842—women's, and any other
previos to 1880 will be acceptable. JOSEPH M.
TRUMAN, JR., 1500 Race Street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG FRIEND WISHES
position as Assistant Matron, or care of linen in
an Institution. Best of reference given. Address
"FRIEND," this Office.

WANTED.—CARETAKER FOR CHICHESTER
Meeting. Accommodations include house,
stable, and about seven acres of land. Possession about
middle of Eleventh month. Friends' family preferred.
Address ELIZA L. DUTTON, Upland, Del., Co., Pa.
Nearest station Twin Oaks, B. & O. R. R., one-fourth
mile.

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A MAN
and wife to take charge of a city house. Cooking
and washing for one. Members of the Society of Friends
preferred. Address G., No 973 N. 7th Street, Philadel-
phia, until Ninth month 15, 1900.

1618 GREEN STREET WILL REOPEN SEP-
tember 1, with rooms and board; all home
comforts. Address ELLEN K. LEEDOM, Phila-
delphia, Pa.

1619 WALLACE ST., DESIRABLE ROOMS;
strictly first-class board; table board;
reasonable rates.

PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT WASHINGTON
can be accommodated with rooms and board in a
Friends' family. One block from street cars passing
railroad stations, Capitol, and public buildings. Terms,
\$1.50 a day. Address FRIEND, 1626 Nineteenth
Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNNESS.—VISITING, OR PERMANENT.
Graduate of Friends' Central School. Address
No. 152, this Office.

FOR SALE.

To close the estate of JOB R. MATHER a fine op-
portunity is offered Investors or any one seeking a Sub-
urban Home, to purchase

*A Picturesque Country Place
at Penllyn*

on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, eighteen miles
from Philadelphia.

The Wissahickon Creek runs through this property.
It has belonged for generations to an old Colonial family,
and is susceptible of being made, by the expenditure
of very little money, into a magnificent country home.

Buildings consist of Large Colonial Mansion of stone,
Lodge House of stone, a Farmer's Stone House, with
large Stone Barn and Stabling.

The ground through which the stream runs is adapted
for pasturing of stock, the water being clear and pure.
A substantial mill erected early in the century, with
water power, is located on the stream at a suitable
distance from the dwelling. Grounds are shaded with old
trees. This is an opportunity that does not often occur.

Apply to the Executor at the address given below.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE,

409 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,

Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal,

1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing west of the *Mississippi river* a discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers.

Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 5 cents per line, one time; 4½ cents per line each insertion, five times. For longer insertion reduced rates which will be furnished upon application.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,

N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

*** TELEPHONE No. 1-33-55.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900: XXXVII.	689
POEM: "A PATH ACROSS THE WAVES,"	689
PAPERS AND ADDRESSES AT CHAUTAUQUA:	
II.—"What Quakerism Stands For."	
By Pres. W. W. Birdsall, (<i>Concluded</i>),	689
OLD TESTAMENT LESSON—No. 38,	691
FROM THE DOUKHOBORS,	692
EDITORIAL:	
"Young" Friends' Associations,	694
Notes,	694
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS,	695
INDIA FAMINE FUND,	696
NEWS OF FRIENDS:	
Duaneburgh Quarterly Meeting,	696
Centre Quarterly Meeting,	696
Notes,	696
NIAGARA: POETRY,	697
CAN THE WHITE MAN LIVE IN THE	
TROPICS? By Dr. Groff,	697
MUNICH AND OBERAMMERGAU,	698
CONDITIONS IN INDIA: LETTERS FROM	
FRIENDS,	699
LITERARY NOTES,	701
PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES,	701
POETRY: To Florence,	701
HOW TO CURE WORRY,	702
MISCELLANY: Cruelty of Militarism; The	
Children of Eve; Arbitration in Labor	
Disputes,	702
CURRENT EVENTS,	703
NEWS NOTES,	704
NOTICES,	703, 704

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICES: { 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 { Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.

JOHN FABER MILLER,

325 SWENE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,Wall Papers and
Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

Carpetings, Linoleum,
Window Shades, etc.

Benjamin Green,

33 N. Second St., Philad'a.

WALL PAPER of
Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1624 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1810 at 824 North Second Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch trade—established three generations ago—and up to date in every feature of the business, we are able to offer the best and most serviceable watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,

11 S. 9th St., (below Market, opposite Post Office.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.CONSHOHOCKEN Special attention given to serving families. Office 603 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
JOSEPH L. JONES.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,

Undertaker
and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone 2-29-38-D.

The Kathlu,ELEVENTH AND CENTRAL AVENUES,
OCEAN CITY, N. J.New house, fine ocean view, large piazzas,
and pleasant rooms.

K. E. Lewis and L. C. Conard.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR
OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enlarged, remodelled, steam heat, electric bells, heated
sun parlor, home-like and comfortable.

M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.

THE PENNHURST, BOOKLET MAILED.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach. Open the entire year.
Elevator to street level. JAMES HOOD.**Business Men**Public
Telephone
No 1-33-55.and others whose houses are
closed during the Summer will
find a comfortable home, at

Y. F. A. Building,

140 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Dinner 12 to 2 p. m., 25 cents.**Breakfast** 7 to 8.30 a. m.**Supper** 6 to 7 p. m.**Rooms** 50 cents per night.

\$3 and \$4 per week.

Address, ELIZA H. WORRELL, Clerk.

SAMUEL DUTCHER
Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.

On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

LEATHERINE**Makes Shoes WATERPROOF**

LEATHERINE saves you from buying rubbers.

LEATHERINE makes your shoes soft and comfortable and last much longer.

LEATHERINE is easy to apply. Ask your dealer for it, or send 25c. for a package to

THE IMPERIAL LEATHER PRESERVER MFG. CO.,

212 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844. }
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 15, 1900.

{ Volume LVII.
Number 37.

FRIENDLY THOUGHTS FOR 1900.

XXXVII.

WHERE Charity is there is love to God and love to man; but where that is wanting zeal toward God fails, and neighbors and friends are also disregarded.

From an Advice of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 1706.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

"A PATH ACROSS THE WAVES."

THE moonlight made a path across the waves,
A golden path between the earth and sky,
A miracle of beauty, leading straight
From us to God on high.
Then came a cloud between, a shadow fell
Upon us, as we stood there on the beach;
Darkly it fell and low,
Though still far out as eye could reach
The golden path yet skyward led,
As if to say to us in darkness there,
"Be patient, wait a little while;
The cloud will pass, grim sorrow and despair
Will pass, keep thy eye with faith unfaltering
Upon the light beyond thy circle small,
It will not fail, for God's great love it is,
Tender and infinite and over all."

A. H. P.

Papers and Addresses at Chautauqua.

II.

WHAT QUAKERISM STANDS FOR.

BY WILLIAM W. BIRDSALL.

(Concluded from Last Week.)

BUT the cry of the early Friends, "Turn within," "Mind the Light," was not a call to mysticism, not a signal for withdrawal from the world. Barclay writing his "Apology," Ellwood studying Latin with Milton, Fox himself securing a Hebrew grammar, that he might have more light by which to search the Scriptures of truth, abundantly testify that the early Friends held the voice of God in the soul to be a precious gift, carrying with it the obligation not only to listen, but to use every means by which they might better understand. The schools set up by them; the orderly institution of their meetings; their activity in the reform of the penal code, the management of prisons, the laws respecting marriage and the rules of evidence in the courts of law; their diligence in business—these testify that they found the law of God a rule of life, requiring them not to withdraw from the world, but to live and labor in it. Thus it came that they refused to divide the activities of life into two parts, the worldly and the other-worldly, but held that every commonplace detail of sowing or reaping or buying, or going a journey, should be ordered by the same law which governed the conduct of the meeting for worship. If every

man is indeed a citizen of God's kingdom, then every act must be related to that citizenship, and the consciousness of the divine indwelling will make the drudgery of life become the conscious service of the Most High.

Indeed, it was not for doctrine that the early Friends were chiefly remarkable. Professor Masson, the great historian of the Commonwealth, declares that their chief claim to distinction and the great cause of their persecution was not peculiarity of religious belief, but resolute application of belief to the business of life. If it is a matter of experience that every human soul is blessed with immediate access to the Divine, then men are in very deed brothers, endowed with the same high privilege. Let this principle once govern in the hearts of men, certain inevitable results must follow. There is at once an end of the priesthood. If this be the proper view of the relations of men to each other and to God, there can be no class privileged to minister for and instead of their fellows, for every man is a priest of God, and they can be helpful one to another only in the degree in which some have been favored with clearer vision, or have been more faithful to walk where the light was seen to shine. And so the ministry could in no wise be a profession, to be adopted as a means of livelihood or advancement, but must ever be regarded as a gift, to be freely shared as it had been freely received. This law of God, written in the hearts, puts the relations of men in business and society upon a new and better basis. Confidence takes the place of suspicion; mutual helpfulness replaces rivalry; ostentation and display can find no motive when brotherly kindness prevails; directness and simplicity of speech are the natural course when there is no desire to flatter or deceive; the peace of the world is the natural result of peace in the individual heart. These testimonies the early Friends maintained as individuals. They could not pay tithes—that were to support what they believed to be an hireling ministry; they could not take judicial oaths—that were to disobey what they understood to be a direct command of Jesus, and to imply that their statement of fact required some such confirmation; they could not adopt the flattering speech of their time—to say "you" to one and "thou" to another, or to bow their heads in salutation was not consistent with their faith that all men are alike, the children of a heavenly Father; they could not do aught to injure a fellow mortal, and hence could not take arms or support in any way the waging of war; in buying and selling they could not ask one price expecting to receive another, nor could they reap a profit from making or dealing in the wares of fashion and foppery. "Quakerism in its kernel," says Professor Masson, "was but the revived Christian mor-

ality of meekness, piety, benevolence, purity, truthfulness, peacefulness, and passivity."

Certain of these testimonies presently resulted in peculiarities. Plainness of dress became "the plain dress," and finally almost a uniform; plainness of speech, originally simplicity, directness, truthfulness, became "the plain language," and at last almost a dialect; the informal methods of the meetings for worship or for business hardened at last into a system not always free from excessive formality. But Quakerism itself is independent of the form in which its testimonies have been expressed. The early Quakers were distinguished, as Professor Masson says, first "by the thorough form of their apprehension of that doctrine of the 'Inner Light,' or immediate revelation of the Spirit;" and in the second place, and chiefly, as he elsewhere says, "by their courage and tenacity in carrying out the influences from that doctrine in every sentence of their own speech and every hour of their conduct." Such faith and such practice must always take account of small things; indeed, such faith must not infrequently be manifested by the absolute refusal to concede what seems the merest punctilio of indifferent practice. The moral quality of actions, like the size of objects in the material world, seems different from different standpoints. A particular deed, trifling in itself, sometimes comes to stand for a principle, a life, for faith itself. It may be like those little figures which the mathematicians name exponents—insignificant in themselves, but by their position and relation assuming tremendous importance. William Penn would rather be driven from home than pay "hat service" to his father, but Penn's Quakerism did not concern itself first or chiefly with clothing or with manners. When the young convert from the fashionable world was puzzling over the demands of his new religion, he asked George Fox if he should continue to wear his sword. The answer lays down with great simplicity the Quaker law: "Wear thy sword," said he, "as long as thou canst." Quakerism, Christianity, as it is understood by the Society of Friends, makes no light demand; it requires faithfulness, not to a standard set up by authority from without, but faithfulness in the erection and maintenance and development of a standard for which the individual is responsible. There could be no greater treason to its vital principle than to make it consist in particular external acts or practices, however important these may have been in the testimony bearing of a particular time. In this view the life must always be more than meat, the body than the raiment in which it is, for the time, most suitably clad.

As Prof. Masson testifies of the early Friends, "The ministry was to be as the spirit moved; all equally might speak or be silent; poor as well as rich, unlearned as well as learned, women as well as men. Yet with all this liberty among themselves, what unanimity in the moral purport of their teachings! Their restless dissatisfaction with the established church and with all known varieties of dissent, their passion for a full reception of Christ as the fountain head, their searchings of the Scriptures,

their private raptures and meditations, their prayers and consultations in public, had resulted in a simple reissue of the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount." Is there not continued need for this Christianity? "Quakerism," it has been said, "stands for what is right; not what is expedient. For courage of conviction; not a weak submission to incipient evil. For love and forbearance; not hatred and strife. For cheerful obedience to those in authority; not rebellion to wholesome rule. For good taste and simplicity; not dead conformity and display. For neat, tasteful homes; not ostentatious mansions. For wholesome recreations; not corrupting diversions. For cordial hospitality; not elaborate entertainments. For fair and honest dealing; not injustice and avarice. For moderation in all things; not extravagance in many things. For pure every-day living; not spasmodic goodness. For broad, cultured minds; not selfish intellectualism and coldness. For wise aid to charity; not demoralizing charity. For simplicity in worship; not formality and grandeur. For sincerity and freedom in belief; not cant and narrowness. For toleration; not assuming judgment. For the inward revelation of truth; not dogmatic theology. For faith in God and Divine Christ in men; not faith alone, nor works alone, but works because of faith." Is it not the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount to which we must look for the solution of the present difficulties, for confidence in the future? Where else may we seek with hope of finding a principle adequate to the problems which confront society?

The individualism of the Quaker is not a selfish withdrawal from social service; on the contrary, it requires of him his full share of such service, and insists that he must bring to it a sense of individual duty and a purpose to fulfill that duty to the uttermost. Is not this the way, for instance, to every social reform? The Quakers made a law against slavery—after their individual sense of duty had been so cultivated as to make them practically clear of the evil. They made a law against dealing in intoxicants, when they might almost be said to be already free from participation in it, and when they might almost have been described as a body of total abstainers.

Certain evils in our social body are doubtless the result of unwise legislation; doubtless as time goes on we shall learn better how to promote the good of humanity by the enactment and enforcement of judicious laws; but the hope of every reform, the hope of the world, is not in legislation, nor in any dealing with mankind in the mass. It must ever and always be in that voice of God speaking in the individual heart, saying, "This is the way; walk in it." That was a wise saying of William Penn, "Let men be good and the government will not be bad. If it be ill they will cure it. But if the men be bad, let the government be ever so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn." "Let men be good." Here, indeed, is a principle adequate to the necessities of the individual and of society. "No evil," said Socrates, "can befall a good man, living or dead." We may, indeed, effect great changes in form or appearance by mechanical means; we may smooth and

carve and polish or transport, we may change in a thousand ways the external form or position; but a change of the character of the substance must be within the molecule. In the mass of human society, the atomic force to which we must look for regeneration, for salvation, acts upon the heart of the individual, and it proceeds immediately from the Divine.

As in its inception, so at the present time, the Society of Friends can claim no monopoly of the doctrine of the Divine Immanence; indeed, it may fairly be said to underlie and inform the working faith, if not the formal creeds of the aggressive, liberal Christianity of our day. It would not be asserted, either, that the practice of Friends in our day is in any marked degree better than that of the Christian people about them, but Quakerism still stands for a noble individualism; it, better than any other faith, so far as I have knowledge, best represents and exemplifies that liberty of conscience which, since the organization of the Christian church, has been the goal of all progress in religion. It sets the individual free; it stands for the brotherhood of men because it realizes the fatherhood of God. In the measure in which he is true to his high calling, the Quaker still maintains belief in the authority and guiding power of the immanent Spirit of God, by the resolute—say rather the faithful—application of the practical inferences and obligations of that doctrine in every sentence of his speech and every hour of his conduct.

OLD TESTAMENT LESSONS.

No. 38.—NINTH MONTH 23, 1900.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT.—We trust in the Lord, our God.—Isaiah, xxxvi., 7.

Scripture Reading.—Isaiah, xxxvi. Read also Isaiah, xxxvii., xxxviii., xxxix.

WE have made numerous references to the historical setting of the lives of the group of prophets which has engaged our attention in the last two quarters. In this lesson we will bring together the events of the time in a continuous narrative.

During the reign of the house of Omri in Israel (887–847 B. C.) appeared the prophet Elijah—a stern, austere man, but with his face set like a flint against the tyranny of the royal house and the perversion of religion. He was followed by Elisha, a far weaker and less striking character. He engaged in political intrigue which resulted in the overthrow of the dynasty and the enthronement of Jehu, whose line continued until the time of Hosea (740). Unlike his great predecessor, Elisha was a courtier, and spent most of his life in friendly relations with the reigning family. The prophet Jonah seems to have begun his career during the lifetime of Elisha, but the book which bears his name was not written until long after.

In the reign of Jeroboam II. (781–740), the greatest of the kings of the house of Jehu appeared from the pasture lands of Southern Judah, the prophet Amos—a herdsman and a dresser of sycamores. He shows in his writings the evidences of travel and knowledge of affairs. He is noteworthy as being the first of the prophets to commit his messages to writ-

ing; also for the vigor and directness of his utterance, and the literary ability he displays. His ideals are lofty; he shows the scorn of one accustomed to enduring hardness, for all the luxuries and temptations of the life of Samaria. One cannot but feel also that with all his purity and with all his high ideals he lacks sympathy with suffering and sinning humanity. His prophecies, first uttered in Samaria, were rejected, and he was banished to his native hills, where his messages were written down for future generations.

If Amos lacked sympathy, that quality is abundantly present in his contemporary and successor, Hosea. Amos was a hill-dweller of Judah; Hosea seems to have been a townsman of Israel. His private life was most unhappy; but instead of being hardened by the unfaithfulness of the one whom he most loved and trusted, he seems to have been uplifted by his suffering into love and sympathy with all who sin and suffer. His heart goes out not merely to individuals but also to his nation in its apostasy from its God; and by his own readiness to forgive her who had wrecked his happiness, he was able to understand God's mercy and love for His people. His prophecies are a series of semi-detached denunciations of sin mingled with outbursts of passionate love for the sinner, and pleadings with him to return to the paths of righteousness. More than any other of the Old Testament messengers he is the prophet of love—the bearer of good tidings of God's fatherhood. His life was mostly included in the reign of Jeroboam II. (781–740), but probably extended into the period of anarchy which followed his death and which culminated in the overthrow of the kingdom by the Assyrians (721 B. C.), under Shalmaneser IV.

During this troubled period in Israel, perhaps in the latter years of Hosea, there appeared in Judah one destined to be the greatest of the prophets. Judah had been spared the instability of her northern neighbor, “a despotism tempered by assassination,” by the permanence of the house of David. The orderly sequence of the royal line had been broken but once, when Queen Athaliah had seized the throne. This occurred at the time of the revolution of Jehu, when the heir to the throne of Judah was killed while on a visit to his relative, the king of Israel (842). But Athaliah retained power for a few years only; in 836 B. C., Joash, the only survivor of the direct line, was placed upon the throne by a conspiracy of the priests, and from that time until the fall of Jerusalem the succession was orderly and unbroken.

Isaiah appeared in the reign of Uzziah, the leper. Under his rule (782–737), with his son Jotham as co-regent, Judah was strong and prosperous. The subjection to Israel which had been accepted in previous reigns became only nominal or ceased altogether. Commerce was extended, wealth was abundant, and the foreign relations of Judah were amicable. But the storms which burst over Israel did not leave Judah untouched. Uzziah died (737) only a few years after Jeroboam II., of Israel, and Jotham, his son, two years later, leaving the throne to Ahaz, a wilful boy surrounded by evil councillors. About

the same time Israel and Damacus formed a coalition including a number of smaller States against Assyria, and demanded that Judah should join them. On refusal the allies invaded Judah and seemed likely to carry all before them. At this crisis (734 B. C.) Ahaz appealed to the king of Assyria for protection, despoiling the very temple in order to buy his assistance. This was done against the urgent advice of Isaiah, and, while it accomplished the immediate result of staying the invasion, it left Judah the vassal of Assyria. This vassalage involved more than a mere fragment of tribute, for the king, the son of a heathen woman and bought up in a harem, had no strong religious principles, and sought to purchase the favor of his overlord by introducing Assyrian rites into the temple worship, thus tending to destroy the binding power of the national religion, and to facilitate the introduction of other and more degrading foreign customs.

In the early part of his life Isaiah addressed himself rather to social than to political themes. He recounts the efforts of Jehovah for their well-being, and asks for fruits commensurate with his toil. He denounces the current extravagance, drunkenness, and oppression. But as already indicated the crisis of 734 brought him into public life, and thenceforth his interests were as wide as the world he knew.

Contemporary with Isaiah was Micah, a native of a country town on the Philistine border. Unlike Isaiah he never became a statesman, but confined himself to the preaching of righteousness as opposed to ritualism, and to the pointing out of the sins of his generation. In 725 Ahaz died, and was succeeded by Hezekiah, four years later, as we have seen, the northern kingdom ceased to exist. Hezekiah, unlike his predecessor, was strongly influenced by the prophets. It is probable that this influence did not gain control, however, for several years after his accession. The Assyrian conqueror of Samaria, Shalmaneser IV., did not live to see the completion of that conquest. He died in 722, and was succeeded by Sargon. The new king was able to hold the conquests of his predecessors in comparative peace for a time; but in 711 B. C. the smouldering discontent of the Syrian cities, fanned by promises of help from Egypt, broke into open flame, and a strong party in Judah favored union with the rebels. But Isaiah, with broader understanding of the conditions, succeeded in preventing such alliance, and Judah was safe for a time, though laid under heavy tribute as punishment for her plotting.

On the death of Sargon, in 705, a much more extensive uprising occurred. The time seemed favorable. In the east the Babylonian, Merodach-Baladan, already once defeated and exiled, had returned to Babylon, and had formed a strong alliance of Elamites, Arameans, and Arabians against Assyria. It was doubtless at this time that the incidents occurred, related out of their order in Is. xxxix. Hezekiah's readiness to show his treasure and arms to the envoys of the eastern rebels implied a willingness to unite his fortunes with theirs, and called forth the protest of Isaiah, (xxxix., 6, 7). Egypt also promised help, as usual, and a formidable revolt in the west was added to

the eastern war. But Sennacherib, the new king, proved equal to the emergency. By 702 he had put down the revolt in the east and was hastening toward Palestine. The rebels fell before him with hardly a struggle. Pushing rapidly to the south he met and defeated the Egyptian army, and turned upon Judah. The terrified war-party sought to buy off the conqueror with a large bribe; but in spite of it the Assyrian moved on to the destruction of Jerusalem. Isaiah, who had opposed the revolt, now counselled resistance. It was at this time that the conversation took place recorded in Is. xxxvi. and xxxvii. This time Isaiah prevailed, and the city prepared for a siege; but it was saved from the expected horrors by that mysterious occurrence already repeatedly referred to in these lessons. Sennacherib withdrew his army, and never again did he invade the west, which, however, had learned its lesson and rebelled no more in his reign.

From this time on Hezekiah was wholly under the influence of the prophetic party. He instituted reforms in the national worship, and rejected the foreign innovations which had been introduced by some of his predecessors. We are not told in any definite way the exact nature of his reforms, but we may infer from the nature of his counsellors that idolatry was discontinued, and that the worship was simplified and purified. In reckoning Isaiah's influence we must especially note his sense of God's universal fatherhood, and the growing ideal which he proclaimed of the perfect king and kingdom to come. After the death of Hezekiah there came a reaction under Manasseh, in which the work of the prophets seem to be undone. Many of the worst features of foreign worship were introduced, the followers of the prophets were persecuted, evil seemed triumphant. Isaiah and Micah, probably both lived to see the apparent wreck of their labors. But we can hardly doubt that the triumphant faith shown in their writings sustained them even in this hard trial, and that they were enabled to take the long look by which they could see in the future the establishment of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace.

FROM THE DOUKHOBORS.

From Joseph S. Elkinton's Letters.

SEVENTH MONTH 7.—The temperature this morning is very pleasant. I cannot doubt our meeting was all the better for being held this morning, for J. E. R. certainly handled with ability some deep subjects, and the people were attentive throughout.

We passed on through the village of Voznesienie to the river bank opposite the village Verofka, where we found some old buildings, into one of which the horses were put and left, while we took passage on a raft of nine logs, fastened together by a cross log in front, and another across the centre, on which I sat. Five of us seemed to be a pretty good load, and before we got fairly started we stranded on a rock, but by good management got off; the current was pretty strong, but we had a safe passage and made our way up the hill to a very neat little village, the first that I have seen with pitched board roofs, and such a high

pitch as to have quite a store room overhead, with windows in the gable, and in one instance a dormer window. One of these cottages is occupied by a carver, who had articles that I would suppose would be quite saleable. His wife was in a pretty helpless condition, and I would suppose her recovery doubtful. Although the company in this village is comparatively small we had a good solid meeting with them, and parted in a tender manner.

In crossing the river we were delighted by the sight of fields of barley and grain that had been sown.

In the Voznesienie they have a store, belonging to the community of thirteen villages of the North Colony, in the building lately occupied by Herbert Archer. I am quite in unity with the enterprise, if it is a coöperative store; it did not appear to be very well stocked as yet; but we trust it may develop and prove a good business for the Doukhobors. We had a religious meeting, as the practice has been, before leaving the village, and by the expressions of the people we judge a good feeling was left on the minds of the visited; they, as in nearly every other place, gave full expression of thanks for gifts received, and wished their regard and best wishes to be sent to our Friends at home.

We started out about 4.30 p. m., [Seventh month 7] with the view of crossing Thunder Hill to a village thereaway, about eight miles distant from the place of starting; after proceeding four or five miles, our trail disappeared, and it seemed as if we were on the wrong course. [After endeavors to find the road it was decided to remain at a near village, Michailof ka.] We found the women grouped together as if they thought the week had pretty nearly come to an end, and they would enjoy the evening in social converse. As it was light, Jonathan and I took a look into their houses, and I took a walk up to the graveyard, where there are twelve graves surrounded by a fence, but I hope they will make a better one. Ivan Ivan's wife went with me, calling in the houses, and we found one or two cases of sickness. The milking was done this evening between nine and ten o'clock, with a smudge fire near.

8th.—A quiet First-day morning and a pleasant temperature. We did not go out to the early religious service that these people have on First-day mornings, thinking it best to rest awhile. [Later in the forenoon a good meeting was held.] Left Michailofka, taking with us a Doukhobor boy who knew the road, leaving the baggage, except our valises, at Michailofka. We proceeded on the track we were on yesterday, and came to where there was a trail which struck off to the right from the one we were on. We crossed Thunder Hill by the roughest road that Jonathan said he had ever travelled on. Even with daylight we would strike stumps before we could see them, and one front wheel would bounce clear off them, and the other would do likewise; the road was very sideling, and in one place there was a ridge that we tried to keep under the centre of the wagon; on either side the ground was so slanting that Jonathan thought there was not a foot to spare. Now and then we brought up suddenly by the front axle striking a stump.

Jonathan and I preferred walking down the mountain to riding, as also in crossing some of the gullies; on the whole we got enough of it, and chose [on the return to Michailofka] to take a twenty-mile drive round the head of the mountain, instead of recrossing it.

Arrived at the village Uspanija and got our dinner, after which we took a little rest, then visited the homes of the people. In one of the houses we met with Gregory Bokaway, who we were told was ninety years of age, and the infirmities of age are surely upon him. He was in prison three years and sentenced to be shot; this was remanded, but afterwards he was sentenced to be hung; this was commuted to twenty years' exile in Siberia. Strong efforts were made to oblige him to take arms, and he was taken into the church building belonging to the Greeks to be baptized, but from all accounts he held to his principles. He seems to have gangrene in his toes, and I would suppose his course would not be continued much longer on this earth, but there would be a record on high for such as he.

In the meeting, deep subjects were treated upon by Jonathan, bringing to view what our Saviour said of eating his flesh and drinking his blood; and in the response given by the spokesman of the village, it seemed as though it was understood. [It was at this village that J. S. E. particularly spoke of the Siberian exiles; his remarks are quoted in the editorial in the INTELLIGENCER, Eighth month 25.]

In passing from that village we saw where there had been some dugouts, in two cases of which the roofs had been broken down; in one case there was a woman inside at the time, but the falling timbers had rested in such a way that she was dug out alive; in the other case a child five years of age was left to watch an infant in the cradle, but by the ends of some timber falling on a box the girl and infant were both rescued alive. Surely the tender mercies of the Lord were over his works in those as in many other occasions.

Arrived at village Troitzkaja about 7.30 p. m., and did something at visiting. The transition from the dugouts and caves seemed to have been quite recent. The houses were in an unfinished condition, but had some improved ideas in the planning, and they had regular bedsteads, with other articles of furniture.

THE sermons of a preacher who is always engaged in controversy are not very good food for his people. At best, they are but army rations—"hardtack" and "embalmed beef." Much of such goods was canned by the fathers a century ago. It has all become stale and unfit for use in the present generation. If it were possible we should be glad to have a "board of survey" for the purpose of condemning and destroying it.—[Christian Advocate.]



THE highway of holiness is along the commonest road of life,—along your very way. In wind and rain, no matter how it beats, it is only going hand in hand with Him.—[Mark Guy Pearse.]

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 15, 1900.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

Please add on all letters, P. O. Box 921.

"YOUNG" FRIENDS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A SUBJECT which claimed attention, and was evidently of much interest, at Chautauqua, was that of keeping in view the qualifying adjective "Young," in reference to Friends' Associations. It was strongly urged that these organizations were intended, and are needed, for the young people, members of the Society and those besides who may be interested. There can be no doubt that this is true. The original idea was to form societies which would cover the ground between the First-day school and the business meeting, giving an opportunity for young people to acquaint themselves with the history, the discipline, the "genius" of the Society, and so preparing them for further usefulness in it.

It happens, of course, that in some places, the number of Friends being small, it is better to have the Association include all ages. Each locality must judge for itself as to this, as well as other points. But where this is done, great care should be exercised not to repress the young life, nor to obstruct its way. It was said at Chautauqua by some of those who discussed the subject, that if older Friends were included in the membership they would inevitably take too much upon themselves in the management and in the speaking. As to this, again, each locality must judge for itself, but certainly the older Friends would not be unwilling to carefully guard against laying such discouragements in the way of the younger.

In New York City, a "Junior Section" of the Young Friends' Association was some time ago organized, in order that there might be not only an assured opportunity for the younger members to take an active part, but also the responsibility laid on them of directing and conducting their meetings. Perhaps something of this kind should be done in other places. It is certain that the Association is of use to Friends of all ages, and is doing a valuable work, so that if the younger members do find themselves somewhat repressed, or restricted, it would be best to have them separately organize, if they are sufficiently numerous. In many localities, a Junior Section would be impracticable, because, all told, there are none too many to form and sustain one organization.

"To acquiesce in the evil of the world," says Dr. George A. Gordon, of Boston, a distinguished minister and author, "to acquiesce in the vices of society, in the inhumanity of man, what is this but to make a league with death and a covenant with hell?"

And then he adds:

"I beg of you to resist that tendency which you share with your race to take and leave the world as you find it. It is at once the deepest denial of God, and the bitterest contradiction of humanity. It is the wide gate, the broad way to utter despair."

We find these earnest words very representative of the teaching which we have endeavored, and are endeavoring, to present in these pages. To "acquiesce" in, to fall in with, to yield to, to become partner with, what is obviously wrong, is very easy; but when done it is just as plainly a surrender of principle, and an abandonment of Truth. In morals, as in politics, the price of right is continual struggle.

OUR readers will be pained to learn that our friend Robert S. Haviland experienced a stroke of paralysis, at his home at Chappaqua, N. Y., on Fifth-day of last week. His right side was almost entirely paralysed, and his power of speech taken. He was, however, able to take nourishment. On Third-day of this week we learn that he was somewhat improved, and able to utter short sentences, but was still in a critical condition. The sympathy of his many friends will be warmly extended to him.

THE truth has to be nimble to catch up to all the lies. A few weeks ago very precise reports were cabled from London, giving the testimony of persons in a trial in Belgium, to the effect that they had bribed the Boer Volksraad, (Legislature), President Kruger, and others, in order to obtain railway concessions at Pretoria. The story seemed incredible on its face, but it was "cabled over," all the same, at length. The outcome of the affair was, so far as we know, never reported. It seems that the parties who gave the evidence were themselves on trial, as swindlers, and were convicted and sentenced. Their story was simply an effort to cover up their work.

THE Scripture texts selected by the "International" committee for 1901 are, as usual, taken from the New Testament for the first half of the year, and from the Old Testament for the second half. The New Testament selections are entirely from the Gospels, and refer to the life of Jesus, beginning with the anointing at Bethany (Matthew, xxvi., 6-16); the thirteen lessons of the second quarter are entirely devoted to the period after the Resurrection. The Old Testament texts begin with the first chapter of Genesis, the Creation, and proceed into Exodus as far as the passage of the Red Sea.

PRESIDENT BIRDSALL'S paper is concluded this week. Next week we shall print the paper of John Wilhelm Rowntree, "The Personal Element in Religion," and the week following William M. Jackson's "The Relation of Philanthropy to Religion."

BIRTHS.

GROSS.—Second month 9, 1900, to Herbert A. and Deborah Lamborn Gross, of Winona, Ohio, a daughter, who is named Mary Dorothy.

HAVILAND.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Ninth month 4, 1900, to Henry Morris and Susan B. Haviland, a son, who is named Herbert Hance Haviland.

JONES.—Eighth month 4, 1900, to Barclay Henry and Elizabeth Stokes Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa., a son, who is named Russell Henry.

PALMER.—At 630 East 16th street, Chester, Pa., Eighth month 25, 1900, to Charles and Arletta C. Palmer, a son, who is named Charles Mervin.

MARRIAGES.

BRINTON—THOMAS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ninth month 8, 1900, under the care of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, William Haslam Brinton, of Middletown township, Monmouth county, N. J., son of Cyrus and Rebecca W. Brinton, of Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, Pa., and Ella Paxson Thomas, daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth Conard Thomas, of Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

ROSE—LAMBORN.—At Coloma, Kansas, Third month 28, 1900, Orrin C. Rose and Rhoda Lamborn.

DEATHS.

ACTON.—At Salem, N. J., Ninth month 6, 1900, Hannah H., widow of Richard M. Acton, in her 87th year.

BAKER.—Near West Grove, Chester county, Pa., Eighth month 14, 1900, Amy A., wife of George L. Baker, aged 53 years; a member of New Garden Monthly Meeting.

During her long illness, she suffered with an enduring patience, and is missed by a large circle of loving friends. *

BURGESS.—At Carlisle, Pa., Eighth month 30, 1900, Elizabeth L., wife of William Burgess, in her 76th year; a member of the Monthly Meeting at Millville, Pa.

Funeral and interment at Millville, Pa., on the 2d.

DAVENPORT.—At Altamont, N. Y., Eighth month 11, 1900, at the residence of his son-in-law, George Hallenbeck, Samuel B. Davenport, aged 75 years. His funeral was held on the 13th at Friends' meeting-house, at Quaker Street, N. Y.

This Friend, who passed through many months of severe suffering, was a life-long and interested member of Duanesburgh Monthly Meeting, acting for some time as clerk of that meeting, and for many years as Elder and Overseer, always willing and ready to serve the meeting in any capacity for which he was appointed. We sadly miss him from our little company. H.

HOGUE.—At Morristown, Ohio, Eighth month 8, 1900, of paralysis, Dr. Abner J. Hogue, youngest son of the late Samuel and Mary (Holmes) Hogue, formerly from Virginia, in his 69th year.

JONES.—Ninth month 6, 1900, George Jones, steward of Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, in his 74th year.

MERCHANT.—At her residence in Albany, N. Y., Eighth month 29, 1900, Caroline Doughty, widow of Walter Merchant, in the 94th year of her age.

The departed was an honored member of the Society of Friends. It was natural for her to judge all questions by their moral aspect. Economy was her habit in the midst of abundance, accompanied by thoughtful generosity. Her affection for her friends was strong, and her sympathy for the poor was genuine. Only for a few days was she obliged to rest from her happy care of her garden and the domestic activities of a long life. She was endeared to a large circle, by whom she will be greatly missed. *

NICHOLS.—At Minerva, Iowa, Eighth month 1, 1900, of dropsy of the heart, and from old age, Faithful M., wife of Stacy Nichols, in her 81st year.

Her husband, Stacy Nichols, survives her at the age of near 88 years; also five sons are living, all of whom were present at the funeral, which occurred on the 3d of the same month at their residence in Minerva. It was attended by a large gathering of Friends and neighbors, who had known and mingled with them for many years. A large number of grandchildren were present. The remains were interred at the family burying-ground in Marietta cemetery.

Deceased was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1819. She has been a life member of the Society of Friends, and her husband and herself were among those who organized and built up Marietta Monthly Meeting in the year 1869, where their membership still remains. They emigrated from Columbiana county, early in the '50's to Marshall county, Iowa, where they built a home and settled their children around them in comfortable circumstances. Her quiet, gentle disposition drew many loving friends to her, who ever remained her friends while they lived.

The funeral was conducted mostly after the manner of Friends, except that a kind, young Methodist minister of the neighborhood read the 23d Psalm, and offered a prayer, after which a Friend in membership with them spoke briefly of her exemplary life, and kind words to the aged husband and the children, who were gathered to view the last remains of a dear companion and good mother. N. E.

PASCHALL.—At Broomall, Pa., Ninth month 21, 1900, Edward, son of Edward R. and Clara I. Paschall, aged 15 months and 12 days.

POTTS.—In Philadelphia, suddenly, Eighth month 25, 1900, T. Latimer Potts, son of the late William B. and Catharine S. Potts, in his 73d year.

He was of Friendly descent, and though he had connected himself with another religious body, he frequently attended Girard Avenue Meeting, and manifested an interest in Friends. He was much esteemed by his associates. *

RAGSDALE.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Eighth month 23, 1900, after an illness of less than ten hours, Franklin Marshall Ragsdale, aged 15 months; son of J. F. and Anna M. Ragsdale, and grandson of W. F. and Mary E. Morris.

One angel more in paradise,

One household more in mourning. **

RUSSELL.—Edna Mae Russell, born Third month 2, 1877, in Prairie Grove neighborhood, Iowa, died at New Market, Md., Eighth month 10, 1900.

She was the eldest daughter of Theodore and Hanna M. Russell, and granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth T. Brown, of Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va. Accompanied by her sister Nina, she came from her Western home to visit her grandparents and other relatives in Virginia and Maryland, and had nearly completed the round of pleasant visits when she was attacked by fatal disease, at the home of a cousin, Isaac S. Russell, at New Market.

Her lifeless form was taken back to the sorely-stricken home, and, attended by a concourse of relatives and companions in the social and educational affairs of the community, was laid in its last resting place, in the burying-ground of Prairie Grove Monthly Meeting, of which she was a devoted and very useful member. Bennett G. Walters, who was well acquainted with the deceased, and other local ministers of other denominations, made fitting remarks, testifying to her beautiful Christian life. B.

WILLIAM J. HALL.

How many of us sustain a personal loss in the removal of our dear friend William J. Hall? I have lost a friend in him, "and so have I," is the response. He worked for his friends, he took thought for them, and he showed his friendship in many little ways. He never omitted an opportunity of "visiting" with me on the train, and showing his continued interest in what was going on in my world, if for any reason we had not met for some little time.

His sense of humor was one of the strong characteristics of his nature, and in this he maintained the true sense of proportion, between essentials and non-essentials. Our little personal peculiarities distinguish us one from another, but

are no more than the bark of the tree, or the shape of the leaf; but he delighted in pointing them out, and was harmlessly amused over little traits and ways that we are all too apt to be sensitive about. His happy smile and merry-twinkling eye betokened the kindly spirit and warm heart, and if he did attack any of our "pet vagaries," he always returned to the point of harmony, and left one feeling happier for having met him.

How hard it is to part with such dear friends, and to live on without them; yet we must treasure their memory, and feel that they have become a part of our spiritual nature and that they still live on in worlds unknown. S. M. G.

Swarthmore, Pa.

INDIA FAMINE FUND.

AN additional contribution is acknowledged below. All receipts except this have been forwarded to the Friends' Committee, London.

M. B., Wilmington, Del.,	\$ 10.00
Previously acknowledged,	226.72
	<hr/> \$236.72

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

DUANE-BURGH QUARTERLY MEETING.

DUANESBURGH Quarterly Meeting was held at Quaker Street, N. Y., on the 2d and 3d of Ninth month.

On First-day morning the meeting was largely attended by many in this vicinity, not Friends. The early morning train brought Henry W. Wilbur and several Friends, from Albany and Troy. After a short silence, H. W. Wilbur quoted the words in the familiar parable, "A sower went forth to sow." After commenting upon the simple themes which Jesus so often chose in making the strongest points of his discourses, he enlarged upon the thought of seed-sowing, in its broadest sense intellectually and spiritually, and in all its bearings upon human lives in divinest helpful service.

At 3 o'clock on First-day afternoon, a conference was held upon the subject of Temperance, under the auspices of Friends' Philanthropic Union. It was well attended and full of interest. H. W. Wilbur spoke at some length, appealing to the responsibility of individuals not only in citizenship, but in the making of public opinion. He said, "public opinion will not come up of itself, it must be pulled up." He was followed by the minister of the Christian Church of this place, and James Wright, of Brooklyn.

In the evening we met, by invitation, for worship with the members of the Christian Church. After the opening exercises of their church, H. W. Wilbur spoke from the 115th Psalm in reference to idols, "the work of men's hands," and "they that make them are like unto them." He spoke of the fact that we grow in character like that which we adore or worship. It may be gold, or silver, or worldly ambitions, or family affections. It may be, even, our own ideals, which set up false standards of right and wrong.

At 10 o'clock, on Second-day, we gathered for worship and the business of the meeting. Our friend again spoke to us, upon the subject of Worship, quoting the words of Jesus to the woman of Samaria at the well. Although the world, in all the years that are passed, has been slow to perceive

the true meaning of worship, yet there has been a steady advance, and the tendency of our times points to a broader outlook, and a much higher conception of true spiritual worship. As Friends, we have a work in this direction that the world needs and is hungering for.

After the business of the meeting was concluded, kindly words of thankfulness and appreciation for the presence and labor in gospel love of our dear friend was expressed, and a minute recorded.

Under this sweet covering of Divine presence, and loving fellowship with each other, our meeting closed. M. J. H.

CENTRE QUARTERLY MEETING.

Centre Quarterly Meeting was held at Centre, Pa., Ninth month 3, with good attendance and much interest.

The First-day School Association was held at 10 a. m., on Seventh-day previous. Delegates were present from the four First-day Schools. After the usual business a literary program was rendered by the younger members. The subjects showed thoughtful selections and were well delivered. Surely the future of our Society will be safe in the hands of youth thus prepared for life's work. The subject, "How to get the most benefit from the study of our Lesson Leaves," brought forth many good thoughts.

The meeting of Ministers and Elders was held at 3 p. m. The queries were read and encouraging answers received. The thought was left in this meeting that Friends should call this meeting by its proper title and not call it a "Select Meeting," as is so often done, as it leaves an erroneous impression.

The public meeting for worship at 10 o'clock on First-day was largely attended. John J. and Eliza H. Cornell were in attendance at this and all the other meetings. Our friend J. J. C.'s ministry on this occasion was thought fittingly appropriate, and called forth many expressions of satisfaction.

A very good meeting was held at 3 p. m., which was well attended. Encouraging testimonies were handed forth.

The business meeting on Second-day was well attended and the answers to all the queries were reasonably satisfactory, yet the feeling was general that as Friends we should endeavor to so live that the Queries might be answered with fewer qualifying words. After many expressions of thankfulness for the company of the above named Friends and for the hopefulness of feeling, the meeting concluded, to meet at West Branch in Eleventh month. R. P. K.

At the monthly meeting at Trenton, on the 4th inst., it was decided to change the hour of the meeting for worship at Bordentown, N. J., on First-days, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon. This meeting has long been very small, but it is believed that the change of the hour will be an advantage. Several Trenton Friends were present on the 10th inst., and a good meeting was held. The attendance of ministering Friends who may feel drawn that way is much desired.

NIAGARA.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

SINCE it has been the privilege of so many Friends during the past week to behold "Niagara's rolling flood," I thought all might enjoy this description of its wondrous beauty and grandeur. Not having seen the poem in print since I was a child, and never having known the author, I can only reproduce it from memory.

SARAH T. MILLER.

Sandy Spring, Md., Eighth month 1.

TO NIAGARA.

Hail, Sovereign of the world of floods, whose majesty and might

First dazzle, then enrapture, then o'erawe the aching sight!
The pomp of kings and emperors in every clime and zone,
Grows dim beneath the splendor of thy glorious watery throne.
No fleets can stop thy progress, no armies bid thee stay,
But onward, onward, onward, thy march still holds its way.
The rising mist that veils thee, as thine herald goes before,
And the music that proclaims thee is the thundering cataract's rear.

Thy diadem is an emerald green of the clearest, purest hue,
Set round with waves of snow white foam and spray of feathery dew;

While tresses of the brightest pearls float o'er thy ample sheet,
And the rainbow lays its gorgeous gems in tribute at thy feet.
Thy reign is of the ancient days, thy sceptre from on high,
Thy birth was when the morning stars together sang with joy;
The sun, the moon, and all the orbs that shine upon thee now,
Saw the first wreath of glory which twined thine infant brow.
And from that hour to this, in which I gaze upon thy stream,
From age to age, in winter's frost, or summer's sultry beam,
By day, by night, without a pause, thy waves with loud acclaim,
In ceaseless sounds have still proclaimed the great Eternal's name.

For whether on thy forest banks the Indian of the wood,
Or since his days, the red man's foe on his fatherland has stood,

Whoe'er has seen thine incense rise, or heard thy torrents roar,

Must have bent before the God of all to worship and adore.
Accept then, O Supremely Great! O, Infinite! O, God!
From this primeval altar, the green and verdant sod,
The humble homage that my soul in gratitude would pay
To thee, whose shield has guarded me through all my wandering way.

For if the ocean be as naught in the hollow of thine hand,
And the stars of the bright firmament in thy balance, grains of sand,

If Niagara's rolling flood seem great to us who lowly bow,
O, Great Creator of the whole how passing great art thou!
Yet though thy power is greater than the finite mind may scan,

Still greater is thy mercy, shown to weak, dependent man.
For him thou clothest the fertile fields with herb, and fruit,
and seed,

For him the woods, the lakes, the seas, supply his hourly need.

Around, on high, or far, or near, the universal whole
Proclaims thy glory, as the orbs in their fixed courses roll;
And from Creation's grateful voice, the hymn ascends above,
While heaven re-echoes back to earth the chorus, "God is Love."

Notes by the Intelligencer.

It was interesting, in comparing the copy which our friend sent us, reproduced from memory, to compare it with the poem in print. She had omitted, at one point, two lines; otherwise, her variation from the print consisted only in a few words wrongly placed.

Our friend speaks of not knowing the name of the author. He was James Silk Buckingham, an Englishman, born near Falmouth, 1786, died in London, 1855, who in his earlier years was a traveller, then an editor, then an author, and from 1832 to 1837 was Member of Parliament for Sheffield. He came to the United States about 1838, and it was in that

year that he wrote the poem. It will be found in the "Central School Reader," a reading-book compiled in 1847, in Philadelphia, by Jane Johnson and others, associated for such work under the name of "The Female Association for the Improvement of Juvenile Books." This "Reader" was for its day an admirable book, and was used in Friends' Central and other schools for twenty or thirty years. Copies now appear to be scarce.

CAN THE WHITE MAN LIVE IN THE TROPICS?

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER:

THE question above asked is one of present interest to all Americans, and one on which many desire light. Since there is much misinformation on the subject, it may not be improper for the undersigned to contribute the results of his two years' experience and observation in the West Indies.

1. The experience of the English, the Dutch, and of all the Latin nations, shows that there is no difficulty at all in healthy adults living in Tropical countries, in remaining well, and more than that, in performing all needful labors. There is no more sickness, at the present moment, among American soldiers, in Cuba and Porto Rico, due to climatic causes, than among soldiers in the United States. The sickness which exists in armies during campaigns must be laid to the peculiar conditions and privations incident to military life, and not to the climate.

In the experience of the American officers, there is no difficulty in performing very severe labors, daily, and throughout the year, and at the same time maintaining a high state of physical health. During the military government of Porto Rico, the officers were compelled to perform not only their own legitimate duties, but to do an enormous amount of civil work, and yet no one suffered in so doing. The health of the officers was uniformly excellent.

It was formerly said that white men could not work in the sun in our own South. We now know that they can so work, when they choose. The same is true in Porto Rico and Cuba. It was also once believed that white men could not permanently occupy our treeless prairies. Indeed, all the prairie States were found very unhealthy by the pioneers. May it not be that man fears to dwell in all new and strange regions, something as the sailor fears to enter unknown waters? Many persons consider our own South, or even the West, more unhealthy than the North and East, but it is scarcely safe to say that this is true.

In the West Indies, while some think that the direct rays of the sun produce some injurious effect upon white persons, sunstroke is practically, if not entirely unknown, in these Islands. While the direct rays of the sun are warm, they are not hotter than in June and July in Pennsylvania and New York. This year, the average maximum temperature at San Juan de Porto Rico was 87° Fahr. But not only are the days but moderately hot, the nights are always cool, and invite refreshing sleep. In two years' experience, the writer never lost an hour's sleep from the heat.

Not only is the heat not great in the West Indies,

but the atmosphere has a remarkable purity. The Spaniards live in absolute disregard of all sanitary hygienic precautions, yet so great is the purity of the atmosphere that except from a covered drain, or from an unventilated house, a foul odor is never detected. All forms of animal and vegetable remains go back into dust, and without perceptible odor, in this remarkable air and sunshine. To prove that the air is pure, it is remarked that scarlet fever is unknown; and diphtheria, pneumonia, and typhoid fever, though present, do not exist to any extent, as in the United States. The germs seem to have little vitality, and seem scarcely able to keep alive. Yellow fever exists in Porto Rico only when it has been introduced from Cuba, or elsewhere, and there is no reason to doubt that it can be banished from Cuba, as it does not naturally belong in the West Indies. *Beri-beri*, the sleeping sickness of the Congo, the *shimi-mushi* of Japan, the Oriental plague, and other diseases of the East Indies, have never been introduced into the West Indies. Malaria is nearly unknown among the well-to-do. A friend, a physician in tropical Burma, writes that it is the same there, and that he is able to perform, with impunity, the most extensive surgical operations, without any of the bad results which would surely follow from germ infection in the United States.

In a word, while the continued heat may become irksome, it is not injurious, and contrary to the usual ideas prevailing, the air in the West Indies is peculiarly pure and wholesome.

But while it may be admitted that adults can live and work in the Tropics, it is insisted that white children cannot grow strong bodies or intellects under the tropical sun. This, too, is believed to be a popular error, which will not stand the test of scientific examination, at least for places no hotter than the West Indies.

In Porto Rico and Cuba families can be found, now in the fourth and fifth generations in the Islands, large, strong, and intellectual as we see in the States. It is true that the masses are small, weak, physically and intellectually, but there are numerous exceptions. The Spaniards said that all children born in their West Indian possessions grew up to be physical and intellectual degenerates, but this is not true, as can be seen in numerous instances. The seeming degeneracy will be explained later.

The Sandwich Islands have about the same temperature as the West Indies, and it is the testimony of observers there that in three generations there is no sign of degeneracy in the children born and reared there. Indeed, boys who remain there until they are 16 to 18 years of age come to American colleges as remarkable specimens of physical development. This has been observed at Yale, Harvard, and Amherst. A gentleman born in those Islands about seventy years ago told the writer within a few weeks that they were ideal places in which to rear children, that the early missionaries had, as a rule, very large families, the children all thriving, and the mothers living to advanced ages.

Lewisburg, Pa.

GEO. G. GROFF, M. D.

(Conclusion to follow.)

[Dr. Groff is well known as an authority on health and hygiene. He has been for twenty years one of the faculty of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, and thirteen years a member of the State Board of Health; after serving in the medical service of the United States in Porto Rico, he was some time at the head of the educational work of the island.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER.]

MUNICH AND OBERAMMERGAU.

Extracts from Private Letters.

MUNICH, Eighth month 2.—We have had a day of travel. Our good-by to delightful Lucerne came at 8 o'clock, and we have had a lovely ride, cool and comfortable, through the mountains of northwestern Switzerland. Our route lay along the shores of Lakes Zug and Zurich, and across Lake Constance to Lindau. The last was particularly beautiful, with its picturesque shores and vividly green water. We agree that a boat is a very pleasant way to see the world. We passed through fertile valleys with many vineyards, and were interested to see the apple and pear trees propped to support the abundant fruit. It was with sincere regret that we said good-by to the charming country which had given us so much pleasure. We like its beauty and its honest, industrious people. Now we are in Germany, and all things look German. The houses are half, often more than half, barn, but they look neat and tidy; the house end is always white-washed, and the windows filled with blooming plants. I never saw geraniums bloom as they do here. Wheat harvest is at its height, and the harvesters look very picturesque, the women in bright dresses and aprons, and the oxen very patient. We passed many peat bogs and provident supplies of winter fuel. It was 8 o'clock when we reached Munich, and supper was late.

3d.—We have had a good walk, making ourselves familiar with our present surroundings. Many of the buildings look old and time-worn, but the stores are attractive. We see many sights unusual to us, among them women street-cleaners, as well as women greasing the curves of the street car tracks. I can now report a very interesting afternoon, and that there is much to see in Munich. We took a carriage and found an English-speaking guide, who showed us faithfully about the city. Our first call was at the gallery of the old masters. Many of their pictures are very beautiful in coloring, and some so familiar I felt almost guilty not to devote more time to them. However, I have not a picture-loving or an appreciative party. They were much more interested in our visit to the royal stables, where they saw 200 royal horses, beautifully cared for, and hosts of regal sleighs and carriages.

Munich is rich in art—the streets are adorned with beautiful statues, and even the frescoes are not confined to the interiors. One royal palace was gorgeously painted on the outside, with the history of the royal family of Bavaria.

We agree that it would be a mistake not to make an effort to see the Passion Play, when so near it this summer, though, personally, I care but little about it.

Villager Edel's, Oberammergau, 4th.—We had a pleasant three hours' ride from Munich this morning,

passing through a beautiful country of hills, lakes, and neatly-harvested fields, and climbing up to quite an altitude. You know the pictures of Oberammergau, and so can judge something of our surroundings. It was a novel sight to alight from the car and see so many strange things; especially noticeable was the dress of the Tyrolese peasants. The men were picturesque in the short pants, the stocking which covers only the calf of the leg, leaving both ankle and knee bare, long hair, and wide, green hat with cockade in the back. A silent little boy, who could speak no English, brought us here, where we are more than comfortable. It is a new house, and newly-furnished, scrupulously clean, and some time I will show you how the embroidered top sheet is carefully buttoned over the four edges of the down quilt. The garden is filled with blooming plants, more fine roses than I have seen since the June bloom. There are sixteen guests here, all speaking English. Our host, a builder, is away all day, so we have not seen him, but Frau Edel, who speaks no English, has a most refined and interesting face. The seventeen-year old son is a student, and away at college. Two younger children are at home. We had a fine dinner, soup, real brook trout, beef, potatoes, sauce, and salad, the first apple pie — says since we left home, and Bavarian pears to wind up. We are not likely to starve on such a *menu*, and will perhaps have no need for the crackers we bought in case the anticipated sausages were more than we could stand. Just in front of the house, the little Ammer river hurries along under its many foot bridges. All along are platforms where clothes have been washed all the afternoon, the women leaning over on their knees, and without any boards. Unfortunately it has rained hard ever since we came, with no appearance of a "let up."

We are prepared for it, however, and have been out under umbrellas through the quaint town. You would be pleased with the cleanliness of it; even the humblest homes have dainty curtains to the windows and many blooming plants. "John" lives next to us, and the "Rabbi" came in on business. They certainly have nice faces, and we cannot help feeling interested in the earnest peasants, who speak to us politely on the crooked streets. Their bright dresses make pretty patches of color. All is in preparation for the "representation" to-morrow, and we feel ourselves very fortunate to have such accommodations. We are told a "bed" means a seat in proportion to the class of room, so Frau Edel has secured ours, which ought to be good, if our room is an indication. Indeed, we have two bed-rooms, and attached a nice sitting-room with centre table and sofa.

At 7.30 a. m. a cannon is fired to have every one in his seat ready to begin at 8. An hour and a half is allowed for dinner, and then the play continues until 5. p. m. The boys have photos of the "Christ," —Anton Lang, who put his signature on for them.

5th.—We have seen the Passion Play, sitting all day on hard benches in the cold and damp, and still say we are glad to have been here. It is really sur-

prising what these people in their simple way have accomplished. The play is more impressive than we expected, not too painfully realistic, and has in it some valuable lessons. I am glad we came prepared for cold weather, as we have found it, and it was pleasant to have Frau Edel take us to the great porcelain stove, which gives out a comfortable heat. We regret not having bright sunshine to heighten the coloring on the stage. The costumes are very beautiful, and certainly remarkable, when we consider they were designed by Herr Lang, director of the wood-carving school here, and all made by the sewing women of the town. Fraulein Lang has made 667 costumes in the last year. The people are most interesting and intelligent, far in advance of many such places. They have a fine water supply brought from the mountains, as well as a good sewage system. They are self-respecting, devout, and reverential. Before each performance they have behind the stage a time of silent prayer, and the whole thing is full of meaning to them. We do not wonder they cling to such a time-honored custom as this is. W.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA: LETTERS FROM FRIENDS.

We extract as below from letters of Friends' missionaries in India, published in the *Friend*, London, of 24th ult.

FROM JOSEPH TAYLOR, SIHORE.

DEAR FRIEND,—John Lampard and myself have just reached Sihore by way of Gujerat, the Panch Mahals, and Central India. At the date of our arrival in Bombay (July 28th) the morning papers recorded no rainfall having yet taken place in districts of the former Province; but coincident with our coming rain has fallen, somewhat relieving the blank hopelessness of the people. On either side of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway the ground was quite bare, and the trees bare stumps, from which, as we were passing, the people were cutting the new leaves for fodder, the smaller branches having long since been lopped off. Instead of grazing herds, only here and there a solitary emaciated pair of bullocks were seen.

At Baroda, where heavy rain had been falling steadily two or three days when we reached it, things were looking green and cheerful already; but further north, at Anand, only an inch had hitherto fallen. Owing to the death of cattle from here to Godhra, we understand Government is giving cultivators light hand-ploughs through the medium of the relief funds. East of Godhra and to Sihore rain has fallen in large degree, and the same scarcity of cattle does not prevail. We passed the Viceroy's special train taking Lord Curzon on a tour of inspection to Gujerat. It is over 100 years since famine is said to have visited many of these fertile districts. We also passed trains conveying cattle in large numbers; a great many of those previously sent here died owing to the delay of the rains.

In Gujerat the previous visitation of plague had thinned the population, and having had to leave their villages for sanitary reasons and camp in the fields, they were unable to store grain locally, but sold it;

when the famine began they therefore had only cash instead of food, and with doubled prices the distress soon became very bad. It was touching once more to see the saddening and sickening sights of the Poor-houses—only too familiar to us from our experiences in the Central Provinces in 1896-7. . . .

We had native fellow-passengers who gave us much information, but dare not let their names be given. One resident in a Native State told us he had been already fined for having privately given information as to the deaths and distress, which had appeared in a vernacular paper, and so reached the knowledge of others than the State authorities.

There are still 10,000 people on our mission relief works of all kinds at Sihore.

3d of 8th mo., 1900. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

FROM EDWARD J. BUTLER, HOSHANGABAD.

DEAR FRIEND,—Notwithstanding the good rain Hoshangabad district has been favored with, the need for famine relief here seems to be increasing. Every day brings a crowd of fresh applicants for work, and the number at the Government food kitchen, managed by George Clark, has leapt up from 70 to 800 during the last month. The following figures for the district show how matters stand :

	Total number on Government relief works.	Total number receiving gratuitous relief from Government.
Week ending July 3,	43,532	40,941
“ “ “ 24,	23,162	87,411

The number of relief workers has decreased because of the withdrawal of the farmers and their laborers to the fields, but in very many cases this has only been possible with the aid of loans or gifts obtained from Government, or from the Lord Mayor's or local famine relief funds, so that many of the farmers are really dependent at present on relief given them in advance. Prices remain high, and show no indication of falling. There is, therefore, no abatement of the distress so far, but we are grateful for the good prospects. Rain has fallen steadily all over the district since July 12th; 16½ inches up to the 24th in all, and the weather continues showery.

We have distributed about twelve hundred rupees to poor farmers in and around Hoshangabad. Many of them perhaps have been helped before, but as several of them, notwithstanding this, have had to fall back on the local food kitchens for their daily bread, we feel they are very suitable subjects for us to deal with. It means very much for a respectable man to come to this. Theoretically it does not involve the violation of caste, as all the food is cooked by Brahmins, but in practice it is considered as equivalent to that, and many prefer to remain hungry for days before they will yield the point. These sums, nominally loans, have been given out for bullocks, seed, weeding, and support. Here is a poor fellow who has fifteen acres of land waiting to be sown; he used to own three or four pairs of oxen, but this last season of drought left him with only one pair, and they barely fit for work. He proceeds to plough his fields, but before the work is half done one bullock of his pair dies. We have helped many such cases,

giving them sufficient to get another bullock, perhaps two or three rupees for seed, and five rupees with which to hire one or two extra laborers for weeding the crops.

George E. Clark has a variety of works going on, quite enough for two or three architects to look after—buildings in several parts of Hoshangabad, as well as others which are under his supervision at Sioni Malwa, Itarsi, and Sohagpur. In Hoshangabad wells are also being dug, and are now being finished, and a good deal of road work is going on. This latter gives scope for the largest number of unskilled laborers, and recently the number rose to 3,000.

Apart from the above, we are keeping twelve families of weavers busy; including the children, thirty-seven are thus supported. They turn out about 100 pieces of cloth per week. Over 100 homes, where there are Hindu or Mohammedan *pardah* women, are receiving a good deal of support. We give them needlework, supplying them with ready-cut kurtas, and paying them from four to six pice a-piece for the sewing. Thus a class of very needy people, of whom it is difficult to get particulars, and therefore difficult to help except by indiscriminate distributions of cash or grain, is reached, and more or less provided for. Nathu Lal and his wife, Indu Bai, are keeping this work going. It is no small task, as they produce about 200 kurtas per day.

The above work and that done by the weavers means a large accumulation of clothing. This we are distributing in the Poor-houses and on relief works, under the superintendence of our missionaries, and a good deal is being sent to other missions for similar distribution elsewhere.

There are numbers of infirm and blind people to be helped. Many of these are sent to the food kitchen, but some we feel ought to be permitted to remain in their homes, and we have a list of forty odd who are receiving from one to two rupees per month each, their neighbors making up the deficiency with remnants of food. Some fifty or sixty people have passed through our Poor Hospital; of these some are still unfit for work, others, who have recovered, are now earning their bread, and some, of course, have succumbed. Poor souls, what a sad lot to die thus among strangers! Six weeks ago a poor starved-looking man brought his wife on his back, she was too weak to stand; but they are both better now—he is working, but she still need care and nursing. Three brothers, all afflicted with a strange kind of paralysis, are among the Poor Hospital patients. They say that it came on last autumn, and is due to eating *teora*, an inferior grain. They have given me the names of six others similarly affected, and I have heard reports of people in other villages having been affected thus, in which cases also it was attributed to the eating of *teora*. . . .

Before closing this letter I should like to refer to the number of missionaries who have nobly laid down their lives during this famine. I cannot give all of their names, but some eight or ten cases have come to my knowledge. At times the total number in receipt of relief at all stations has mounted to

about 20,000. In the name of this great multitude of hungry and sorely afflicted people, we very gratefully acknowledge the generosity which has raised the Friends' Famine Relief Fund to such a noble figure.

EDWARD J. BUTLER.

Hoshangabad, Eighth month 3.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE "Announcements of New Books" for autumn issue by the Macmillan Company, New York, is a substantial pamphlet of forty pages, and contains many titles of unusual interest. In history we note among others F. Marion Crawford's work, "Rulers of the South: Sicily, Calabria, Malta," dealing with a region whose history is comparatively unfamiliar; Hamilton W. Mabie's book on Shakespeare; the first volume of the great work, "A General History of Modern times," by Lord Acton, professor of modern history at Cambridge, England; W. Carew Hazlitt's "The Venetian Republic"; the third volume of President (South Carolina Historical Society) Edward McCurdy's history of South Carolina; and an interesting collection of papers by that lucid and vigorous writer Frederic Harrison, "The Meaning of History, and Other Historical Essays."

The books in the department of Travel and Description make a striking list. Two of these, illustrated, are those by the anonymous German author, "The Solitary Summer," (a new edition), and "Elizabeth and her German Garden." There are also Alice Morse Earle's study of "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," Clifton Johnson's "Along French Byways," and Katharine Lee Bates's "Spanish Highways and Byways." In Art and Architecture there is an important and extended list of titles, and the same may be said of other departments. The publishers announce that a complete catalogue of their publications will be sent to any address on application.

The current issue of *Meehans' Monthly* has quite a wealth of pictorial illustrations, with descriptions to correspond. The Pin-Oak Avenue on the Concourse at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia,—the water-garden in the Catskill Rural Cemetery, New York.—a Lily Scene in a Chicago Garden are among them. The place of honor, the Prang chromo, is given to a Texan flower this time, the Tree Mallow Anoda—every portion of the United States, in turn, getting a wild-flower illustration.

This magazine will send a specimen copy, gratis, by addressing the publishers, Thomas Meehan and Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia.

An immense work, "Birds of America," in twenty volumes, is about to be published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. It is now in the hands of the printer. The author is Prof. Robert Ridgway, of Wabash county, Illinois, and it represents his life work. The illustrations are all taken from life, and are reproduced in colors from paintings made for the purpose by the best obtainable artists.

The Smithsonian Institution has also just published a two-volume report on the fishes of Porto Rico, with colored illustrations made from life. In order to secure them the artists went to Porto Rico, and when the fish had been captured they were placed in deep, narrow glass cases through which strong currents of water were forced, so that the fish was compelled to remain stationary and keep up his natural motions of swimming.

Like all reports issued by the Smithsonian, these are not to be had for money. The law creating the Institution declared that its efforts were to be directed to the general diffusion of knowledge, and its publications are given away free of cost to duly accredited scientists only.

Joel Cook, author of "England: Picturesque and Descriptive," has written an important work in three volumes,

entitled, "America: Picturesque and Descriptive," illustrated by 75 full page photogravures, which Henry T. Coates & Co., of Philadelphia, will publish at once.

Edna Dean Proctor, whose poems, chiefly on New England subjects, have won for her an enviable reputation, has in press with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a new volume of verses which relates entirely to New Hampshire, her native State. The book will be issued at once, under the title "A Mountain Maid, and Other Poems of New Hampshire." It will be illustrated by a number of reproductions of photographs of some of the romantic mountain and other scenery of the "Old Granite State."

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

JOHN J. CORNELL and wife, who had been absent from Baltimore for the summer months, have returned to their home in that city, 1725 Madison avenue.

Elisha H. Walker, of Baltimore, who has been abroad with his family for some months, is on his way home, having sailed on the 12th instant. They spent considerable time on the continent, in Switzerland, and elsewhere.

In a note from Mary L. Hogue, Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 4th instant, she mentions that her husband, Thomas E. Hogue, had recently a very severe illness, but was better. They have sold out at Marshalltown, and are removing to West Liberty. She adds: "Our weather good and fall-like, now."

Helen and Alice Lippincott, of Riverton, N. J., who have been abroad during the past summer, sailed from Antwerp, in the *Kensington*, of the International Navigation Company's line, on the 1st instant, for New York.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

TO FLORENCE.

If to thee some kindly deed
Has been given,
Know it is an angel thought
Fresh from heaven.
Give it tender resting place
In thy heart;
It will help thee lovingly
Act thy part.
There are many to be helped,
Do it now;
A sweet peace within thyself
Tells thee how.
We are here just to bless
By our love,
'Tis the precious link that binds
To God above.

Richmond, Ind.

E. S. W.

OXFORD University does not seem to be wholly given over to the craze for jingoism. Three young men from that university, Francis W. Hirst, Gilbert Murray, and J. L. Hammond, have just published a strong anti-imperialistic book in London, in which they reassert forcibly the doctrines of English liberalism. Mr. Hirst says that "militarism and excessive expenditure on armaments both feed and are fed by calculated panics and inevitable wars, which serve at the same time to prevent domestic reforms."

A FLORIDA man has purchased 300 acres of swamp land near Swan Bridges, and will turn it into a breeding-place for alligators. These reptiles are becoming scarce, owing to the activity of Northern hunters, and, as there is a steady demand for alligator skin, the speculator hopes to do well.

A CHICAGO firm has set up a line of automobiles to transport passengers from its store and one of the railroad stations for five cents.

HOW TO CURE WORRY.

WORRY kills. It wears upon the brain as dropping water wears away stone. The habit must be killed by eternal vigilance, resolution, and good sense. Worry, like bad air or an obnoxious person, must be driven out, and the best way to drive either out is by the introduction of the good. You can fill your mind with comforting, calming thoughts, leaving no room for the harassing ones. You can flood out the enemy, just as by pouring a stream of clear water into a tumbler filled with discolored liquid you can soon force out the muddy contents of the glass, and leave it filled with liquid crystal.

Don't let events depress you. Maintain your equilibrium, and let mind rule matter and good sense judge events. The emotional nature is always watching for a chance to exploit itself. Keep it in reserve, ready for every touch of human feeling, responsive to goodness, honor, cheerfulness, and all healthy feeling, but do not allow it to tinge your understanding or in any way affect your sane view of business or the affairs of life. Check expression when bitter or sombre feeling has the best of you. To say how sad or perplexed you feel when your heart sinks for the moment deepens your inward troubles, and at the same time spreads it to outside people. You would not spread disease; do not spread mental distress. Your desponding words, bursting impulsively from a full heart in the presence of a friend, add to the burdens of another human being—one, perhaps, already weighed down by cares and anxieties. To so speak is to allow yourself to be overborne by "things" ruled by the natural course of the world. You can not rule the world, it is true, but you have the power to rule your part of it—that is, yourself. Don't hate and don't worry. This is the advice given by a hale and beneficent old man to those who asked him for the secret of length of days. He might have added, Don't get angry.—[Woman's Home Companion.]

SUCH well known English garden plants as the phlox and the verbera have run wild over hundreds of acres of sandy Texan and Australian plains.

As a result of the consolidation of twenty-two of the largest laundry concerns in Chicago into one corporation prices have advanced. The capitalization of the combine is \$2,000,000.

It is said in German court circles that Queen Victoria will visit Dowager Empress Frederick next month, unless the latter's condition meanwhile should considerably improve, which is not probable.

THE poet Longfellow's daughter, and two of his grandchildren, the "Dana boys," sons of R. H. Dana, have been visiting the Ojibway Indians (or Chippeways), on the islands which they occupy in Lake Huron, thirty miles from Sault Ste. Marie. The Indians cherish the poet's memory, on account of "Hiawatha," and Miss Longfellow has been adopted as a member of their tribe.

ACCORDING to Professor L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, at Washington, the honey industry has shown marked development in recent years, and there are to-day more than 300,000 persons engaged in it, the value of the product being \$20,000,000. There are 110 apiarian societies and eight journals devoted to the industry. Much of the honey is exported, England being the chief purchaser. Nor has the limit by any means been reached.

Cruelty of Militarism.

COMMENTING on the influence of Militarism, the New York *Evening Post* says it—

"—means that gradual accustoming to cruelties and barbarities which is the virus in the veins of our soldiers in the Philippines and of the English in South Africa. "Pillage is a good thing," writes the South African correspondent of the *London Morning Post*; "it has a salutary effect upon the inhabitants of the country through which we march." The *St. James's Gazette* calls for deportation, if necessary, of the men, women, and children living in the Transvaal. One English newspaper declared that the Boer women found guilty of carrying messages for their husbands and brothers in arms ought to be "either deported or hung." The military journal, the *Broad Arrow*, rails at Lord Roberts for his leniency and policy of "rose-water."

The Children of Eve.

OF Eve's maternity (says John W. Chadwick, in *Harper's Bazar*), the record gives no sign beyond the birth of her three sons, and the indefinite "sons and daughters" while she shared the intolerable length of Adam's life—nine hundred and thirty years. The story of Cain and Abel reflects the rivalries of early agricultural and nomadic life. It has been left to modern art to body forth the mystery of the first death smiting on the maternal heart. Eve, with the dead Abel lying cold and still across her knee, is one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture in our (New York City) Metropolitan Museum. It is not the less beautiful because it represents a universal mystery, involving the last mother whose son is dead equally with the first.

Arbitration in Labor Disputes.

The Record, Philadelphia.

THE remarkably successful plan adopted by employers and employes in France for the settlement of labor disputes deserves earnest attention in this country.

It would seem that not only is the principle of arbitration most successfully in operation in France, but that the two parties in interest have found it possible to establish a practical tribunal in which both have confidence, and to which the minor disputes that might otherwise lead to serious trouble may be brought for settlement. In the forty years during which the system has been in operation over 7,000 cases have been settled, and but twenty-three strikes have occurred in the particular trade to which reference is made.

While the belief in arbitration as the most successful method of deciding differences between employers and employes is gaining ground daily in this country, there is no doubt that many disputes might be settled before they should become acute enough to require arbitration if there were a harmonious coöperation on both sides to ascertain and adjust causes of complaint.

IN Linn county, Mo., a current news item says, a man wished to marry a widow who had seven children. With a view of avoiding all future trouble he obtained the consent of all the children and of the intended bride's father before getting a license.

ALREADY, it is stated, more pensions have been applied for on account of the war with Spain than the number of men who saw actual fighting service in that war. In the 30,981 pensions that have been applied for, a great number are for the widows whose husbands died of disease.

J. E. SHOEMAKER, a Presbyterian missionary stationed at Ning-po, China, in a letter written to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, under date of August 10, says that the missionaries, especially the Roman Catholics and English Methodists, are partly to blame for the anti-foreign uprising in China. He suggests that they refrain from interference in political affairs.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A TERRIBLE calamity has been experienced in Galveston, and in the adjoining sections of Texas, the dimensions of which at this writing are not fully ascertained. A violent storm began about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., the wind later attaining a height of 84 miles an hour (when the measuring instrument was blown away), and this was followed by flood which covered the city of Galveston several feet deep. Many houses were blown down; in fact, it is said that few were uninjured, and many hundreds, possibly some thousands, of persons were crushed or drowned. The worst of the storm was after night on the 8th, the wind and waters rising steadily until about 1.45 next morning, when they began to abate.

THE population of Galveston is stated to be about 39,000. The city stands upon an island, with an elevation of only six or eight feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, so that it has previously suffered severely from floods. It has a large commerce, with steamships running to European ports, and is the third largest cotton mart of the United States. It is said to be the richest city of its size in the country.

REPORTS on the 11 inst. confirm the terrible loss of life and destruction of property in Texas. The number dead at Galveston is estimated at 3,000 by the local committee, and 5,000 by the Mayor. Martial law has been declared. Hundreds of dead bodies were gathered up, placed on barges, and sent out to sea, and thrown overboard, there being, it is said, no other way of disposing of them. At least 5,000 families are reported as shelterless and destitute. Relief is asked, and is being sent from all quarters. Nearby cities will take the women and children temporarily.

THE Chinese Emperor has appointed Li Hung Chang to conduct negotiations for peace, and has issued an edict ordering him to proceed at once to Peking, where he will coöperate with Prince Ching. The latter is the friend of the foreigners and helped protect them in Peking during the siege. The course taken by the United States has been apparently unsteady, but in general it has favored peace negotiations. Its troops will probably be withdrawn from Peking, and some of them sent to the Philippines. There is news confirmatory of many missionaries having been killed at inland places during the rising in the summer.

FURTHER military operations in the Transvaal Republic have been generally favorable to the British, the Boer forces being forced farther back into the mountain region. They

still hold out, however, and appear likely to do so for some time. There is no report of return of the British troops to England. Christian De Wet, who has been among the most active of the Boer commanders, and who is operating south of Pretoria, is reported as saying that he would fight on to the end, as he had now no other object in life, his sons having been killed in the war, and his wife dying "broken-hearted."

THE State election in Vermont was held on the 4th instant. The Republican candidate for Governor had 31,528 more votes than the Democratic candidate. The State election in Maine was held on the 10th instant. The early returns indicated that the Republican candidate for Governor would have about 32,000 votes more than the Democratic. If this should be verified, it would be a Republican loss of 11 per cent., and a Democratic gain of 20 per cent., as compared with the gubernatorial vote in 1896. In the county, Cumberland, in which the city of Portland is situated, the Prohibition candidate for sheriff was elected, there being much dissatisfaction with the incumbent of the office for his lax administration of the prohibitory law.

THE Arctic expedition directed by the Duke of Abruzzi, the Italian explorer, returned last week to Norway, having accomplished the nearest approach yet made to the North Pole. The ship was called the *Stella Polare*, and left Christiania, Norway, on June 21, 1899. She was fast in the ice eleven months, and the members of the party suffered great hardships; three died. They were obliged to kill and eat their sledge dogs. Members of the party, making a "dash" effort, reached 86 degrees, 33 minutes. The highest point previously reached was by Dr. Nansen, 1895, being 86 degrees, 14 minutes.

LARGE shipments of coal, mostly bituminous, are being made from this country to Europe. Reports are made daily of new orders for export, and new shipments. Coal is scarce, and prices have risen in England, France, Germany, and Russia. A Pittsburg company, on the 5th inst., announced that it had received an order for 75,000 tons, to be shipped to England, from Baltimore. An Altoona company, on the same date, announced large shipments to Mediterranean ports.

THE coldest temperature experienced by Sir George Newnes's expedition to the South Pole was fifty-two degrees below zero, and occurred in August. The party discovered near Robertson Bay mountains exceeding 12,000 feet in height, and penetrated farther to the south (seventy-eight degrees, fifty minutes) than any previous expedition.

NOTICES.

** The Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Race Street, will take place on Fourth-day next, the 19th, in the evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

** The Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Green Street, Philadelphia, will take place on Fifth-day next, the 20th, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

** The semi-annual meeting of the Bucks County First-day School Union, will be held at Solebury, Pa., Ninth month 22, 1900, at 10 30 a. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ISABEL L. WORTHINGTON, } Clerks.
ROBERT KENDERDINE, }

** The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Conference of Friends' Associations will be held on Seventh-day, Ninth month 22d, at 1.30 p. m., in the Young Friends' Association Building, corner of 15th and Cherry Sts., Phila.

On behalf of the Committee.

SUSANNA M. GARRETT, Secretary.

(Continued on page 704)

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY

BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.

DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.

ANCHOR Pittsburgh.

ECKSTEIN Cincinnati.

ATLANTIC New York.

ERADLEY New York.

BROOKLYN New York.

JEWETT New York.

ULSTER New York.

UNION New York.

SOUTHERN Chicago.

SHIPMAN Chicago.

COLLIER St. Louis.

MISSOURI St. Louis.

RED SEAL St. Louis.

SOUTHERN St. Louis.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.

MORLEY Cleveland.

SALEM Salem, Mass.

CORNELL Buffalo.

KENTUCKY Louisville.



WHEN you see the paint cracking, peeling or falling off the house in shreds, you may be sure it was *not* painted with Pure White Lead, but with some mixture of Zinc, Barytes, etc.

Pure White Lead unites with Linseed oil to form an elastic coating that never cracks nor peels. It is the good, old-fashioned paint that lasts. To be sure of getting **Pure White Lead**, see that the package bears one of the brands named in margin.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

NEWS NOTES.

THE weather in India is promising for crops. Excellent rain has fallen in all the famine tracts, and the winter sowings are practically assured.

SHIPS entering New York bay recently complain that they narrowly escaped shells fired from the United States "proving grounds" at Sandy Hook.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Bradford, England, last week, decided to admit women to membership in the association.

THE Mayor of Trinidad, Cuba, on the 7th inst., telegraphed to Havana for assistance, saying that a cyclone on the 5th destroyed the crops of the district, and that the people are destitute. Fifteen inches of rain fell at Santiago on the same day.

ARTHUR SEWALL, the ship-builder of Bath, Maine, and Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896, died on the 5th inst., aged 64 years.

THE anti-imperialist faction led by T. M. Osborne, who will not vote either for McKinley or Bryan, held a meeting in New York on the 5th inst., and nominated, under the name of the National Party, Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, for President, and Archibald M. Howe, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

IN the case of the Hatfield, Pa., railroad wreck, reported last week, the Coroner's jury censured the conductor and engineer of the excursion train, the train despatcher in Philadelphia, and a telegraph operator. All will be tried in the Montgomery county courts, excepting perhaps Davis, the engineer, who is in the hospital and may not recover.

. The next Conference under the care of Concord Quarterly Meeting's Committee on Philanthropic Labor will be held in the meeting-house at Providence, on First-day, Ninth month 16, 1900, at 2.30 p. m.

CHARLES PALMER, Clerk.

. The Visiting Committee of Salem Quarterly Meeting have made the following appointments for Ninth month:

Cape May Meeting-house, near Sea View Station, Ninth month 16, 11 a. m.

. Quarterly Meetings in Ninth month occur as follows:

NINTH MONTH:

17. *Illinois Y. M., Mt. Palatine, Ill.*

29. Scipio Q. M., Scipio N. Y.

. The Annual Meeting held in the large Meeting-house at Warrington, Pa., will occur Ninth month 23, when there is usually a very large attendance from the country around, being the only meeting held there. The attention of ministers and other Friends is called to this occasion and they will be welcomed and hospitably cared for. Address WM. R. COOK, Dillsburg, Pa.

. The Visiting Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting have arranged for meetings during Ninth month as follows:

NINTH MONTH:

16. Hopewell, Va.

23. Oxford, Pa.

30. Deer Creek, Md.

TENTH MONTH:

7. Woodlawn, Va.

14. Broad Creek.

JOHN J. CORNELL, Chairman.

UP THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL EXCURSION VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On Seventh-day of next week, the 22d inst., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion to the "Upper Hudson," under personal escort.

Special train will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 7.39 a. m., stopping at principal points between Philadelphia and Trenton, and the iron steamboat *Sirius* has been specially chartered for that day.

A stop will be made at Cranston's Dock at West Point, giving those who disembark an hour and a half at that point, and enabling them to view the United States Military Academy.

In order to insure an early return, no stop will be made at Newburgh, although the steamer will run to a point off that city and there turn.



- No other aid so great to the housewife, no other agent so useful and certain in making delicious, pure and wholesome foods, has ever been devised.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There are imitation baking powders, sold cheap, by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Tickets will be sold at the following round-trip rates: From Philadelphia, Bristol, and intermediate stations, \$2.50; Trenton, \$2.00; Tulpohocken, Westmoreland, and intermediate stations, \$2.50; Upsal, Carpenter, and Allen's Lane, \$2.60; Wissahickon Heights, Highland, and Chestnut Hill, \$2.70.

At Germantown Junction connection will be made with regular trains from Chestnut Hill Branch.

Tickets good only on special train and connections at above points.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

LOW-RATE PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TRIPS
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

September 20, October 4 and 18 are the remaining dates for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Special train will leave Washington 8 a. m., Baltimore 9.05 a. m.

Excursion of September 20 from Philadelphia will run via Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley; special train will leave Broad Street Station 8 a. m.; on other dates special train will leave Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m.

Round-trip tickets will be sold at \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; \$11.25 from Atlantic City; \$9.60 from Lancaster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmyra, New Brunswick, and principal intermediate stations.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, stop-over privileges, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

AN AUTUMN OUTING.

GETTYSBURG, LURAY, NATURAL BRIDGE, RICHMOND, OLD POINT COMFORT, AND WASHINGTON.

A nine-day personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, and Washington will leave New York and Philadelphia in a special train of Pullman cars on Tuesday, October 9. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations. Sunday, October 14, will be spent at Old Point Comfort. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is \$65 from New York, \$63 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents, to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, or Pennsylvania Annex, foot Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

A SCOTTISH prison chaplain, recently appointed, entered one of the cells on his round of inspection, and with much pomposity thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it: "Well, my man, do you know who I am?" "No, nor I dinna care!" was the nonchalant reply. "Well, I'm your new chaplain." "Oh, ye are? Then I hae heard o' ye before!" "And what did you hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity. "Well, I heard that the last twa kirks ye were in ye preached them baith empty; but ye willna find it such an easy matter to do the same wi' this one."—[The King.]

THE spot on which the original Baldwin apple grew has been marked by a monument. The northwest is talking of doing something of the kind for the one known as Wealthy, introduced to public notice by the late Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota, which has proved to be as great a public blessing to the fruit-growing and fruit-eating interests of that section as the Baldwin has been to the East.—[Meehans' Monthly.]

THE British Postmaster General has issued an order to postoffice clerks that "Esq." shall be used in the future in addressing all male correspondents unless they "are evidently laborers, personal servants, or tradesmen." In case of doubt, the "Esq." must be used. Depositors in postal savings banks are not entitled to the "Esq."

THE Australians are trying to obtain a market in London for the passion fruit, which is so popular at the Antipodes.

GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT.



In coffee there are often grounds for complaint,—the great trouble is inferiority of quality.

Try Ingram's Blended.

10 lbs. for \$2 00.

31 N. Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE B. COCK, STENOGRAPHER,
Room 719, Girard Building,
N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets.
Telephone 3-50-53 D.

WE BUY lamp-chimneys by the dozen; they go on snapping and popping and flying in pieces; and we go on buying the very same chimneys year after year.

Our dealer is willing to sell us a chimney a week for every lamp we burn.

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" do not break from heat; they are made of tough glass. Try them.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.



SAVE 1/2 Your FUEL
wasted up chimney.
BY USING **THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.**
COST \$2.00 AND UP.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
38 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Hosiery Specials

We mention several lots priced considerably under true worth:

WOMEN'S BLACK COTTON HOSE—full regular made, with high spliced heels and double soles—18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50 cents.

WOMEN'S BLACK COTTON HOSE—with extracted figures—25 cents.

MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE—both Autumn and Winter weights, in black and colors; all from a great German maker. Have high spliced heels and double soles; the regular 25c quality—here at 18c, 3 pairs for 50 cents.

MEN'S SEAMLESS HALF HOSE—of extra quality; made of combed Egyptian yarn; in black, colors and unbleached—12 1/2c a pair.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE—sizes 6 to 8 1/2 only; fully worth 25c a pair—18c, or 3 pairs for 50 cents.

Orders by mail promptly and accurately filled. Address orders "Department C."

Strawbridge & Clothier,
PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants' Trust Company,

611-613 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL (subscribed), \$500,000.00
 CAPITAL (paid in), 250,000.00
 SURPLUS, 50,000.00
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 38,026.39

Interest allowed on Deposits. Titles to Real Estate insured, and conveyancing done. Loans made on Mortgage and Approved Collateral. Surety entered for Administrators and others. The Company also acts as Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc. Safe Deposit Boxes to rent from \$2 and upwards, per annum.

JOSEPH R. RHOADS, *President*.
 JOHN F. LEWIS, *Vice-President*.
 ROBERT MORRIS EARLY, *Sec. and Treas.*
 WM. B. LANE, *Title and Trust Officer*.

DIRECTORS.

NICHOLAS BRICE,	J. BOLTON WINPENNY,
S. DAVIS PAGE,	WARREN G. GRIFFITH,
JOSEPH R. RHOADS,	SAMUEL BANCROFT, JR.,
JOHN F. LEWIS,	EDWARD G. MCCOLLIN,
THOMAS R. GILL,	ALFRED I. PHILLIPS,
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,	GEORGE M. WAGNER,
EDWARD S. SAYRES,	FRANK W. PAUL,
	EDGAR DUDLEY FARIES.

J. T. JACKSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers,

Chestnut and 13th Streets,
 (Southeast Corner)

Rents, Sales, Mortgages, etc., etc.

OKLAHOMA. Because of the low rates of interest and scarcity of desirable local mortgages, inquiry is beginning for WESTERN SECURITIES. Those negotiated by H. H. Hogan, of Guthrie, Ok., appear to be well secured on improved lands in a substantially developed section, where values have been maintained. For information address,

ISAAC FORSYTHE,
 503 Provident Building, Philad'a, Pa

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.
 FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.
 The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities a Specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on deposits.

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to.
 CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
 1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa
 Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
 Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

CHARLES BURTON,
Practical House and Sign Painter,
 Martha J Warner Philadelphia, Pa

Ellwood Heacock
UNDERTAKER
 Established 1860 Telephone 5807
 Calls out of city answered promptly
 1313 Vine Street, Phila.

F. GUTEKUNST,
FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY
 712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.
 Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia

409 Chestnut Street. Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; *Vice President*, T. WISTAR BROWN; *Vice President and Actuary*, ASA S. WING; *Manager of Insurance Department*, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; *Trust Officer*, J. ROBERTS FOULKE; *Assistant Trust Officer*, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; *Assistant Actuary*, DAVID G. ALSOP; *Treasurer*, SAMUEL H. TROTH; *Secretary*, C. WALTER BORTON.



To Repair
 Broken Arti-
 cles use

**Major's
 Cement**

Remember
 MAJOR'S
 RUBBER
 CEMENT.
 MAJOR'S
 LEATHER
 CEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

ANTHRACITE COAL. NO SMOKE,
 NO CINDERS. DOUBLE TRACKED.
 HEAVY STEEL RAILS. STONE
 BALLASTED.

Royal Blue Line to New York.

SWIFTEST AND SAFEST TRAINS
 IN THE WORLD.

Scenic Reading Route to

READING, HARRISBURG, GETTYS-
 BURG, CHAMBERSBURG, SHAMO-
 KIN, WILLIAMSPORT, AND POINTS
 IN INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Royal Reading Route to

ATLANTIC CITY. CLEANLINESS
 AND COMFORT. SAFETY AND
 SPEED.

Young Friends' Review.

Published by the
 New York Young Friends' Association.

Now in its Fifteenth Year.

HENRY W. WILBUR, EDITOR,
 19 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.
 H. M. HAVILAND, BUSINESS EDITOR,
 19 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Monthly, 75 cents per annum. 25 cents for six months' trial.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Please mention FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, when answering Advertisements in it. This is of value to us and to the advertisers.

Where to Locate?

WHY, IN THE TERRITORY
 TRAVERSED BY THE . . .

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

the Great Central Southern Trunkline,
 . . IN . .

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE,
 ALABAMA,
 MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA

WHERE

Farmers, Fruit Growers,
 Stock Raisers, Manufacturers,
 Investors, Speculators,
 and Money Lenders

will find the greatest chances in the United States to make "big money" by reason of the abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS,

TIMBER AND STONE,
 IRON AND COAL

LABOR—EVERYTHING I

Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom from taxation, for the manufacturer.

Land and farms at \$1.00 per acre and upwards and 500,000 acres in West Florida that can be taken gratis under U. S. Homestead laws. SETTLING IN THE GULF COAST DISTRICT WILL MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Half fare excursions the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Let us know what you want, and we will tell you where and how to get it—but don't delay, as the country is filling up rapidly.

Printed matter, maps, and all information free.

Address, R. J. WEMYSS,
 General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Friends' Book Association, OF PHILADELPHIA

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
 Blank Book Manufacturers,
 Engravers, and Printers,
 Artists' Materials,
 Kindergarten, School Supplies.
 Everything relating to the Kindergarten and School.

S. W. corner Fifteenth and Race Streets.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, FIFTEENTH AND CHERRY STREETS, TENTH MONTH 26, 1901.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

FRIENDS desiring to attend the approaching Baltimore Yearly Meeting, are informed that arrangements have been made with the railroad companies so that those near the following railroads can obtain excursion tickets to Baltimore and return at a special rate of two cents per mile.

By applying personally or by letter to the undersigned, or to Friends' Book Association, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, card orders on the ticket agents for tickets may be obtained of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Division, any point east of Pittsburgh; Philadelphia and Erie Division, United Railroads of New Jersey Division, West Jersey Railroad, Philadelphia Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, Northern Central Railway, and the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railway. Also the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of the Ohio river and south of New York city, or other leased or affiliated lines within these limits. Tickets may be purchased from the 23rd to the 31st of Tenth month, inclusive, with limit of expiration Eleventh month 5, 1901, inclusive.

These orders are not valid if presented at any point where the excursion rate is less than twenty-five cents. When orders are to be forwarded by mail a two-cent stamp should be enclosed to pay postage. Applicants will state specifically what railroad or what system they wish to come over.

EDWARD STABLER, JR.,

6 South St. Baltimore.

W. THOMAS STARK,
North and Centre Sts., Baltimore.

Lodging Accommodations Baltimore Yearly Meeting, 1901.

FRIENDS desiring to avail themselves of the accommodations provided at Park Avenue meeting-house are informed that the rooms will be ready for occupancy on Sixth-day, the 25th of Tenth month, for those who wish to attend the meeting of ministers and elders on Seventh-day.

For those who cannot be accommodated at the meeting-house, or who may prefer to lodge elsewhere, board or lodging can be obtained in the neighborhood at a moderate cost. The Committee is prepared to furnish the names of those who offer such accommodations.

In compliance with the arrangement made by the Representative Committee, Friends who desire accommodations at Park Avenue meeting-house are requested to make known their wish to the Committee appointed in each Monthly Meeting, who will forward the names to the proper persons in Baltimore. The Committee on Entertainment at Park Avenue can receive applications only through the Monthly Meetings' Committee.

Careful instructions have been forwarded to each Monthly Meeting, embracing every detail of the new plan, which if carried out will ensure an equitable apportionment of the lodging accommodations at Park Avenue meeting-house.

JOHN J. CORNELL,

Chairman of Committee on Entertainment,

No. 1725 Madison Avenue.

BERTHA JANNEY, Secretary,
1807 Bolton Street.

Morgan Bunting Arthur Shrigley
BUNTING and SHRIGLEY
ARCHITECTS
Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Instruction in Industrial Art.

The following courses are offered to those who may wish to join the afternoon classes:

1. Modeling and Sculpture.
2. Modeling and Wood carving.
3. Wood-work.

The above courses will be modified to suit the needs of students preparing to teach.

FRANCIS C. PYLE,

Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.
Friends' Central School.

WANTED.

WANTED.—POSITION AS SEAMSTRESS IN private family or institution, or to assist dress-maker. City or suburbs. Best of reference. E. G., P. O. Box 67, Chatham, Pa.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS mother's help. Reasonable wages and comfortable home with Friends. References exchanged. Address J. B. G., Swarthmore, Pa.

WANTED.—HOUSEKEEPER IN FRIENDS' family. Friend preferred. Address No. 217, FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER Office, stating salary wanted and experience as to care of servants and invalids.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES SMALL adult family to live with her and share expenses. Address M. F. S., 240 S. 44th Street.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE PERSON WHO thoroughly understands general housework, capable of taking charge in a family of three; country. Box 49, Toughkenamon, Chester County, Pa.

WANTED.—A PERSON WHO THOROUGHLY understands general housework, in a family of four adults. House has every convenience, and to such a one good wages and a pleasant home. Address No. 215, this Office.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, in a Friends' family. Address 900 Swede Street, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED.—YOUNG MAN DESIRES SITUATION in electrical line. Has had five years experience in electrical construction and installation. Can procure good reference. Apply No. 216, this Office.

WANTED.—FRIEND SUB-TENANT AT 719 Girard Building. GEORGE B. COCK, Stenographer.

PHYSICAL CULTURE LESSONS.—ANY ONE desiring to take the full course known as the EMERSON SYSTEM, Boston, Mass., apply for further information to LYDIA G. WEBSTER, Hector Street, Conshohocken, Pa.

BOARDING.

TWO ROOMS.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY front, with board, in Friends' family. Address FRIEND, 643 N. 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS desired in a Friends' family in Washington. Terms \$1.50 a day. Address SARAH R. MAITHEWS and SISTERS, 1827 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

To Pan-American Visitors.

A beautifully situated house, with airy rooms and bath, \$1.00 per day. First-class cafe in same block. Cars pass the door to Exposition. For further information address, THE MISSES BLECKLEY, 297 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A TEN ROOM HOUSE ON Swarthmore Hill. Permanent tenant desired. Friends family preferred. Rent, \$25 per month. Dr. Flegg.

FOR SALE.—

Elwyn, Media branch of the P. W. & B. R. R., one mile from station, two miles from Media—75 acres with fine building sites, thirteen room stone house with bath, new barn and other necessary outbuildings.

BROWN, CLOUD & JOHNSON,

1209-10 Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norristown Office.

AQUILA J. LINVILL,

Dealer in Choice Lehigh Coal,
1827 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

Buck Hill Falls Notes.

THE weather is always a fruitful topic of conversation, especially when one is on vacation or pleasure bent. During the very hot spell of last summer, Sixth month 29 to Seventh month 3, there was no thermometer at the Inn, so no one knew exactly how hot he ought to feel. Still it was warm there as it was everywhere else. As a matter of fact the distance, 128 miles from Philadelphia and 108 miles from New York, is not so great that the climatic conditions should be radically different from these two cities, but the high elevation, the mountain tops, the trees, and streams would all serve to make even the same degree of temperature more bearable than in the heat reflected streets. Temperature records at Buck Hill Falls did not begin until Seventh month 21. Some of the comparisons up to Eighth month 31 are as follows:

Philadelphia		Buck Hill Falls	
Maximum Temperature		Maximum Temperature.	
Days showing least difference.			
7th Mo. 21, 1 p.m.,	90 degrees	3 p.m. 89 degrees	
" 22, 4 p.m.,	89 "	4 p.m. 84 "	
" 26, 4 p.m.,	68 "	6 p.m. 60 "	
8th Mo. 5, 3.20 p.m.,	80 "	3 p.m. 73 "	
" 14, 3.45 p.m.,	79 "	3 p.m. 72 "	
" 27, 3.45 p.m.,	82 "	3 p.m. 75 "	
Days showing greatest difference			
8th Mo. 1, 4.30 p.m.,	83 degrees	3 p.m. 68 degrees	
" 7, 3 p.m.,	83 "	Noon 68 "	
" 11, 4.30 p.m.,	92 "	3 p.m. 74 "	
" 15, 5 p.m.,	86 "	6 p.m. 70 "	
" 19, 11.45 a.m.,	82 "	3 p.m. 68 "	

The average of maximum temperatures in Philadelphia from Seventh month 21 to Eighth month 31 was 84 degrees. For the same period at Buck Hill Falls, 76 degrees.

The temperatures of Philadelphia are those taken by the United States weather observer on the top of the Post Office building, usually two or three degrees cooler than on the level of the street. Those at Buck Hill Falls were observed on the front porch of the Inn. The temperature down in the G. en is always lower than at the Inn.

For information in regard to the settlement at Buck Hill Falls, address

CHARLES F. JENKINS, Sec'y and Treas.,
BUCK HILL FALLS COMPANY,
1024 Race Street, Philad'a.

Or ROBERT BENSON, Superintendent, Cresco, P. O. and Station, Pa.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Buck Hill Falls Company will be held Twelfth month 17, 1901, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, to vote upon a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

CHARLES F. JENKINS, Secretary.

JOSEPH E. HAINES

desires to announce that he is now with
THE J. E. LIMEBURNER CO.,

Careful
Work.
Expert
Fitting.



Prompt
Repairs

Manufacturers of Prescription Spectacles
and Eye Glasses.

1702 Chestnut Street, Phila.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Friends' Intelligencer Association,
(LIMITED.)

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

To subscribers residing west of the Mississippi river a discount of one-fourth from this rate, making the price \$1.50 per annum.

To those who get up and forward "Clubs" we will give one extra copy, free, for each ten subscribers.

Single copies, 5 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO DISCONTINUE, NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN. WE DO NOT "STOP" PAPERS EXCEPT UPON ORDER OF SUBSCRIBER.

ADVERTISING RATES.—For transient advertisements, 5 cents per line. For longer insertion reduced rates, which will be furnished upon application.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty cents.

OFFICES: Y. F. A. BUILDING,
N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.
* * * TELEPHONE No. 1-33-55.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

NEW CENTURY THOUGHTS: XLIII.,	677
STANZA: TWO KINDS OF FAITH, . . .	677
MARTHA W. STRATTAN,	677
FRIENDS' SCRIPTURE LESSONS, 1901:	
The Song of Songs,	678
Joseph's Continued Kindness,	679
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM ISOLATED	
FRIENDS,	680
HEARING AND ANSWERING,	680
WORKS AND FAITH,	681
MONEY AND CHARACTER,	681
EDITORIAL:	
Industries among the Indians,	682
Notes,	682
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS,	683
THE FRIENDS' GENERAL PEACE CONFER-	
ENCE,	684
NEWS OF FRIENDS,	684
THE CHICAGO PURITY CONVENTION, . .	684
AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT	
ROOSEVELT,	685
CHICAGO LETTER,	686
DR. HANNAH E. LONGSHORE,	686
CONFERENCES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC., . .	687
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,	688
LITERARY NOTES,	688
PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES,	688
POETRY: The Tree Lover,	689
MISCELLANY: Judge Stump's Burial;	
Dartmouth College; Anarchists as	
"Vermin;" Only One "Conestago	
Wagon" Left; The Jewish Movement	
to Jerusalem,	689, 690
CURRENT EVENTS,	690
NEWS NOTES,	691
NOTICES,	691, 692

The Song of the
Twentieth Century.

POEM. By Elizabeth Lloyd. Inspired by words of President Benjamin Harrison. Has been highly commended as a beautiful and attractive lyric, and should be sent widely by every Friend of Peace and Good Will. Stereotyped, and will be supplied in any quantity. For single copy send 2-cent stamp. 100 copies 30 cents. \$2.50 per thousand.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Publisher, 140 N. 15th St., Phila.

The Oakwood Seminary,

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y., east side Cayuga Lake. A co-educational boarding-school, under care of Friends. Prepares for college, technical school, or teaching. Terms moderate. Write for catalogue to
FRANCIS N. MAXFIELD, Head Master.

The Committee on Education of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting has appointed Louis B. Ambler, B. S. (University of Pennsylvania) Superintendent of Educational Interests. Committees having charge of Friends' Schools, wishing assistance in securing suitable teachers or in other school matters, are invited to communicate with him, and all Friends qualified as teachers and desiring positions are invited to register. The superintendent will be found in Room 3, Friends' meeting-house, at 15th and Race Streets each Seventh-day from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Correspondence should be addressed to LOUIS B. AMBLER, 140 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Swarthmore College,

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Under care of Friends. Send for Catalogue.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

The building is modern, and the location is the hill country thirty-two miles north of New York City. For Circulars, address

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE,
Chappaqua, New York.

Abington Friends' School,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.
Near Jenkintown, Penna., 10 miles from Philadelphia. Under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Liberal course of study. Students prepared for college or business. The home-like surroundings make it especially attractive to boarding pupils. Students admitted whenever there are vacancies. Send for circulars to
GEORGE M. DOWNING, M.S., Principal,
Or,
ANTHIA G. BOSLER, Sec'y, Ogontz, Pa.SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
(Formerly SWARTHMORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.)

New stone buildings; cottage plan; light, heat, ventilation, and drainage the best; combined advantages of individual attention and class enthusiasm.

For circulars address
ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal,
Swarthmore, Pa.Cheltenham Hills Boarding and
Day School.

A small number of boarding pupils. 20th year. September 25, 1901.

ANNIE HEACOCK,
CLARA J. MACNAIR, } Principals.
Wyncote, Pa.

Friends' Central School,

FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Under care of the Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia; furnishes a practical, guarded education, and prepares for college.

J. EUGENE BAKER,
ANNA W. SPEAKMAN, } Principals.
Circulars on application.

George School,

NEAR NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Under the care of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends.

Course of study extended and thorough, preparing students either for business or for College. For Catalogue, apply to

JOSEPH S. WALTON, Principal,
George School, Penna.

Friends' Academy,

LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls, under the care of Friends. Thorough instruction to fit for business or to enter college.

Terms are moderate by reason of endowment. . . .

For particulars address

A. DAVIS JACKSON, B. S., Principal,
Locust Valley, N. Y.

The Whittier, KEPT BY FRIENDS.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

A house newly built.
With all modern conveniences.

For particulars address

E. and C. M. HAZARD.

The Pennhurst, BOOKLET
MAILED.

Open the entire year.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second house from Beach.
Elevator to street level.

JAMES HOOD.

THE KATHLU,

1126 CENTRAL AVE., OCEAN CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Hot water heat. Home comforts.

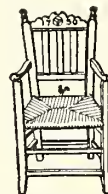
K. E. LEWIS and L. C. CONARD.

THE AQUARILLE, OPEN ALL THE YEAR
OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Steam heat, electric bells, heated sun parlor, home-like and comfortable. Write for booklet.

M. E. and H. M. HUMPTON.



ESTABLISHED 1880

..CHAIRS RUSHED..

AND RE-RUSHED
Chair Cane, Rattan, Reeds, Splints
Flats, Open Woven Cane, Close
Woven Cane and Rushes constantly on hand At the Old Stand.

GEO. W. BRENN

1306 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL DUTCHER

Ladies' Fine Shoes

Hand Sewed.

On hand or to order.

No. 45 North Thirteenth Street

William S. Yarnall, Manufacturing Optician



118 S. 15th Street, (4th door below Chestnut St.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Ellwood Heacock

UNDERTAKER

Established 1860 Telephone 5807

Calls out of city answered promptly

1313 Vine Street, Phila.

Life Insurance.

Who knows to-morrow? If anxiety is to be avoided there must be protection. If capital is to be accumulated there must be saving. We have a spicy, five-minutes-long book of facts (free) that will help you. "The How and The Why" is its title.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

921-923-925 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER

Established 1844. }
The Journal, 1873. }

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 26, 1901.

{ Volume LVIII.
{ Number 43.

NEW CENTURY THOUGHTS.

XLIII.

THERE never was and there never will be greater praise for a religious body than that it endeavored to follow the Prince of Peace; there never was and there never will be a relation to the world more honorable than that of him who consistently stands opposed to the spirit of war.

HOWARD M. JENKINS.

From a paper on "The Outlook for Peace," at the Chau-tauqua Conference, 1900.

TWO KINDS OF FAITH.

BELIEF expressed in praise or prayer
That yields no fruit from year to year,
Though God's fair seasons o'er it roll,
Is a dead fig-tree of the soul.
But like gold flowers amid earth's weeds
Is faith that blossoms forth in deeds.

—William Hamilton Hayne, in *S. S. Times*.

MARTHA W. STRATTAN.

The following testimony concerning Martha W. Strattan was read by a Friend, on the occasion of her funeral, at Friends' meeting-house, Richmond, Indiana, Ninth month 27, 1901.

NINETY-FIVE years ago, Martha Jeffries came to take her place in the great human family; to ask the same questions her fathers had asked; to labor with hand and heart and brain in fulfilling the mission which comes alike to every human being—to contribute our quota, gained in the school of life's varied experiences to the sum total of that true or divine knowledge and wisdom which is, in its purpose and intent, to bring mankind into the image or likeness of God.

Born in 1806, the predisposing influences of her life were those of the preceding century, and these were the influences which surrounded the early development of her character, so far as parental ideals and counsels had part in her education and growth.

Individually fortunate in belonging by right of birth to a religious fraternity, one of whose deepest convictions was a sense of the importance of guarding the children from contact with evil, or knowledge even of its existence, she grew up in a healthful, moral atmosphere, with high ideals and great integrity and purity of soul, which kept her feet ever secure in the narrow path of duty. Probably she had little or no temptation to stray away into the treacherous by-paths of which she had no knowledge, her own life being satisfied with the honest pleasures of right living which leave no sting.

I say *individually* she was fortunate in thus being raised, because I believe that the experience of many lives has shown that strength of character is

not easily developed where daily resistance is not called for on the part of the individual,—a resistance founded upon knowledge that resistance is wise and good.

As I have said, she inherited from the 18th century the best it had to offer,—sturdy integrity of character, deep-seated hatred of evil, an honest dislike of all ostentation and show. and I had almost said, best of all, a love for simplicity and moderation in life which brought to her a sweet content and satisfaction which the things of the world could not take away, neither have they power to confer it.

Her own experience was gained amid the turnings and over-turnings of the nineteenth cycle of time since the great Master lived before men, "the highest revelation of God in man," while her life was projected so far into the twentieth, that it will continue to be a motive power in the hearts of those who knew and loved her for the noble ideas for which her life must ever stand. Children, grandchildren, other relatives and friends, will hold in their memories, not the infirmities of her later years but the strength of her earlier time.

We look upon her placid features and see only the ravages of time, and the seal of a life well-lived.

It behooves us to meditate long upon such a life; to gather for our comfort or to promote our usefulness the lessons which it reveals to us. In every life there are the jewels and the dross, and we would hold the former among our choicest treasures, while we let that which has been but the outer casing slip away into forgetfulness.

Martha Strattan stands, or did stand, ere the infirmities of age excluded her from an active participation in its work, for the early ideals of the Society of Friends.

We gaze upon the once-familiar style of dress, retained so long from habit that it has often been thought to have been a formally adopted costume, whereas it was but the unchanged fashion of years long gone, divested of all needless "furbelows," and we ask ourselves the question, Is it good or ill that it has gone?

It is endeared to us by many sweet and hallowed associations. Time was when it was the target for persecution. Time was when it won for its wearer respect and honor because of the honorable reputations diligently earned by the many worthy characters who had worn it and became associated with it.

But, my friends, I truly believe that the requirements of truth demanded that it should cease to exist as a distinguishing costume, in order that the truth, the fundamental principle which should govern our actions in respect to dress, might not be obscured by our dress.

Our friend delighted to tell that her own fingers fashioned the dresses she wore, and so she was faithful in teaching industry, and not calling upon others for a service which she could perform for herself.

She has been by appointment an elder in this (Whitewater) monthly meeting for many years.

Standing upon the brink of the farther shore what does she say to us now as our elder sister, with vision grown clear as the earthly veil of flesh is removed? Does she not bid us follow our guide as she followed hers,—willingly, faithfully, persistently? Do we not hear with the inner ear that modesty, neatness, comfort, suitability, shall mark the selection of our wearing apparel? Do we not feel the need for watchfulness, that in this as in everything else, our manifest motive shall be able to bear the judgment of God upon it?

And so it is with every testimony which Friends have borne. A precious, vital principle lies back of the testimony. Men and women of different ages and generations, with different environment, will find methods suited to their day and generation, which in their judgment will better accomplish the work desired. They can only successfully develop these methods by keeping close to the Heavenly Guide.

It has been said that the glory of human life fades away, like the flower that withereth. I would that I could so paint the glory of this life, the glory of a life well-lived, full of uprightness and truth, upon the minds and hearts of the young that it could never be forgotten; but that it would ever remain as an incentive to so live that one would never bring condemnation upon one's own head. It is written, "Blessed is that man whose own heart condemns him not," or rather, who condemns not himself for the things which he doeth.

It is thus that we honor our Father in Heaven. It is thus that we gain the only glory that is worth possessing—to do always those things which are pleasing to our Father in Heaven.

I would entreat the young people (many of whom are her descendants), whether accustomed to meet within these walls or elsewhere, to cherish the living principles upon which such a character is based, letting them shine in every thought and word and deed.

You may be called to labor in different fields and walk in different paths, but let your testimony be clear and plain that you love the Lord your God with all your heart, and that you are striving to walk in his paths. Your ways and methods may be greatly varied from those which she employed, but I beseech you to let them be equally faithful and true.

F. M. R.

EVERY youth who is taught to observe the principles of justice and forbearance becomes an intelligent friend of the doctrine of peace; and every endeavor which aims at such instruction is deserving of the highest commendation.—[William McKinley.]



"THERE is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort."

Friends' Scripture Lessons.—1901.

OLD TESTAMENT SERIES. No. 40.

THE SONG OF SONGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.—

Proverbs, xv., 17.

Before study of Lesson read Song of Songs, ii., 8–17; viii., 6, 7.

THE Song of Songs, often called "the Canticles," is the "roll" assigned for public reading at the feast of the Passover. As in the case of Ecclesiastes, its special appropriateness to that feast is not clear. The Passover feast was in commemoration of the flight from Egypt, and especially of the sparing of the first-born of the Jews (Exodus, xii., 1–20; see also Deuteronomy, xvi., 1–8; Leviticus, xxiii., 5–8). It was celebrated in the spring, just after the vernal equinox. The Christian feast-day, Easter, corresponds to one of the days of the Passover week. The Jewish month began with the new moon; hence the relation of Easter with the lunar cycle. The Song of Songs is a series of love poems. Its position in the sacred canon was disputed down to the first century after the Christian era, when it seems to have been fixed by an allegorical interpretation given by a learned rabbi. Such interpretations have been many, by Jews and Christians as well. In an authoritative Jewish commentary it is made "to embrace the entire history of Israel from Exodus to the future Messiah." The view of the Christian fathers was that it represented the mutual love of Christ and his church. In the ordinary (King James) version this view is indicated in the chapter headings even to the minutest details. But there is no suggestion of allegory in the song itself. Of more literal interpretations, one holds it to be a description of the nuptials of Solomon and the Egyptian princess (I. Kings, vii., 8; ix., 24; xi., 1), another that it tells the story of a Shulamite maiden, a peasant girl of North Israel with whom Solomon fell in love when travelling through that part of the kingdom. Some who accept these more literal interpretations hold that there is also, as a secondary meaning, a reference to the espousal of Christ and the church. The only reason for assuming such secondary meaning is the supposed necessity for showing an ethical significance to every writing found in the Bible. Other secondary meanings proposed are the love of Jehovah for his people and the love of the soul to God. The theory has also been advanced that the book is simply a collection of isolated love songs. But the view now generally accepted by students of the Bible introduces a third character, and changes the whole point of the poem. Moreover, it supplies in the literal meaning an ethical motive, which seemed lacking in the other interpretations. The three characters are the Shulamite maiden, her shepherd lover, and King Solomon. The king has seen the maiden in his progress through the land, and has fallen in love with her. She is carried off to Jerusalem in the hope that she can be induced by the allurements of the court to enter the harem of the king. But through all the enticements of the capital, and in spite of the ardent wooing of the king, the girl

remains true to her absent lover. Finally she is allowed to return to her home, and the last scene depicts the reunion of the lovers, and their happiness. There are some difficulties in accommodating any of the proposed theories to the words of the song. But the last presents less difficulty and inconsistency than the others. It is hard to believe that the peasant girl would speak of the king as a shepherd (i., 7); to adapt the devoted and enthusiastic love of the young girl, which is made plain throughout, to the invitation to become one of "threescore queens and fourscore concubines" (vi., 8); to suppose that the king would go up to the country home of his bride to celebrate the honeymoon (viii., 5).

The Song of Songs cannot be assigned with certainty to a date or even to a period of Hebrew history. It is wholly out of the question to regard Solomon as the author. It contains a great many words rare or unknown in other parts of the Bible, but common in the Aramaic tongue, which supplanted Hebrew as the spoken language after the exile. This would seem to indicate a post-exilic origin for the poem; but there seems to be some reason for believing that Aramaic words and forms were used in Northern Israel before they were adopted in Judah. The writer, moreover, shows special knowledge of the towns and localities of Northern Israel. The tendency of the scholars, however, is to accept for the book a date after the exile—perhaps about 250 B. C., during the Greek period.

As has been already indicated, the ethical value of the poem is slight; so slight indeed with the traditional interpretation that it was necessary to make an allegory of it in order to justify at all its presence in the Bible canon. The modern view of its meaning helps us to some understanding of the popular moral code of the Jews respecting marriage. It is rather refreshing to be able to believe that the choice of a quiet country home, with the labors of the vineyard and of the flocks rather than the glories of the harem of Solomon, was a popular choice among them; that orderly and pure home-life was exalted rather than the license and intrigue of the court. The whole tone of the poem is one of purity and devoted love, even though that love is perhaps not of the highest type. It would be altogether a false view to look upon it as in any way impure because of the freedom of the language, which illustrates a common Eastern trait rather than an individual peculiarity. It must not be judged by the standards of our own cooler and perhaps more prudish nation.

"INTERNATIONAL" TEXT STUDY.

LESSON No. 41. Eleventh Month 3.

JOSEPH'S CONTINUED KINDNESS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—So teach us to number our days, that we may get us an heart of wisdom.—Psalms, xc 12.

The Scripture of the Lesson is Genesis, i., 15-26.

WE reach now a very interesting and important event in the story of the Hebrews—the removal of Jacob and his tribespeople into Egypt. We accept this as part of the Scriptural narrative, though it is

called in question as an actual occurrence by scholars and critics in recent time.

Assured that his favorite son was yet alive, Jacob made preparations to go to him. With his descendants, to the number of seventy, and their wives, together with a much larger number of "servants," he set out with his flocks and herds toward the land offered them. Journeying southward he stopped at Beer-sheba, the home and sanctuary of his fathers, where he offered sacrifices, and spent the greater part of the night in prayer. Receiving, as he believed, the assurance that God would be with him in Egypt and would eventually bring the Israelites back to the land of Canaan, he continued his journey until the whole company, with their cattle and their goods, reached Goshen, where they were met by Joseph, who descended from his chariot, fell upon his father's neck, and wept.

After they were settled here Joseph saw that all the families were nourished with bread while the famine continued. Money becoming scarce, the narrative tells us that the Egyptians exchanged their cattle for food, and afterwards gave up all their land to Pharaoh, that they might have bread to eat, and wheat for seed. The seed-wheat was given with the stipulation that in the future one-fifth of all the increase should be Pharaoh's, and four-fifths should belong to the one who planted the grain. That the people should have been obliged to part with their land when they were starving seems hard, but it was not so cruel as the conditions that prevailed in the recent famine in India. A farmer in America to-day who could rent land near the great centres of population for one-fifth of the crop would consider himself fortunate. Contrasted with other Oriental nations the rate was exceedingly moderate. Dillmann says that in Turkey 50 per cent. of the produce, and in Persia 75 per cent., is taken by the government from the unhappy people.

Before his death Jacob blessed the two sons of Joseph, and foretold what would happen to each of his own sons and their descendants. He then charged them to bury him with his fathers in the cave of Machpelah. In accordance with the Egyptian custom, Joseph took his father's body to one of the embalming houses, where forty days were required to complete the process that would preserve it from decay. Thirty days more elapsed before the period of mourning was over, during which time it is supposed that Joseph's household abstained from all amusements and luxuries, while he himself suffered his hair and beard to grow and wore the robes of mourning.

The imposing funeral procession having come to the threshing-floor of Atad, they "mourned with a great and very sore lamentation" for seven days. This custom of a seven days' lamentation for the dead still prevails in the countries east of the Jordan and the Lebanon. Finally the body of the patriarch was laid to rest in the cave bought for a burying-place by his grandfather, Abraham, and is believed by many to be there to this day.

After their father's death, as our Lesson narrates, Joseph's brothers were again troubled by their guilty

consciences ; fearing he would now be revenged for the wrong they had done him, they prostrated themselves before him, praying for forgiveness, and again Joseph assured them that the evil they had meant to do had been transmuted into good, and continued to heap coals of fire upon their heads.

As it is portrayed in the Scripture narrative there is no nobler character than Joseph in the Old Testament. He seems to have combined a refined form of his father's sagacity with the kind and loving disposition of his grandfather, Isaac. In all the relations of his life, we find little to criticize, much to admire. Thousands of those who call themselves Christians at the present day might well emulate the virtues of this man who had the Christ spirit in his heart centuries before Jesus was born in Bethlehem and the angels sang of peace.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM ISOLATED FRIENDS.

(Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.)

To those of the Society whom fate or fortune have drawn far away from all the influences of early training, it is particularly gratifying to feel that there are still those of the old community who feel an interest, and desire that they may not stray from the fold. The general principles of Friends were so firmly instilled into me, at least, that they will never be forgotten ; and their precepts are practiced in my daily life, even to the use of the plain language with my family, though my companion is not a member with us.

W. G., City of Mexico.

There are some Friends in Colorado Springs, and I consider those whom I know as my best friends here, but there is no meeting. However, although we cannot meet together in the dear old way, God's rich promises are ours, and his holy spirit guides and directs us day by day and hour by hour.

I usually attend services at the Congregational Church, but I am a Friend as much as ever, and honor and believe in our principles. God communes with us if we are willing to commune with him, no matter in what building we are, or what the name of the church organization. Is it not so ?

L. J. C., Colorado Springs, Col.

The early training from childhood up has impressed me too deeply for me ever to think of joining any other religious denomination. There are several here who were Friends when younger. Many here, not of our fold, have heard of Friends and hold them in high esteem. The word "thee" is not a stranger in this town. Any one being a Friend is looked on as one who is pure in thoughts and deeds. More seems to be expected of a Friend than of a member of any other religious society. We, as birthright members, should feel thankful to our Heavenly Father that we belong to this Society.

S. A. T. P., La Grande, Ore.

I appreciate the kindly remembrance to isolated members. I have been a long time separated from

Friends' meetings, but early impressions in my youth, surrounded by loving friends, Samuel J. Levick, Benjamin Foulke, and many others, gave to me a lasting impression. I know well that every blessing, every comfort, and every true enjoyment comes from Him who has power over all things. My prayer is for His guidance, and to try so to live that I may not offend Him.

G. W. E., Trinidad, Col.

I was glad to get the letter from the Yearly Meeting and to know that I am still remembered. We have no meeting here, which is a great cross to me. We have a number of Friends round about Williamsport. We would be glad to receive a visit from any Friends that could visit us. My health has been so poor for several years that I do not often get to the Yearly Meeting.

J. E. B., Williamsport, Pa.

Please allow me, on behalf of our scattered family, to return our thanks to the Yearly Meeting for its kindly greeting, and assure you that we still hold fast to the faith of our early days, and are much interested in the welfare of the Society at all times.

E. D. H., San José, Cal.

HEARING AND ANSWERING.

The Friend, Philadelphia.

DURING a Friends' meeting in a place of summer resort, a prominent merchant from Boston arose recently and testified that he never understood till that day how it was that he received more spiritual help and uplifting, and came away more enduringly fed with living substance, through the ministry given forth in a Friends' meeting, than he had ever known from the best discourses of other churches. Not that the Friends' sermons could approach the others in ability, in perfection of construction, in well-chosen language, in precision of scriptural truths and doctrine, in acceptable manner or style, in strength and force of address. Were that the root of the matter in preaching or in worship, he would go elsewhere than to a Friends' meeting. But he had learned to love their mode of worship as a condition of the true feeling.

In his first sittings in our meetings he had found the spaces of silence very queer and not easy to endure. But in the midst of one of them the language had secretly laid hold on him : "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Thenceforward a real engagement of spirit with the Master had proved to him the value of this silent intercourse with him, together with his waiting people. He now had found why he had profited so much by the Friends' ministry, however uncouth the sermons. It was because of his individual exercise of spirit which preceded any of the spoken words,—the entering into that preparation of heart which is from the Lord, to fit the soul for the reception of the message and answer of the tongue which should in due season follow. This ministry was wont to come on as an opening of light and life, and brought the satisfaction of an edifying and solid

feeding, which without that inward preparation would fall on the outward ear as canting sound. It is unto deep that the Deep calleth, and it is for a waiting worship that a waiting ministry is preparing.

WORKS AND FAITH.

Jacob A. Riis, the New York Social Worker.

I WAS never a good business man, and yet—no! I will take that back. It is going back on the record. I trusted my accounts with the Great Paymaster, who has all the money there is, and he never gave notice that I had overdrawn my account. I had the feeling, and have it still, that if you are trying to do the things which are right, and which you were put here to do, you can and ought to leave ways and means to Him who drew the plans, after you have done your own level best to provide. Always that, of course. If these things don't come out right, it is the best proof in the world, to my mind, that you have got it wrong, and you have only to hammer away, waiting for things to shape themselves, as they are bound to do, and let in the light. For nothing in all this world is without a purpose, and least of all what you and I are doing, though we many not be able to make it out. I got that faith from my mother, and it never put her to shame, so she has often told me.

There were times—when the bills came in and there was nothing to pay them with—to test my faith as recorded above. My associates in the board will bear me out that it was justified. It is true that the strain was heavy once or twice. I recall one afternoon, as do they, when we sat with bills amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars before us and not a cent in bank, so the treasurer reported. Even as she did, the mail-carrier brought two letters, both from the same town as it happened—Morristown, N. J. Each of them contained a check for seventy-five dollars, one from a happy mother "in gratitude and joy," the other from "one stricken under a great sorrow" that had darkened her life. Together they made the sum needed. We sat and looked at each other dumbly. To me it was not strange; that was my mother's faith. But I do not think we, any of us, doubted after that; and we had what we needed, as we needed it.

GLADNESS is God's ideal for his children. He means them to be sunny faced and happy hearted. He does not wish them to be heavy and sad. He has made the world full of beauty and full of music. We are commanded to rejoice always. This does not mean that the Christian life is exempt from trouble, pain, and sorrow. The Gospel does not give us a new set of conditions with the hard things left out. The Christian's home is not sheltered from life's storms any more than the worldly man's home.—[Gathered.]



FRIENDSHIP is like piety, and, indeed, like all the other virtues: they must all be fed and supported by those acts, and may be much upon the tongue, and yet very, very little in the heart. It is not talking, but doing in both, that cherishes and sustains them.—[George Walker.]

MONEY AND CHARACTER.

Christian Guardian Toronto.

THE following sentence is quoted from Sir Henry Taylor: "So manifold are the bearings of money upon the lives and characters of mankind, that an insight which would search out the life of a man in his pecuniary relations would penetrate into almost every cranny of his nature. For if we take account of all the virtues with which money is mixed up—honesty, justice, generosity, charity, frugality, forethought, self-sacrifice—and of their correlative vices—it is a knowledge which goes near to cover the length and breadth of humanity; and a right measure in getting, saving, spending, giving, taking, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing would almost argue a perfect man."

If this be true, are there not some very important questions that I should ask myself as a Christian as to my relationship to money? How do I get it? Do I earn it, giving full value for all received? Are all my business methods not only lawful, but righteous in the sight of God? Or do I dishonor Christ and undermine my own integrity by acts that my own neighbors can see are not in the highest sense honorable? How, then, do I use my money? Do I receive it as indeed the steward of God and endeavor in all ways to use it as would be pleasing unto him? As an employer, do I pay the wage that is fair and liberal, or do I try to get my work done for the least possible sum? In buying, am I willing to give full value, or do I delight in getting something for nothing? Do I lend my money, taking advantage of the necessities and misfortunes of my fellows to fatten my own purse? Am I thus making more money than reputation for myself and the religion I profess? What am I giving to God's cause? Are my gifts according to the measure of what can be shamed or coaxed out of me, or are they according as the Lord has prospered, up to the limit of my ability, and given in love and consecration?

Verily there are a multitude of questions I might, I should, ask myself relative to my money, be it much or little. Questions they are of greatest importance. If many a man had asked them of himself in all earnestness it might have saved him from going down the way of death of the high and noble and good in character. If we would question ourselves along these lines, it might bring to us a startling revelation of ourselves, and be the beginning of our salvation from the selfishness that kills the soul.

MORE FAITH—LESS FAD.—Let us have more faith and less fads, more of God and less of the preacher, more prayer and less preaching, more of the old and less of the new, more of the natural and less of the artificial. We have too many means and not enough ends; our whole religious life is but a hothouse plant. The heart hungers, and the fads cannot satisfy it. All the fine music and all the marvelous eloquence, all the magnificence of the fashionable audiences and all the costly gorgeousness of choir and organ, of pulpit and pew, cannot quench our thirst, cannot appease our hunger—we are starving.—[Jewish Voice.]

Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

EDITORS:

HOWARD M. JENKINS. LYDIA H. HALL. RACHEL W. HILLBORN

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 26, 1901.

Reading matter, for insertion the same week, must reach us not later than Third-day.

INDUSTRIES AMONG THE INDIANS.

A REVIEW of the condition of the Indians, such as that which is annually made in the Conference of Friends of the Indians at Lake Mohonk, brings out usually some encouraging facts as to the progress they are making along industrial lines. The ordinary and well-settled opinion of those who know little or nothing about the Indian is that he is "lazy," and it is perhaps a hopeless task to undertake the correction of this unfounded idea; in the long run, he will prove, no doubt, that he has energy and is capable of applying it.

In the far southwest, the laborers on the railroad, the Santa Fé line, are for a long distance in Arizona, Navajo Indians. They are industrious and patient, and the railroad officials commend them. In the region of the beet-sugar mills, in several of the far western States, there is now quite a strong desire to have Indians secured as beet-farmers, it being thought that they would do especially well on irrigated plots of land of moderate extent.

The work of the Indian women is coming into notice. The "Navajo blanket," the most remarkable product of the rude loom of primitive peoples known to the world, is becoming better known. The fine lace-work produced by women of the northern tribes, especially the Sioux—illustrated and described in the INTELLIGENCER two years ago—has had considerable sale. Other work of the women is being encouraged, especially basket-making.

At Santa Fé, New Mexico, a teacher in the United States service, M. E. Dissette, has undertaken to establish a school for the training of Indian girls in simple industrial arts, especially spinning and weaving, and upon the recommendation of the Indian Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, the trustee of a bequest for aiding the Indians has given her a helpful sum. There can be no doubt that such work, judiciously undertaken and intelligently directed, ought to produce good results. The reasonable line of effort is that which encourages the aptitudes which the Indians already possess. They have their own arts, their native taste and skill, and in some directions their ability is remarkable. It is along the line of these that good progress may certainly be made, if the right effort is put forth.

THE Friends' General Peace Conference, it is now decided, will meet in Philadelphia during the second week in the Twelfth month—the week beginning the 8th and closing the 14th. Precisely which three days of the week will be chosen has not been determined, but definite announcement will be made soon. The meetings will be held in a public hall. The preference of a hall over any of the Friends' meeting-houses was influenced mainly by the experience that people other than Friends attend gatherings in the meeting-houses only in a very limited way.

The list of speakers and subjects will be given later. Meantime we hope there will be a general and wide-spread interest in the meeting, and that Friends from all quarters will make their arrangements to attend.

It ought now to be noted with care that the assassination of the President has been traced to the one man who fired upon him, and to no other person, man or woman, in this or any other country. This man firmly declared that he was alone in the act, and after all the investigations made by the officers of the law that is shown to be the fact. The case is thus the same, to all intents and purposes, as that of 1881—a single individual, distraught in his mind, has destroyed the President. The act signifies this much and no more. Czolgosz repeats Guiteau. Much of the excited comment of a few weeks ago, when it seemed as if society might be torn to pieces, and the constitutional safeguards of centuries violated, in an effort to "crush out" anarchical ideas, now is shown to have been wholly unjustified.

In order that we may see what war and war notions cost, look for a moment at the figures of the national expenditure for eight years past. For the four years (Seventh month 1, 1893, to Seventh month 1, 1897), preceding the Spanish war, the expenditure of the War and Navy departments combined was \$328,362,242. This was an enormous sum, it is true; but in the next four years (Seventh month 1, 1897, to Seventh month 1, 1901), the expenditure of these departments rose to \$842,193,149. This is an increase of over 500 millions of dollars. The case may be thus shown:

War and Navy, before the war, . . .	\$328,362,242.
War and Navy, during the war, . . .	\$842,193,149.
Increase,	\$513,830,907.

THE announcement for the season of the lectures, etc., provided by the Association Local Centre, Philadelphia, of the University Extension organization, has been sent out. These lectures are given at Association Hall, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, on Third-day evenings of each week, the season through, from Tenth month 29 to Fourth month 1, excepting that the evenings of Twelfth month 24 and 31 are omitted. Prof. Fred. H. Sykes, Prof. R. G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, and Earl Barnes will deliver courses of six lectures each, Dr. Moulton's subject being Shakespeare's Tragedies.

A SUBSCRIBER near Madison, Wisconsin, in a letter on other matters, mentions that since the establishment of "Free Rural Delivery" she does not receive the INTELLIGENCER as early as formerly; it used to reach her on Seventh-day; now, not until Second-day. We have wondered whether the new system was so great an improvement over the old in all cases

as it has been represented. We know of post-offices in the country sending and receiving mail three times a day; a carrier's visits once, or even twice, a day would not be as good as this. The necessity of calling at the post-office is a small matter where the office is near.

THE report of the proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has been sent out. This was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in Sixth month last—on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of the month. As one outcome of the meeting a permanent secretary of the Conference has been appointed, William Cullen Dennis, who will reside at Lake Mohonk, and conduct the work there. He is from Richmond, Indiana, a graduate of Earlham College, and of Harvard University, and of the Cambridge Law School. He has entered upon his duties with much zeal, and we heartily wish him success.

BIRTHS.

DARLINGTON.—At Darling, Pa., Tenth month 3, 1901, to Jared, Jr. and Marian E. Darlington, a daughter, who is named Caroline Shortlidge.

HOGGE.—Near Lincoln, Virginia, Ninth month 30, 1901, to George and Gulielma P. Hoge, a son, who is named Charles Malcolm.

LAMB.—At their home, 261 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., Ninth month 18, 1901, to Arthur L. and Edith M. Lamb, a son, who is named Paul Chadwick Lamb.

SHOEMAKER.—Eighth month 25, 1901, to I. Harold and Edith Crankshaw Shoemaker, of 909 North Marshall street, Norristown, Pa., a daughter, who is named Esther.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—KENDERDINE.—Tenth month 16, 1901, at Germantown, Philadelphia, by Friends' ceremony, James Andrews, son of Elizabeth Bunting and the late Joseph C. Andrews, of Darby, and Edith Flint, daughter of Isaac Wright and Mary Flint Kenderdine, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

HALLOWELL—FERRIS.—On Third-day evening, Tenth month 22, 1901, under the care of the Monthly Meeting held at Race Street, Philadelphia, William Satterthwaite Hallowell, of Wyncote, Pa., and Anna Jenkins Ferris, of Philadelphia.

HARVEY—BISHOP.—In West Philadelphia, Tenth month 8, 1901, at the residence of Clarence S. Bement, uncle of the bride, under the care of Mansfield Monthly Meeting, N. J., John S. C. Harvey, son of Thomas B. and Mary S. Harvey, and Emily Bishop, daughter of John I. and Anna R. Bishop, all of Columbus, Burlington county, N. J.

JONES—BALLINGER.—Tenth month 16, 1901, under the care of Mount Holly Monthly Meeting, N. J., at the residence of the bride's parents, D. Budd Jones, son of Joseph A. and the late Sarah L. Jones, of Vincentown, N. J., and Frances C., daughter of William H. and Sarah M. Ballinger, of Lumberton; all of Burlington county, N. J.

MERRYMAN—EVANS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tenth month 16, 1901, by Friends' ceremony, John Whitfield Merryman, of Leonard, Chester county, Pa., son of Mary Elizabeth and the late Daniel Merryman, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Caroline Couch Evans, daughter of Samuel and Annie T. Evans, of Swarthmore, Pa.

MÜLLER—WILLSON.—At the home of John M. Willson, near Easton, Md., Ninth month 16, 1901, by Friends' ceremony, Joseph Müller and H. Lizzie Willson, both members of Southern Quarter and Third Haven Monthly Meeting.

PASSMORE—BROSIOUS.—At the home of the bride, near Chatham, Pa., under the care of Fallowfield Monthly Meeting, Tenth month 16, 1901, Thomas L. Passmore, son of the late Lewis and Ellen C. Passmore, and Emma L., daughter of

Mahlon G. and Anna M. Brosius, both of London Grove, Chester county, Pa.

PRATT—DARLINGTON.—In West Chester, Pa., Tenth month 17, 1901, in High Street Friends' meeting-house, and under the care of Birmingham Monthly Meeting, Maurice Baldwin Pratt, son of John M. and the late Lucinda B. Pratt, and Beulah Walter, daughter of the late Edward and Mary F. Darlington, both of West Chester.

DEATHS.

BONHAM.—At the Old Man's Home, West Philadelphia, Pa., Fifth month 27, 1901, William W. Bonham, aged about 80 years; a resident for many years of Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pa., and a member of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting of Friends.

CLOUD.—At Ardmore, Pa., Tenth month 16, 1901, Charles Cloud, aged 81 years. Interment at Friends' Burial Company's grounds, south of West Chester.

DARLINGTON.—At the Chester county Hospital, West Chester, Pa., Tenth month 19, 1901, Sidney S., widow of the late Joseph Darlington, in the 47th year of her age; a member of Birmingham Monthly Meeting of Friends.

DICKINSON.—At his residence, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pa., Ninth month 22, 1901, John M. Dickinson, in the 79th year of his age.

Interment at Sadsbury.

He was a member of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, and the youngest son of Phebe Morris (of Easttown), and Joseph Guest Dickinson, being born at the Dickinson homestead, in Salisbury township, Twelfth month 16, 1822.

After two years of suffering from paralysis, he quietly passed into the life beyond, being a most patient sufferer, and exhibiting the kindest and most loving disposition through all. He was entirely resigned to whatever was God's will. He always liked to see his friends, and knew us unto the last. In earlier life he helped many, and was ever willing to help any one in need, in any way he could. He is survived by his wife, Deborah Guest (Haines), one daughter, Elizabeth, and three sons, Joseph Haines, a civil engineer in Atlanta, Ga., David Knox, a lumberman in Chicago, and Merian Haines, who is attending Swarthmore College.

HARRIS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Nathan W. Buzby, Philadelphia, Tenth month 19, 1901, Annie M., widow of William V. Harris, aged 67 years.

HENSZEY.—In Philadelphia, Tenth month 16, 1901, Margaret C., wife of Alexander Wilson Henszey, aged 61 years.

JONES.—At her home in Cleveland, Ohio, Tenth month 5, 1901, S. Ellen Jones, aged 50 years.

Interment at Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Tenth month 8. Her husband, Lewis Jones, is Superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland. Although she suffered greatly during her illness, all traces of this had passed from her countenance, and a sweet expression was there, emblematic of her pure and noble life.

LONGSHORE.—At her residence, in Philadelphia, Tenth month 18, 1901, Hannah E. Longshore, M.D., widow of T. Ellwood Longshore, aged 82 years, 4 months, 18 days; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

MARSHALL.—In West Goshen township, Chester county, Pa., Tenth month 17, 1901, William P. Marshall, in his 75th year; a valuable member of Birmingham Monthly Meeting, held at West Chester, Pa.

In his death West Chester has lost a most useful citizen, long associated in its business and benevolent circles. A teacher early in life, he at one time taught in the High Street Friends' school, and later served his friends as conveyancer, making wills and kindred business. He occupied a number of public positions, and at the time of his death had been for several years President of the National Bank of Chester county. He was a man of sterling integrity, and his fellow-workers will miss his valuable advice, and unfortunately his good counsel and many acts of kindness, and Friends lose an interested and concerned member.

PAIST.—Tenth month 15, 1901, of paralysis, at the residence of his son, Joseph H. Paist, near Mechanicsville, Bucks county, Pa., J. Monroe Paist, in his 83d year; a member and sometime an elder, of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Pa.

RAY.—In Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, suddenly, of Bright's disease, Ninth month 17, 1901, Daniel A. Ray, son of David and Lydia M. Ray, aged 68 years; a member of Hudson and Chatham Monthly Meeting, N. Y.

SUPLEE.—In Malvern, Pa., Tenth month 15, 1901, Sara L., daughter of Nathan and Lydia A. Suplee, in her 17th year. Interment at Goshen Friends' ground.

UNDERHILL.—Third-day, Tenth month 15, 1901, at the residence of his son, Gerard H. Underhill, at Watchung, N. J., Alfred Underhill, in his 81st year; a member of the Monthly Meeting of New York.

The funeral was at Friends' meeting-house, Watchung avenue, Plainfield, N. J., on the 17th. Interment in Friends' cemetery, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FRIENDS' GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE arrangements for the Friends' General Peace Conference are now about completed. The Conference will meet in Philadelphia, the second week in Twelfth month, continuing three days. The place of meeting will be announced in good time.

The General Committee on organization has been enlarged, and is as follows:

Eliza C. Armstrong,	Centre Valley, Indiana,
Hannah J. Bailey,	Winthrop Centre, Maine,
President W. W. Birdsall,	Swarthmore, Pa.,
Hannah W. Blackburn,	Zanesfield, Ohio,
William G. Brown,	Toronto, Canada,
Emilie U. Burgess,	Highland, N. Y.,
Clarkson Butterworth,	Waynesville, Ohio,
Eliza H. Carey,	Wichita, Kansas,
William R. Clark,	Emerson, Ohio,
Elizabeth H. Coale,	Holder, Illinois,
J. Elwood Cox,	High Point, N. C.,
Sarah Ann Dale,	Pickering, Ontario, Canada,
L. Marie Deane,	Pleasant Plain, Iowa,
Jane Edgerton,	St. Clairsville, Ohio,
Professor A. M. Elliott,	Baltimore, Maryland,
Allen J. Flitcraft,	Oak Park, Illinois,
Philip C. Garrett,	Logan (Philadelphia), Pa.,
Job S. Gidley,	North Dartmouth, Mass.,
Margaret W. Haines,	Cheltenham, Pa.,
Abigail J. Hadley,	Clarksville, Ohio,
Joseph Hill,	Emerson, Ohio,
Professor C. W. Hodgkin,	Richmond, Indiana,
William M. Jackson,	New York, N. Y.,
Dr. O. E. Janney,	Baltimore, Maryland,
Susan W. Janney,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
Allen Jay,	Richmond, Indiana,
Howard M. Jenkins,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
Rufus M. Jones,	Haverford, Pa.,
Harriet Cox McDowell,	New York, N. Y.,
President Edwin H. McGrew,	Newberg, Oregon,
Elizabeth B. Miles,	Newberg, Oregon,
Dr. William L. Pearson,	Oskaloosa, Iowa,
Arthur Perry,	Brookline, Mass.,
Esther Pugh,	Selma, Ohio,
Peter W. Raidabaugh,	Plainfield, Indiana,
Eleanora H. Robinson,	Richmond, Indiana,
Elias H. Rogers,	Toronto, Canada,
Daniel Smiley,	Lake Mohonk, N. Y.,
President Edmund Stanley,	Wichita, Kansas,
President Charles E. Tebbetts,	Whittier, California,
Richard H. Thomas,	Baltimore, Maryland,
Benjamin F. Trueblood,	Boston, Mass.,
President J. B. Unthank,	Wilmington, Ohio,
Ella C. Veeder,	Whittier, California,
Elisha H. Walker,	Baltimore, Maryland,
Jane White,	Baltimore, Maryland,
James Wood,	Mount Kisco, N. Y.,

Mary C. Woody, Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Samuel P. Zavitz, Coldstream, Ontario, Can.

The program of speakers and subjects is well under way, and will be ready for publication in a short time. Interest in the Conference continues to manifest itself in a remarkable way, much beyond the expectations of those who first proposed the holding of such a gathering. It is again urged that Friends everywhere consider carefully and prayerfully the matter of attending the Conference, or of joining with others in sending a representative, as a number of communities and meetings have already arranged to do.

The expenses of the Conference will necessarily be large, —for rent of hall, printing of programs, stenographic service, travelling expenses of some of the speakers from a distance, and publication of the proceedings. It is probable that a thousand dollars or more will be needed to cover all outlays. We are sure that all Friends who are able to do so will send generous contributions. The Finance Committee is as follows: Joshua L. Baily, *Chairman*, 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia; Robert M. Janney, *Treasurer*, Drexel Building, Philadelphia; Alexander C. Wood, Isaac H. Clothier, Asa S. Wing, and William P. Bancroft.

The Local Committee of Arrangements, who among other things will look after securing accommodations for Friends from a distance, will be announced next week.

On behalf of the Committee,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Chairman*,
31 Beacon Street, Boston.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, *Secretary*,
N. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Cherry Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS OF FRIENDS.

ISAAC WILSON, of Bloomfield, Ontario, unexpectedly attended the morning meeting at 15th and Race streets and the evening meeting at 4th and Green streets, Philadelphia, on First-day, the 20th inst. At the former place he spoke upon the duty of the member to the meeting, and at the latter place upon "The Keys of the Kingdom."

He was stopping over First-day with his son, Edward Clarkson Wilson, in West Philadelphia, and was on his way to Western and Caln Quarterly meetings and then to Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

John Wilhelm Rowntree (of York, England), expects to attend our evening meeting in Philadelphia, at Fourth and Green streets, on First-day evening next, the 27th instant, at 7.30 o'clock.

THE CHICAGO PURITY CONVENTION.

Held Tenth month 8, 9, 10, under the auspices of the American Purity Association.

No more potential centre of influence exists in this country than Chicago. Its commercial arms reach East, West, South, and North, and social and moral influences follow those of trade. Chicago, therefore, seems to have been a wise choice for the location of the second Purity Convention, the first having been held in Baltimore six years ago, under the wise direction of our lamented friend Aaron M. Powell. The convention just held was under the auspices of the associations of the United States having Purity as their object, and was held in a large hall in the business centre of the city, with a fair attendance of delegates and interested persons.

The sessions began on the evening of the 8th, and continued through the next two days. The program was crowded, leaving little time for discussion.

Many of the papers were of a high character, considering the question of purity and morals from varied points of view. It is expected that a summary of the addresses and some of the papers will be published in the next issue of the *Philanthropist*.

The presence of the only foreign delegate,—Maurice Gregory, of London, was a pleasure and a help to the convention, as he took an active and useful part. He is the travelling secretary of the Friends' Committee against State regulation of vice, and represented also the continental societies of similar character. At the last meeting a message of sympathy and affection for Josephine Butler, the veteran purity worker of England, was passed by a standing vote, as a special token of esteem.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last session as embodying some of the conclusions of the convention, which adjourned without making arrangements for another place of meeting or for permanent organization, as this seemed the wisest course at the present time.

O. E. J.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Many Associations in different parts of the United States, having for their object the promotion of purity in thought, word, and deed, have assembled in Convention in the City of Chicago, October 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1901, to consider the best means of attaining this end,

Therefore, be it Resolved: That we rejoice in the evidence brought before us that so much effort is being put forth to establish the principles of purity. We would earnestly encourage all who are so working that every effort should be put forth to educate young men and young women in the laws of their being, so that they may be warned against uncleanness of life, and fitted to enter the marriage relation.

That parents and teachers everywhere be urged to instruct children as to the laws of their being early in life, so that being forewarned, they may be kept from evil.

That every effort should be made to improve business and social conditions so that young girls may have places to reside reasonably free from temptations, and may receive a living wage for their work.

That any collusion between the police authorities and prostitution is to be condemned, and every citizen is urged to use his utmost influence to make the city authorities carry out all laws against vice impartially and effectively.

That we would encourage all who are engaged in rescuing the victims of vice, and would especially emphasize the need of preventive work, believing that there is no safety in ignorance, but in education.

That all teaching of purity should be conducted on a high plane, free from all sensationalism, and with the aim of presenting the beauty of a pure life, rather than the details of vice.

That much evil results from inherited tendencies, but the most stress should be placed upon proper training and environment of the young.

That in the opinion of this Convention the "age of consent," in the Territories and States of this country, should be raised to the age of twenty-one years [the usual age at which a young woman is legally capable of disposing of her property].

That divorce laws uniform throughout the United States should be passed.

That all enactments, rules, and regulations, which directly or indirectly authorize, facilitate, suggest, or permit regulation of vice, under city or State, are wholly condemned as immoral, inefficient, and promotive of evil, and we call upon our people to oppose all forms of State regulation of vice.

That we appeal to the United States Government to abolish all forms of regulation of vice now in force in our island possessions, and we further urge our people to influence their representatives to protest against such regulation.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRES. ROOSEVELT.

PURSUANT to a promise made at the National Purity Convention, held in Chicago Tenth month 8-10, arrangements were made to present a series of resolutions to President Roosevelt on the 17th instant. The most important of these resolutions was the following:

"That all enactments, rules, or regulations which directly or indirectly authorize, facilitate, suggest, or permit regulation of vice under city or State, are wholly condemned as immoral, inefficient, and promotive of evil; and we call upon our people to oppose all forms of State regulation of vice.

"That we appeal to the United States government to abolish all forms of regulation of vice now in force in our island possessions; and we further urge our people to influence their representatives to protest against such regulation."

After waiting some time in a reception room in the White House, President Roosevelt came into the room in a breezy way, and spoke to every one in turn, giving a few minutes to each group. There were two or three Southern politicians present, who were urging the claims of certain persons, and to two of these separately the President insisted that he would appoint none but good, clean men, emphasizing the point by striking one closed hand into the palm of the other.

It was very interesting to study the characteristics of our new President as he conversed with those present, rapidly ascertaining the desire of each one and giving his answer in a few rapidly spoken words, accompanied by energetic gestures. He smiles a good deal, and is very cordial in his manner. He gives one the impression of strength and earnestness; of one who will endeavor to perform his duty as he sees it.

In our turn he came to us, and Maurice Gregory, of London, a Friend, and a delegate to the Purity Convention from the European societies for the abolition of State regulation of vice, greeted him in the name of these, and presented him with a specially bound copy of Josephine Butler's "Reminiscences of a Great Crusade." The resolutions were then presented, and in response the President spoke substantially as follows: "Is there regulation of vice in our island possessions? I did not know it. I will look into it. I tell you frankly, gentlemen, this is one of the most difficult of social problems. I tried to improve conditions when I was commissioner in New York, but was never satisfied with what was accomplished." His attention was then called to the injustice of arresting women and letting men go free, when he said: "I called attention to this phase in a message as Governor of New York, insisting that men must be held equally guilty with women [when both have done wrong]. It is the only fair way. I told the police in New York that when they made raids to arrest the men as well as the women. Indeed, I would rather hold the men and let the women go. It is mean and detestable to strike at the woman and let the man alone."

The President made the impression upon us that he is strongly in favor of purity, and opposed to the regulation of vice by law, and in this position it is to be hoped that he will have the support of all good citizens.

O. E. JANNEY.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Editors FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER :

I WANT to make a little report of the National Social Purity Convention, held here last week.

It was not so well attended as we could wish ; but we had some most excellent papers and addresses, which will bear fruit, I certainly think. We missed our dear leaders of 1893—Aaron and Anna Powell. But we were thankful to have with us Dr. O. E. Janney and wife Anna, also our friend Maurice Gregory, of London. He is most indefatigable and earnest, and so well-informed of this work in other countries. He is very optimistic also, where those of us who have seen less results are inclined at times to feel discouraged.

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd-Jones, our all-'round, unwearied worker in all reforms, "lent a hand," vigorously, as usual. Dr. Wilson, an Episcopal minister, took an interested part. He is an eloquent man and speaks out clearly and unmistakably upon the subject of Purity. He says he makes a practice of holding meetings especially for men, during Lent, in which he said, "I do not mince matters." He feels that preacher and teacher should do this work in all churches,, and in schools of all sorts, up to the University. It is certainly a crying evil, and threatens the life of our nation, as well as others, most especially since our military numbers have so increased. All honor to faithful, courageous Judge Humphreys, of Honolulu. May his hands be upheld.

We felt it a happy privilege to renew our social fellowship with our Baltimore friends, and to have the company of our English friend, M. G. We enjoyed our little visits during the lunch hour, in which some of our Chicago friends joined. Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, extended three hundred invitations to a dinner, upon "health foods," which A. J. reported "unique." Toasts were in order, and some of them must have been very entertaining, judging from the printed topics on the *menu*. It being in the evening, we could not attend.

Let us all emphasize the beatitude : "Blessed are the pure in heart," and its glorious promise, "For they shall see God." H. A. P.

Tenth month 14.

AN elephant-catcher seems to be needed in India on the railroad between Bengal and Assam. As the Superintendent of the line was making an inspection trip over it on the night of July 17 last, while passing through the great Nambar forest, the train came to a stop with a jolt that threw the travellers out of their berths. It had run into a herd of wild elephants which were trotting down the track, the hindmost of which had both hind legs broken and was thrown in the ditch, while the engineman counted seven others which got away. This was not the first time that wild elephants had got on the track, and ordinary fences and cattle-guards are no protection.—[*Railroad Gazette*.]

If you want to be the happy possessor of a good complexion, don't eat fast. Lots of people ruin the texture of their skin by bolting their food. Regular meals, plain and wholesome dishes and time to masticate everything properly will do much to keep your complexion clear and bright. And remember that to be able to masticate food properly your teeth must be in good working order, so do not put off necessary visits to the dentist.—[*Philadelphia Ledger*.]

DR. HANNAH E. LONGSHORE.

Philadelphia Ledger, Tenth month 19.

DR. HANNAH E. LONGSHORE, the first woman to practice medicine in this city, died at the home of her son-in-law, Rudolph Blankenburg, 214 West Logan Square, in the 83d year of her age. Death was due to nervous prostration. A few days ago Dr. Longshore was taken suddenly ill while attending a meeting of the Society of Friends, at the meeting-house, Fifteenth and Race streets, and removed to her home, where she died on the 18th instant.

Dr. Longshore was born May 30, 1819, in Montgomery county, Maryland. She was the daughter of Samuel and Paulina Meyers, who had emigrated from this State, and were descendants of Edward and Eleanor Foulke, early settlers at Gwynedd, Pa.

During the early childhood of the subject of this sketch her parents were made to feel the blighting social conditions resulting from the practice of slavery in Maryland, and they moved to Ohio, where they made their home on a farm near New Lisbon, Columbia county, about 1833. Here the future physician grew up, busy as pupil and teacher, in aiding her delicate mother in household duties and in caring for the younger members of the family.

At a very early period Hannah's interest in medical science was manifested by her examination and dissection of insects and small animals, and she pursued it with the care and accuracy that distinguishes the thoughtful student.

Not long after she began to study medicine she married, at the age of 22 years. Six years later, when the younger of her two children was 4 years old, she resumed her favorite study. In this she was assisted by her brother-in-law, Professor Joseph S. Longshore, of Langhorne, Bucks county, this State, who tendered her the use of his medical library, skeletons, and great knowledge of medicine and surgery. Subsequently she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was one of the ten members who comprised its first graduating class. She was immediately elected Demonstrator of Anatomy, and served very acceptably in that office until she distinguished herself by being the first woman to put out her sign as a medical practitioner in this city.

The sneers, ridicule, and obstacles she encountered at that time might have driven any one less self-reliant from the field. Male physicians refused to consult with her, because she was a woman, and druggists refused to fill her prescriptions. It is said that teachers in the public schools instructed their pupils not to walk on the streets with Miss Longshore, "because her mother was a woman doctor." To meet the opposition, Mrs. Longshore carried her own medicines. Conscious merit kept her steadfast, and she at last began to reap her reward. By the end of her third year of practice her business had increased to such an extent that she was compelled to give up her lectures to women, which had met with such success, and resign her position in the Woman's College. She made such a success during forty years of activity that she retired with a modest fortune, and it was said that her practice was larger, with one exception, than that of any other woman physician in the United States.

Among the frequent objections urged against women physicians was the one that they could not endure inevitable exposure and fatigue. Mrs. Longshore inherited a delicate constitution, was prostrated at the age of 15 years, and at the time of her graduation her early death from consumption was anticipated. But with her medical practice her weight and vigor increased, and in a few years her robust health was assured, and admitted to be due to the active habits of her professional career.

Dr. Longshore's manner was characterized by entire simplicity in speech and dress ; always unpretending, yet assured in judgment. Many women prominent in public life were familiar figures in her home. Anna Dickinson was a close friend. Lucretia Mott was an intimate friend, adviser, and supporter, and it was she who introduced Dr. Longshore to her first audience.

RUSSIA's yield of petroleum is 68,000,000 barrels a year, and that of the United States 58,000,000.

Conferences, Associations, Etc.

SWARTHMORE YOUNG FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE regular meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held in the college parlor on the evening of First-day, the 20th.

A nominating committee reported the following officers: president, Milton Griscom; vice-president, William Roberts; secretary, Helen Eastwick; additional members of the Executive Committee, Hannah Clothier Hull, Elizabeth Sutton, Jesse H. Holmes.

The exercises opened with a paper written by Howard M. Jenkins, read by Elizabeth Sutton, entitled, "The Religious Views of the Society of Friends." Several persons desiring information concerning Friendly matters had sent in to the executive committee the following questions, which were referred to various members for answers:

1. Are Friends not drifting rapidly away from the traditions of their forefathers?

Caroline A. Lukens answered this by saying that although we had apparently drifted from the letter of our traditions, we still adhered to the spirit of the law of simplicity and moderation.

2. Are we not as Friends talking too much *about* the Inner Light, and what Friends have believed, rather than using the means that will put us in the spiritual condition that has made the Society of Friends strong?

To this Mrs. Bond said: "The ministry among Friends certainly dwells much upon conduct and character—the 'doing of the will'; and the Conferences are largely devoted to practical work. It is true that the ideal is never reached; but it is also true that there is a very vital sense of God in all that pertains to human life."

3. What position do Friends occupy with respect to politics?

4. Why do not Friends occupy more prominent positions in public life?

These were answered by Dr. Hull, who said that he thought that, considering the very small percentage of Friends in the United States, they hold their full share of offices. He also said that the reason why Friends did not enter more into politics was that their views are not understood by the majority of people who, because of that, are not willing to accept them as co-workers, and he urged Friends to use their influence in molding public opinion, and explain their religious views so that they can become more of a power.

5. Do Friends in general pay as much respect to the Sabbath as do other denominations?

Marion Lukens in answering this question said that, in accordance with Friends' views, the members were to decide for themselves the best use of the Sabbath; but as far as attending meeting was concerned the Friends were generally faithful.

6. Are Friends keeping abreast educationally with other denominations?

Caroline A. Lukens said that Friends were fully up to the standard as regards educational institutions and were superior to many denominations in average education.

7. What were the causes which led George Fox to a greater realization of the Truth?

The answer given by Dr. Holmes to this, was that George Fox was willing just as Jesus had in his time been willing, to take the responsibility of placing the views of a few against the accepted opinions of the world. It is only in this way that great reforms are ever started.

A. M. W.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—The first meeting this season of the Friends' Association was held at the Zimmerman mansion on the evening of the 15th instant. There was a good attendance, and much interest was manifested. The president, Eugene Chambers, and the secretary, Marianna Lownes, were in their places.

Susan J. Sheppard read a summary of one of the chapters of Janney's "History of Friends," giving an account of the experience of Irish Friends during the rebellion in that country in 1798, and other matters.

John F. Kinsey answered the question, "Is Birthright

Membership an Advantage to the Society?" in the affirmative. He gave interesting reminiscences of his boyhood experiences at Richland Meeting (Quakertown). The discussion that followed developed the thought that birthright membership, while it must not be relied upon to maintain the testimonies of Friends and to keep up its strength, is an advantage in many respects. It was noted as a matter of information that a considerable majority of those present became members of the Society by conviction and not by birthright.

Readings were given by Lillian Zimmerman, "Somebody's Mother," and Margaret Blackfan, "Not for Self Alone."

Mary R. Livezey, under the head of "Current Topics," paid a tribute to President McKinley, which was followed by the reading of an article by Julian Hawthorne.

The president read an anecdote from "Friends' Miscellany" in regard to William Blakey, of Middletown, now Langhorne, Bucks county, and some of his experiences during the Revolutionary War.

The topic, "What is the Best Method of Increasing the Interest in Friends' Meetings?" was suggested for discussion at the next meeting, which will be held at the home of Ellwood and Mary L. Roberts.

GIRARD AVENUE (PHIL.) TEMPERANCE WORKERS.—The meeting on last Seventh-day evening was addressed by (Rev.) James Clark, of Manchester, England. Dr. Clark has been a worker for temperance for fifty-three years, chiefly in the the United Kingdom Alliance, which, it is interesting to note, had its beginning among Friends. Thirty-four years ago Dr. Clark organized a Band of Hope in connection with his church and Sunday-school, and it now numbers 702 active members. The children frequently come from homes where strong drink is used, but the parents are glad to have their children trained in ways which will avoid the trials they have had.

After a short recess, which gives an opportunity for the social intercourse so prized by our members, a short poem was read by Eleanor Heacock; an instructive description of a sea voyage was given by Warren E. Emley, and two interesting articles on temperance in foreign countries and the "canteen" in our own, from the *Literary Digest*, were read by Robert Conard.

The next meeting will be held on Eleventh month 2, and we wish all young Friends within reach of 17th Street and Girard Avenue would join forces with those who are already regular attenders, that more may receive the benefit that comes from these meetings.

M. H. W.

WOODSTOWN, N. J.—The Young Friends' Association convened Tenth month 5, in the meeting-house, after a three months' vacation.

Alice Borton opened the meeting by reading the 37th Psalm. The Literature Committee sent in a report, which was prepared and read by Carrie P. Andrews.

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, of Swarthmore College, addressed the Association on "The Nearest Duty." After defining the Inner Light as something not mysterious and remote, but a part of every-day life—a gift not of Humanity but of God—he showed how perfect self-control can be attained in life, so that one not only knows the nearest duty, but performs it.

After a few remarks and a short silence, the Association adjourned.

H. G. B., Secretary.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—A meeting of the Young Friends' Association was held in the meeting-house, Tenth month 11.

After the reading of the minutes and the report of the Executive Committee, Mary R. W. Thorne spoke on "The Real Value of the Queries." She spoke first of the formation of the Society, and felt that the want of cohesive power and the lack of a creed probably led to the formation of the queries which called for a personal search and did not form a set of rules. In answering the queries at the present time we should strive to do so in the same earnest spirit in which they were proposed, and strive for real truth rather than uniformity of expression.

A general discussion followed. One Friend felt the

queries a code which if followed out would lead to a pure and good life, and that the real use was the use made by each individual in his life. Several members felt we should be more careful in our answers.

Katharine B. Lippincott read a paper on "The Influence of a Successful Life," and Emily B. Rogers reported on Current Topics.
E. A., Sec.

Educational Department.

ADDRESS BY EDWARD FARQUHAR AT SWARTHMORE. THIS morning (Tenth month 17), in Assembly (the general gathering of all students), Edward Farquhar, of Washington, paid a beautiful tribute to his early home and surroundings, and his remarks were listened to with rapt attention by the student body. He said in substance, as follows:

I have been asked to say a few words to you about Self-Education,—and possibly because, to speak egotistically, I am supposed to be an example of the man who has educated himself. I did not go to a college in the ordinary sense of the word. But I want to say earnestly and seriously, what I trust may be said by many of you, that my own home—my father's house and the neighborhood in which I was brought up [Sandy Spring, Md.]—was like a great college, a great university for me. Sympathy and love were the elements of its atmosphere. I early learned there the true spirit of a college; for I was so guided in my studies as to be well fitted for the duties of a citizen of these United States. I was even made to delve, somewhat unwillingly, at certain branches which I then thought useless (I refer particularly to the ancient and modern languages, for it seemed to me that our own noble English was sufficient for all needs),—but that plodding opened up a world of intellectual activity of the greatest value to me. And I learned the spirit of the true university and its two-fold freedom—liberality of teaching and beyond a certain point, wide election of studies, qualities to my mind absolutely indispensable in the highest type of institution.

One other thing I would wish to emphasize. Freedom of election of studies permits you after you have reached the proper age to select those branches of learning which you can and will love. Love is the prime requisite for success in study. Be sure you are studying for the love of the subject and success is certain to come. Devote yourselves patiently and faithfully to those subjects you most love, and in time you will surely command a wide knowledge—in other words, in those fields you will have become authorities.

Swarthmore College.

B. F. B.

THE SCHOFIELD SCHOOL.

The Schofield School opened on the 1st inst., and is now in running order. There are difficulties to meet, as two of the teachers had to cancel engagements on account of illness and death at their homes. We are expecting to fill the last vacancy soon.

My niece, Mary Schofield Ash, who came to take the business manager's place until his arrival, has been a most efficient helper. The position is now filled by Samuel J. En-triken, who was here some years and built the Deborah Fisher Wharton Hall.

Our blacksmith shop will be ready soon, and then there will be one more foreman to pay until we get well started. The forge is being put in, but we would be glad of money for the other necessary tools. We will also have to have a new foreman for truck-gardening, as our efficient Mr. Smalls died the day I left Aiken. This is a very important industry for boys and girls, but, like other useful things, it takes money.

"The season" was very injurious to crops,—rain, heat, hail that cut corn to pieces,—so that with all our efforts there has not been enough raised to feed all the stock.

We have never started anything until we felt it a pressing need, and the duty to do it. We are, as always, dependent on those willing and able to help to carry the work forward.

There are so many in the North raising money to start industrial schools, I beg Friends to investigate the real truth before giving. A waste of funds anywhere injures permanent institutions.

MARTY A SCHOFIELD.

Aiken, S. C., Tenth month 17.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE NOTES.—An exceedingly interesting lecture on the "Indian Epic" was given on Fourth-day evening last by Edward Farquhar, Librarian of the United States Patent Office at Washington. A discussion of the similarities of, and differences between the Indian's Epics and those of the ancient and modern classic literature, was followed by a general treatment of those wonderful masterpieces which offer us a clear insight into the mind of the ancient Hindoo. The speaker then sketched in outline, the fascinating story which formed the main theme of one of the more famous of these Epics, the Ramayana.

Ellen H. E. Price (wife of Prof. Price), left on Second-day, the 21st, for a two months' visit to her sister at Pasadena, California. She is accompanied by her mother.

A. M. W.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE tendency of religious teaching at the present time is to avoid dogmatic theology, and emphasize the life and lessons of the Divine Man of Nazareth. A recent effort in this direction is "The Teachings of Jesus," by George Barker Stevens, Ph. D., D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology at Yale University.

The book treats of Jesus's words and deeds, the methods of his teaching, his relation to the Father, the practicality of his religion, the conditions of salvation, and kindred topics. Concerning the mission of Jesus the author says: "Now the object of Christ's life-work, was to reveal God, to enable men to know God as their Father, and then to live as his true sons. His death was a part of the fulfillment of his vocation."

The volume is designed as a text-book for schools and Bible classes, as well as for private reading and study.

(New York: The Macmillan Company. \$0.75.)

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

OUR friend John Wilhelm Rowntree, of York, England, has been in and near Philadelphia for about ten days, and expects to sail from this city on Fifth-day of next week, the 31st inst., for the West Indies, whence he will proceed homeward. His wife is expected, at this writing, to reach New York on the *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, on the 24th.

J. W. R. has had the company, in this country, of his brother-in-law, A. Duncan Naish, and of his cousin Howard D. Rowntree, of Scarborough. The party came to Quebec from Liverpool, and after a short Canadian tour, proceeded in their visit to "the States."

Elizabeth Lloyd, having renewed her engagement with the Temperance organization of Friends of the Arch Street body to deliver lectures at teachers' institutes throughout Pennsylvania on the injury done by alcohol to the human organism, has begun her work in that direction, and was last week at Erie.

A subscriber in the West writes: "As I am a member of Illinois Yearly Meeting, the excellent report of its sessions by Elizabeth H. Coale was very interesting to me. I have never had the opportunity of attending the yearly meeting, and often think of the many isolated Friends like myself, and feel that I can fully sympathize with them."

DURING the last two years the price of platinum has been steadily advancing, and now exceeds that of fine gold, having reached as high as \$21 an ounce. The demand is somewhat in excess of supply, and it is believed that the price will continue to advance. There is also quite an active demand for the associated metals, osmium and iridium, for use in the manufacture of incandescent gas burners.—[Engineering and Mining Journal.]

WITH only one exception, the glaciers of Switzerland are diminishing steadily. Since 1876 the Rhone glacier has decreased in length at the rate of over thirty-one yards a year.

THE TREE LOVER.

Who loves a tree he loves the life that springs in star and
clod ;
He loves the love that gilds the clouds and greens the April
sod ;
He loves the Wide Beneficence. His soul takes hold on God.

A tree is one of nature's words, a word of peace to man,
A word that tells of central strength from whence all things
began,
A word to preach tranquillity to all our restless clan.

Ah, bare must be the shadeless ways, and bleak the path
must be
Of him who, having open eyes, has never learned to see,
And so has never learned to love the beauty of a tree.

'Tis well for man to mix with men, to drive his stubborn
quest
In harbored cities where the ships come from the East and
West,
To fare forth where the tumult roars, and scorn the name of
rest.

'Tis well the current of his life should toward the deeps be
whirled,
And feel the clash of alien waves along its channel swirled,
And the conflux of the eddies of the mighty-flowing world.

But he is wise who 'mid what noise his winding way may be,
Still keeps a heart that holds a nook of calm serenity,
And an inviolate virgin soul that still can love a tree.

Who loves a tree he loves the life that springs in star and
clod ;
He loves the love that gilds the clouds, and greens the April
sod ;
He loves the Wide Beneficence. His soul takes hold on God.
—Sam Walter Foss, in *The Independent*.

ENGLAND and America do not have the monopoly of
"labor troubles." Last year there were 1,902 strikes in
France.

THE number of banks in the United States has increased
since March 14, 1900, from 3,617 to 4,254. Texas has 90
banks, the greatest number in any one State. Pennsylvania
has 80.

THE smallest exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition is the fig
wasp from California. It can be seen only with a microscope.
The insect is an important aid in producing the fruit, and the
United States Government spent \$16,000 in establishing it in
the Pacific fig region.

THERE was an increase of 4,160 miles in the railroad
mileage of the United States for the fiscal year 1900. The
total was 191,861 miles. The average interest paid on the
bonded debt was 4.24 per cent., and the dividends paid on
the combined capitalization aggregated 2.42 per cent.

A POST-OFFICE has recently been established at Point
Barrow, in Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean, which is probably
the northernmost post-office in the world. This place, where
the northernmost newspaper in the world is published once a
year, will receive the mails once a year by a United States
revenue cutter. Heretofore, the few natives in the vicinity
have had to send for their mail about 700 miles and often
much further.

ONE of the few houses in Scotland that are known to have
been hiding places of Prince Charlie has come to an untimely
end. Passengers on entering Loch Nevis will see nothing
but the walls of Glaschoille House. The rest fire has claimed
for its own. The old mansion, which stood on the very edge
of the water, was a long, low, two-storied building, with
dormer windows. The Prince lay there for two nights,
spending others in "Prince Charlie's Cave," a few gunshots
away in the cliffs, or on "Prince Charlie's Island," a mere
rock in the loch, covered with bramble and heather.

Judge Stump's Burial.

THE will of Judge Frederick Stump, of Cecil county, Md.,
who for thirty-four years was on the bench in that judicial cir-
cuit, and who died recently at Elkton, reads as follows :

"Disgusted with the foolish display almost universally made
at funerals, to the great gain of undertakers and to the depri-
vation of many families of even the necessities of life for a
long time thereafter, I hereby direct that I be buried in a
white pine coffin (because the wood decays more rapidly un-
derground than any other I know of), without any stain,
paint, covering, or other emblems of woe on it, and if my
friend, Ned Gehr, has not already gone to heaven before I
die, I want him to make it. I direct that no embalming fluid
or other stuff shall be injected into my body, and that no
funeral sermon shall be preached over it, and that I be buried
in a suit of clothes I have worn, as I do not see the sense of
wearing old clothes when alive and being buried in a new suit,
when it is of no use to you. I desire that my executor see that
all my wishes are fully carried out."

Dartmouth College.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, which recently celebrated the one
hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster,
has an interesting history. Its first president, Eleazer
Wheelock, had been teaching a private school at Lebanon,
Conn., started primarily for the education of whites and
Indians, boys and girls in the same school. It was
co-education with a vengeance. His first two students were
Delaware Indians, and one of his students became chief of the
Mohawk tribe. From 1754 to '67 he had forty-seven boys
and fifteen girls in attendance.

In all these years his support had come principally from
England and mostly from Lord Dartmouth. In 1766 friends
of the school visited England and secured extra gifts,
amounting to \$60,000. In 1767 Mr. Wheelock transferred
the school to Lord Dartmouth and eight other Englishmen, and
plans were made to find new location and adapt it especially
to the teaching of English young men and training them for
missionary work among the Indians. The English trustees
urged a location in western New Hampshire, and the governor
offered the site now occupied on the Connecticut river. The
governor insisted that American trustees should have a
controlling vote in the choice of president. This Lord
Dartmouth refused to concede, but the college was established
in 1770 without his approval, and was named in his honor in
view of all that he had done.

A log hut was built in the forest for President Wheelock,
who arrived in August. Other log houses were at once started,
and in two weeks after the president's arrival the students
began to come, all walking great distances. There were thirty
students that first term. The college building proper was a
log house, thirty-two feet by eighty. At the first commence-
ment, in 1771, four graduated, and the governor provided an
ox, which was roasted for the commencement dinner. At the
time of President Wheelock's death in 1779 there were thirteen
students. There was a good proportion of Indian students until
1782, and since then it has had several, the most prominent
of whom in recent years was Charles A. Eastman, who
married Elaine Goodale.—[*Journal of Education*.]

Anarchists as "Vermin."

Manchester (England) *Guardian*.

ONE thing which is often said about the murderous sort of
anarchists, but not often carried to its logical consequences,
is that they are vermin. That is to say, a State plagued with
them is verminous. When tramps are verminous they are
forced to take a bath, but when a great power is found to be
verminous it seems to be thought that the only thing that need
be done is to kill the creature which bit last, execrate the
rest, and then go on very much as before. What we have to
see more clearly than we do is that political vermin, like
others, are bred by political dirt, and that the only way to be

quite rid of them is not merely to kill them when caught, but to live cleanly.

In other words, the infested countries, and in particular Italy, whence come nine anarchist murderers out of ten, should set their houses in such order as not to furnish great breeding grounds of squalor, misery, and ignorance. The new Italian ministry, to do it justice, is making a brave effort, but it is not too soon. Of course there will always be plenty of persons with one of the attributes of the homicidal anarchist—the belief that all present systems of government would be better out of the way. That belief is held by many persons who would not for the world be so much as uncivil to a policeman. But the two other attributes—a belief that murder is justifiable and a feeling that his own life is worth nothing to him—are things that can only be produced in men by the most violent processes of mental and moral wrenching and corrosion; and to keep down the production of such monstrosities we must not merely deplore and destroy them when made, but wage war more methodically on the social evils that render them possible.

Only One "Conestoga Wagon" Left.

THE Doylestown, Pa., correspondent of the *Newtown Enterprise* writes:

"There has been some disposition to smile at the Bucks County Historical Society for crowding into its quarters in the courthouse the old Conestoga wagon which was presented to it some time ago. It turns out, however, that the old wagon is a most valuable relic of the early mode of transportation in this country. In fact, it may be the only Conestoga wagon in existence to-day. The vehicle came into the Society's possession after the death of Artist Hovenden, of Montgomery county, who used it as a model for his celebrated painting, 'Breaking Home Ties.' On Saturday W. L. Taylor, one of the foremost artists in America, was in Doylestown, making sketches of the old wagon. Mr. Taylor is probably best known to the general public through his recent series of beautiful paintings in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, depicting 'The People of Longfellow' and 'The Last Hundred Years in New England.' The artist said that while the vehicle here is not a genuine old Conestoga freighter, it is the nearest to it he has been able to find. Mr. Taylor's drawings are noted for their historical accuracy, and when he wanted a Conestoga wagon as a model he made a search throughout the Western States, but failed to find one there. He knows of no genuine Conestoga wagon in existence to-day."

The Jewish Movement to Palestine.

SOME very able men are taking Zionism seriously; though, to be sure, very able men have taken seriously before now scores of movements that came to naught. One man who is credited with having become an enthusiastic Zionist is Mr. Zangwill, the novelist. A recent dispatch from London quotes him as expressing confidence that the charter for Palestine will very soon be obtained from the Sultan; if, indeed, Dr. Herzl, who has been negotiating for it, has not got it already. And once the charter is in hand, Mr. Zangwill thinks, the Zionist movement will go forward with vastly quickened speed, and subscriptions come in much bigger and faster. Mr. Zangwill's idea is, that the selection of colonists for the budding Jewish settlement must be very careful. Palestine must by no means be allowed to become a refuge for needy Jews who can't make a living. Only skilled workmen should be admitted.

The Zionists have now accumulated about a million dollars. Money is pretty common nowadays, and the Sultan always needs it. Like enough the idea of either selling a charter at a good price or of finding a profit in the increased prosperity of Palestine would be acceptable to him. Yet the Zionist idea seems to be largely based on sentiment, and the Sultan may develop a counter sentiment which will be obstructive. The cry of "Jerusalem for the Jews" may not fall gratefully upon his ears. It is a cry that no longer stirs the least jealousy in Christian Europe; and yet it is only six centuries since the last of the crusades.—[E. S. Martin, in *Harper's Weekly*.]

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE bi-centennial celebration of the establishment of Yale University began at New Haven on the 21st instant,—the "secular" exercises. President Arthur T. Hadley delivered an address of welcome in the afternoon, and prominent speakers, including ex-United States Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, President Harper, of Chicago, and President Eliot of Harvard, responded. Delegates from thirty foreign universities and societies and from 125 American institutions were in the audience, nearly all in the academic costumes distinctive of their degree or of their university.

The celebration continued the following day. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on President Roosevelt, who came from Washington to receive it.

It was announced on the 21st instant that President Roosevelt had offered to William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana, the position of United States Commissioner of the Civil Service, in place of J. B. Harlow, resigned, and on the 22d that he had accepted the place. He has been for a number of years closely identified with measures for the reform of the civil service, and the appointment will be generally approved by those interested in the work.

It is now announced that a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the construction of an Isthmian Canal has been negotiated by Secretary of State John Hay and Lord Pauncefoot, the English ambassador, and that it will be sent to the United States Senate, as soon as Congress convenes (December 2). The British Foreign Office, it is stated, "yielded on every essential point," and as care has been taken to consult with members of the Senate, it is believed that the treaty will be promptly confirmed.

There is some prospect that the Panama Canal, already partly constructed, may be acquired by the United States, instead of cutting a new canal across Nicaragua. The Panama Canal is owned in France.

DISPATCHES from Washington on the 21st instant stated that the officials of the United States Legation at Constantinople were still without news from the missionaries who have been seeking to make an arrangement with the abductors of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. K. S. Tsilka. It was regarded as probable that the missionaries would telegraph only when the terms of the ransom were settled, directing where and how the cash should be sent. The whole affair remains obscure and perplexing, so far as the public knowledge goes.

THE "Court of Inquiry" on the conduct of Admiral Schley, in the naval campaign of 1898 has nearly completed its labors at Washington, D. C. The testimony has attracted much public interest, and has been closely watched by those, on both sides, who have been disputing over the question of Schley's and Sampson's merits.

THE Philippine Island reports, for a month past, have been much devoted to attacks upon United States posts, "conspiracies" discovered among the Filipinos, etc. The civil officers appointed by the Taft Commission appear to be, in many cases, still devoted to the cause of independence, and at heart hostile to American control. The news of the recent disaster to the United States troops at Samar, "spread like wildfire among the natives, who scarcely attempted to conceal their delight." A letter from Gen. Chaffee, Commander of the United States forces, to an officer in this country, was made public on the 22d instant, in which he takes a very unfavorable view of the early "pacification" of the Islands, and says at least 30,000 soldiers will be required for many years to come.

THE Church Missionary Society of London has received mail reports showing that the bubonic plague is ravaging Foo Chow (China), and vicinity. Fifteen hundred cases of the disease are reported daily, and for a couple of weeks upward of a thousand coffins have been carried out of the city gates each day.

TWELVE more Boer leaders, including Commandant Scheepers, whose capture was announced October 12, have been "permanently banished" from South Africa by the English military commander.

THE Canadian Government has decided to coöperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in waiving established quarantine regulations for the big stock exhibition, to be held in Chicago during the first week in December.

THE discovery was made in Chicago on the 21st inst. that the wholesale stamp vault in the postoffice had been broken open and robbed of stamps valued at \$74,610.

NEWS NOTES.

THE Philadelphia Councils have voted to send the Liberty Bell to the Charleston Exposition.

NEW "trusts" are being formed for the control of the gypsum business, capital \$13,000,000, and of the sulphite wood-pulp mills (for the manufacture of paper).

THE New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to erect a bronze tablet at Rock Creek, Ga., to perpetuate the memory of Eli Whitney. It was at Rock Creek that Whitney's cotton gin was first put into practical operation.

AN official report, signed by all the physicians and surgeons who attended President McKinley, was published last week in a New York medical newspaper. It states most emphatically that there was no difference of opinion among them. The break-down of the President when he was supposed to be doing well is ascribed to organic weakness of the heart.

A CASE has lately been decided by the Kansas Supreme Court in which it was claimed that a saloon, being under the ban of the law, might be destroyed by any citizen without violation of law. In the opinion the Court says: "All places where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, or places where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking the same, are declared by statute to be common

nuisances. This fact, however, does not justify their abatement by any person or persons without process of law. They can be abated only by a prosecution instituted in behalf of the public by the proper officers. The destruction or injury to property used in aid of the maintenance of such nuisances, except in the manner provided by the statute, is a trespass."

DUROC, Isaac Pyle's favorite driving horse, died a few days ago, and was decently buried. Duroc was owned by Dr. H. R. Price during the latter years of his practice here, and when he removed to Brooklyn he sold him to Issac Pyle, who kept him till he died. Duroc was one of the best road horses ever owned in this community, as well as one of the handsomest, and although thirty years old when he died, he maintained his style and spirit to the last.—[Kennett, Pa., Advance.]

THE "concentration camps" of Boer women and children in South Africa continue to make bad returns of their death rate. Returns for the last month (September) show that there was in the camps a total white population of 109,418. There were 2,411 deaths among the whites, of which number 1,964 were of children. The colored population is 38,549, among whom there were 301 deaths in the course of the month.

A MONUMENT has been erected in Titusville, Pa., to E. L. Drake, who put down the first petroleum well. Its cost is estimated at \$60,000, but its modest donor is not known. In 1873 the Pennsylvania Legislature granted Drake an annual pension of \$15,000.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S birthplace, a farm of 110 acres, near Hodgenville, Ky., is to be turned into an inebriate asylum. St. Luke's Society of Chicago has bought the place, and has an option on 350 acres adjacent. Dr. Struble, one of the directors of the society, says it will be a memorial to Lincoln, and the greatest temperance project ever undertaken in this country.

THE Merchants' National Bank of Lowell, Mass., has sustained a loss of \$115,000 by peculations of a teller and a book-keeper. The cashier of a national bank at Boyertown, Pa., carried off \$165,000 in securities, but they were recovered.

NOTICES.

* * The Committee on Philanthropic Labor of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends will meet in the meeting-house, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Tenth month 26, 1901, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

The Sub-Committees meeting as follows:

The Indian, in Room No. 2, at 10.30 a. m.
Peace and Arbitration, in Room No. 3, at 10 a. m.

Colored People, Race Street meeting-house, at 9.30 a. m.

Improper Publications, in Room No. 4, at 10 a. m.

Purity, in Room No. 3, at 9 a. m.

Women and Children, in Room No. 5, at 9 a. m.

Temperance and Tobacco, in Room No. 1, at 11 a. m.

Educational and Publication Committee, in Room No. 1, at 9.30 a. m.

Legislation Committee, in Race Street Parlor, at 10 a. m.

JAMES A. ATKINSON,
Room 521, 421 Chestnut Street, } Clerks.
ELEANOR K. RICHARDS, }

* * A Circular Meeting under the care of a Committee of Concord Quarterly Meeting will be held at Chichester on First-day, Eleventh month 3, at 3 o'clock p. m.

MARY P. HARVEY, Clerk.

* * The Western First-day School Union will be held in the meeting-house at Kennett, near Hamorton, Pa., on Seventh-day, Tenth month 26, convening at 10 o'clock a. m. All interested are invited to be present.

HORACE L. DILWORTH, } Clerks.
ELLEN P. WAY, }

The Skill of the Cook

Is demonstrated to the family through the medium of the food she serves. Those cooks show the greatest skill in making delicious and wholesome hot-breads, cake and biscuit who use the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

* * The annual meeting of the Association for the Promotion of First-day Schools within the limits of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting will be held at 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Eleventh month 2, 1901, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

Will Superintendents of First-day Schools throughout the Association kindly inquire whether those Friends already appointed as delegates expect to attend the meeting, and if not, substitute the names of those who will be present? It is earnestly desired that each school be represented by two delegates.

The program is as follows:

- "Primary Teaching," presented by Susan H. Jarrett, followed by Helen M. Fogg.
 "Object Lessons in Primary Teaching," presented by Jane P. Rushmore, followed by Herbert P. Worth.
 "Inspiration in Primary Teaching," presented by Abby M. Hall.
 JOHN L. CARVER,
 2045 Chestnut St., Phila. } Clerks.
 MARY H. F. MERILLAT, }

* * A Conference of the First-day School Association of New York Yearly Meeting will be held at the time of Westbury Quarterly Meeting at Flushing, Long Island, on the 26th instant, at 2.30 p. m. Subject for discussion, "What Shall be Taught in our First-day Schools?"

Paper by Anna M. Jackson
 RACHEL W. UNDERHILL,
 Chairman of Committee.

* * A Conference under the care of the Philanthropic Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly and Bucks Quarterly Meetings will be held in the meeting-house at Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., on First-day, Tenth month 27, 1901, at 2.30 p. m.

The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Jesse H. Holmes. Subject, "Peace and Arbitration."
 SUSANNA RICH, Clerk.

* * Quarterly and other meetings occur as follows:

TENTH MONTH:

26. Westbury Q. M., Flushing, N. Y.
28. Baltimore Yearly Meeting.
- Nebraska H. Y. M., Genoa, Neb.
29. Concord Q. M., Darby, Pa.
30. Purchase Q. M., Chappaqua, N. Y.

ELEVENTH MONTH:

4. Nine Partners H. Y. M., Poughkeepsie, New York.
5. Philadelphia Q. M., Race Street.
7. Abington, Byberry, Pa.
8. Duaneburg, Chatham, N. Y.
9. Miami, Waynesville, Ohio.
- Salem, West, Ohio.
11. Baltimore, Little Falls, Md.
14. Shrewsbury and Plainfield H. Y. M., Plainfield, N. J.
16. Short Creek Q. M., Ohio.
18. Centre Q. M., Grampian, Pa.
- Fairfax, Woodlawn, Va.
20. Stillwater, Richland, Ohio.
23. Blue River, Clear Creek, Ill.
25. Warrington, Pipe Creek, Md.
26. Burlington, Trenton, N. J.
27. Southern, Camden, Del.
28. Bucks, Langhorne, Pa.
29. Nottingham, Little Britain, Pa.

* * Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting's Committee to visit the smaller branches has made the following appointments:

ELEVENTH MONTH:

3. Appointed Meeting, Haverford, 3.00 p. m.
17. Valley, 10.00 a. m.
24. Germantown, 10.30 a. m.

AQUILA J. LINVILL, Clerk.

OCTOBER AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Less than thirty days remain before the gates of the Pan-American Exposition are closed forever.

During the crisp cool days of October Buffalo is at her best and those who have delayed their visit until now will have the most delightful weather of the year in which to enjoy the wonders of the Rainbow City.

The same low rates are in force over the Lackawanna Railroad as during mid-summer. At this season a daylight ride over the Lackawanna System is a journey long to be remembered. Through the Delaware Water Gap and over the Blue Ridge ranges the woods are radiant in their autumnal coloring while the agricultural region of Western New York is mellowed by the wonderfully rich tones of the fall harvest time.

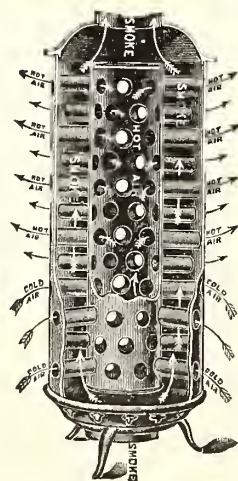
Six solid vestibuled trains are run daily between New York and Buffalo, with daily through service between New York and Chicago and New York and St. Louis. Observation cars, dining cars, and Pullman sleeping cars offer every comfort for the trip.

A beautiful guide, profusely illustrated, telling about the Exposition and its features, will be sent on receipt of two cents in postage stamps. Write for one to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York.

GREAT TRAIN UNDER NEW NAME.

When the Southern Railway announces its winter schedule, its widely known and popular Florida train between New York and St. Augustine, its famous "New York and Florida Limited" will have a new name. It will be called the Southern Palm Limited, and in spite of the elegance, luxury, and comfort afforded heretofore, it will be demonstrated that the limit was not reached. The Pullman Company is building entirely new equipment for the train, the perfection of which in completeness of appointment and beauty, it is promised, will surpass anything that has ever been attempted in passenger car construction.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information relative to this elegant train.



SAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Your
FUEL
THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR
will do it.

Cost \$2.00 and up.
 Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.

Rochester Radiator Co.
 19 Furnace Street
 Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES BURTON,

Practical House and Sign Painter,

Office, 907 N. Thirteenth Street, } Philadelphia, Pa.
 Residence, 1714 Woodstock Street, }

Richards & Shourds, Jobbing attended to.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.
 1125 Spring St. (first street above Race), Philad'a., Pa.
 Thompson Shourds, 2212 Wallace Street.
 Charles W. Richards, 1220 Angle St., Tioga.

WHAT A TRAVELLER SAYS.

THE Rounder availed himself of the Lackawanna Railroad on his recent return trip from New York, and unmeasurably enjoyed the swift, clean, and scenic ten-hour whirl. The Hoboken terminal station of the Lackawanna is reached by the Broadway cars to the Christopher street ferry. The Lackawanna Limited leaves New York daily at 10 a. m., and is in Buffalo at 8 p. m., being practically a daylight train, and there is no reading, napping, or dullness possible on the first trip at least. The scenery is exceptionally fine and varied. The Lackawanna is a "high" road—and the panorama of mountain, valley, and river is unbroken and electrifying. As Waterloo, Washington, and the famous Delaware Water Gap are ribboned off, the charm of the wondrous amphitheaters in their autumnal glories increases and holds the traveller spellbound. The ascent and descent of the Pocono mountains into Scranton emphasizes the Lackawanna types of scenery and speed, particularly the thrilling toboggan through Tobyhanna, Gouldsboro, and Elmburst. From Scranton northwest to Binghamton the scenery mellows into the enchanting agricultural vistas that have made New York State famous, nor is there any surcease of the landscape fascination west past Oswego, Elmira, and Corning or until twilight veils the natural vitanoscope. The Lackawanna is exceptionally rich in river scenery, following the beautiful Delaware and Susquehanna for many miles, and dividing the ravishing Chemung and Genesee valleys.—[The 400.]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on Tenth month 29. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.44 a. m., Harrisburg 11.50 a. m., Sunbury 1.03 p. m., Williamsport 2.30 p. m., Lock Haven 3.06 p. m., and on local trains connecting therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of \$9.80 from Trenton, \$9.00 from Reading, \$9.00 from Philadelphia, \$9.00 from Lancaster, \$8.40 from Harrisburg, \$7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), \$10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of 30 minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

LEAVING Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9.55 p. m., via Southern Railway, new tourist sleepers, personally-conducted, go through to San Francisco without change of cars, conductors, or porters. The route is through Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. The cars are the very latest pattern of Pullman tourist sleepers, birchwood finish, high-back seats, sixteen sections, supplied with linen, etc., same as standard sleepers, lighted with Pintsch gas, room for gentlemen, and two retiring rooms for ladies. Three and one-half days to Mexico and Arizona, four days to Los Angeles, and five days to San Francisco. Rate for double berth, Washington to San Francisco, only \$7.00.

Charles L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information.

LAW, SCIENCE, } STENOGRAPHER
 CONVENTION }
 War, Rum, Tobacco interests discarded.
 GEO. B. COCK, Girard Building. Phone 3-56-53 D.
 Home, 216 W. Coulter St., Germantown. Phone 96-07 W.

Why It Pays to Subscribe For The Youth's Companion Now

- 1** If you as a new subscriber send \$1.75 for the 1902 volume of The Youth's Companion at once, you will receive all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901, free. See Offer below.
- 2** You will receive a gift of The Companion Calendar for 1902, designed and lithographed in 12 colors and gold expressly for The Companion.
- 3** The Companion will bring to you in each of the next fourteen months as much good reading-matter as would fill twenty 12mo volumes of two hundred pages each.
- 4** Every coming issue will contain from three to six capital stories by the most popular writers of fiction.
- 5** The Companion will make you intimate with people famous for their achievements in literature, science, travel and statesmanship.
- 6** The first number of The Companion you receive will bring to your home an added influence toward high thinking and worthy living.
- 7** The Youth's Companion opens a window through which you will obtain a clear view of the history of the times.
- 8** You cannot better invest \$1.75 for the entire family, and the earlier you invest it the larger will be the return.
- 9** The Companion's editorial articles are fair and impartial. Its record of current events is invariably trustworthy.
- 10** The new volume promises to excel that of any former year. Full illustrated prospectus and sample copies sent free.

SPECIAL OFFER for 1902.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this magazine or cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and \$1.75 will receive:

FREE—All the issues of The Youth's Companion for the remaining weeks of 1901.

FREE—The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

And The Companion for 52 weeks of 1902, — more than 200 stories, 50 special articles, anecdotes, etc.,—till January 1, 1903, all for \$1.75.

SS190

***THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
201 Columbus Avenue :: Boston, Mass.***

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

Chartered 1836

SURPLUS \$5,000,000

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, AND RECEIVER.

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

SAFES TO RENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE OF CORPORATION MORTGAGES.

DEPOSITARY UNDER PLANS OF REORGANIZATION.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

ASSUMES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.

E. B. MORRIS, President.**The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia**

409 Chestnut Street.

Capital, \$1,000,000, Fully Paid.

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Receives Money on Deposit, Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Etc.

All Trust Funds and Investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY; Vice President, T. WISTAR BROWN; Vice President and Actuary, ASA S. WING; Manager of Insurance Department, JOSEPH ASHBROOKE; Trust Officer, J. ROBERTS FOULKE; Assistant Trust Officer, J. BARTON TOWNSEND; Assistant Actuary, DAVID G. ALSOP; Treasurer, SAMUEL H. TROTH; Secretary, C. WALTER BORTON.

**Women's
Combination
Underwear**

Anyone who has never worn combination undergarments has no idea of their comfort. These we offer to-day are the famous Oneita Combination Suits (vest and draws combined), and consist of such excellent seconds that they would easily pass as first quality in the grades represented. We quote exceptionally low prices for these Suits, as follows:

Seconds of the \$1.00 quality at 65 cents.

Of fleeced white ribbed cotton; also in white ribbed merino.

Seconds of the \$1.50 quality at 87½ cents

Of a good grade in white and natural ribbed merino.

Seconds of the \$1.75 quality at \$1.00

An excellent grade in white and natural ribbed merino.

Seconds of the \$2.00 quality at \$1.25

A superior quality in white and natural ribbed merino.

*Mail orders receive prompt attention.***Strawbridge & Clothier,**

PHILADELPHIA.

CLEMENT A. WOODNUTT,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

1728 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone 2-29-38-D.

JOHN FABER MILLER,

325 SWRDE STREET, NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Practicing in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

JOSEPH T. FOULKE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICES: 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Ambler, Montgomery Co., Pa.**CHARLES H. ROBERTS,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Estates, Claims, Patents,
614 ROANOKE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.**DAVID HENRY WRIGHT,**

LAWYER,

1420 Chestnut Street,
Telephone 1-37-72. Philadelphia, Pa.**WILLIAM G. FOULKE,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 133 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Conveyancing and investing.**HOWARD COOPER JOHNSON,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

709 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Phone 3754. Wills, Estates, and Trusts**REMOVED.**

LIZZIE J. LAMBERT, Millinery,

Successor to E. SHOEMAKER.

To 1020 GREEN STREET

CAROLINE RAU, 736 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia.

Plain Millinery

MEDIUM FELTS AND STRAW BONNETS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILK.

CONSHOCKEN DAIRIES. Special attention given to serving families. Office 603 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOSEPH L. JONES.

JUST PUBLISHED.**A Memoir of John Kinsey,**Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly
and Justice of the Supreme Court of
the Province.Clerk of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
about 1740 to 1750.By JOSEPH S. WALTON
Illustrated. 72 pag. *Martha J. Warner***"Some Fruits of Solitude,"**By WILLIAM PENN,
with an Introduction by Edmund Gosse.

London Edition. Price, 80 cents.

Friends' Book Association,

S. W. COR. 15TH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA

**J. T. JACKSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,**Chestnut and 13th Streets,
(Southeast Corner)

Rents, Sales, Mortgages. etc., etc.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS

305-307 WALNUT ST., PHIL'DA.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.

The purchase and sale of Prime Investment Securities
a Specialty.Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Interest allowed on
deposits.**EDWARD T. BLACK**

(S. W. BLACK'S SON)

Real Estate Agent and Brokerhas removed to larger and
more desirable quarters at

616 Sansom Street. Philadelphia

Established 1870 at 824 North Second Street.

WATCHES.

As one of the oldest houses in the watch trade—established three generations ago—and up to date in every feature of the business, we are able to offer the best and most serviceable watches for the least money. Give us a call.

GEO. C. CHILD,

11 S. 9th St., (below Market, opposite Post Office.

Well Appointed Dining Room

Y. F. A. BUILDING

140 North Fifteenth Street

For Friends and OthersFood carefully selected, well prepared
Service prompt**Table d'hôte, 25 cents**

Breakfast, 7 to 8.30 a.m. Supper, 6 to 7 p.m.

ROOMS:

One occupant, 75 cts. per night; \$3 per week.

Two occupants, 50 cts. each, per night,
\$2 each, per week.

Address ELIZA H. WORRELL,

Phone 1-33-55 Clerk.

S. F. BALDERSTON'S SON,Wall Papers and
Decorations.

Window Shades Made to Order.

902 SPRING GARDEN ST., PHILAD'A.

WALL PAPER of

Attractive Styles

Popular Prices

Samples Free to any Address

A. L. Diamant & Co.,

1621 Locust St. Philadelphia, Pa.

F. GUTEKUNST,

FINE ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

712 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

Branch, 1700 N. Broad St.









